ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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Telephone : Central 2001

THE TIMES, Wednesday, July 2, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for three lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ATWOOD.—On June 29, 1930, at Leyborne Lodge, Kew, to ADELA, wife of WILFRID MURRAY ATWOOD—a son.

BARNARD.—On June 28, 1930, at Aboyne, Sidcup, to WINIFRED (*nee* Pollock), wife of DR. J. M. BARNARD—a son.

BICKNELL.—On June 28, 1930, at 3, Wilbraham-place, to ANNETTE, wife of CEDRIC BICKNELL, 134, Kenilworth-court—a son.

BOARDMAN.—On July 1, 1930, in a nursing home, to MABEL, wife of KINGSLEY T. BOARDMAN, of Eccles, Woodford Green—a son.

BOWEN-JONES.—On June 25, 1930, at North-leach, Cheltenham, Glos., to MARGARET, wife of DR. E. BOWEN-JONES—a son.

BROOKSBANK.—On June 30, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, to ALISON STIRLING, wife of WILLIAM E. C. BROOKSBANK, The Rifle Brigade—a son.

BROUGH.—On July 1, 1930, at 12, Farm-avenue, N.W.2, MARY (*nee* Brentnall), wife of PETER H. L. BROUGH, of a son.

BULL.—On June 30, 1930, at New Place, Moor Park, to MARGARET BRIDGET (*nee* Horne), wife of W. H. BULL—a son.

CLARK HUTCHISON.—On Sunday, June 29, 1930, at 9, Grosvenor-crescent, Edinburgh, the wife of LIEUTENANT G. I. CLARK HUTCHISON, Royal Navy, of a daughter.

COTTON.—On June 27, 1930, in Rangoon, to MARY, wife of H. TEMPLE COTTON—a son (stillborn).

FINLAISON.—On June 30, 1930, at 101, Lexham-gardens, W.8, to Dr. and Mrs. FINLAISON—a son.

HARWOOD.—On June 29, 1930, at Woodhouse, Almondsbury, to ENID (*nee* Grove), wife of B. ANTONY HARWOOD—a son.

HOPKINS.—On June 28, 1930, at Penang, Straits Settlements, to MARGARET ELINOR, wife of HERBERT OXLEY HOPKINS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.—a daughter.

INNES-BAILLIE.—On June 7, 1930, at Stoneridge, Ootacamund, South India, to EVELYN, wife of L. E. INNES-BAILLIE—a daughter.

PATERSON.—On June 30, 1930, at Durham House, Crouch Hill, London, N.8, to WINIFRED (*nee* Botting), wife of CAPT. KENNETH PATERSON—a daughter.

PAWSON.—On June 30, 1930, at Clifton, Bristol, to DOROTHEA MARY, wife of GILBERT PAWSON—a daughter.

PYM.—On June 30, 1930, to DORA, wife of CANON T. W. PYM, of 10, Downfield road, Clifton, Bristol—a daughter.

RAILTON.—On June 28, 1930, at 54a, Longridge-road, S.W.5, to ESME, the wife of W. J. RAILTON—a daughter.

ROBINSON.—On June 29, 1930, at Woodlands, Broadstone Park, Bournemouth, to PHYLLIS and BEVAN ROBINSON—a son.

TABOT.—On June 30, 1930, at The Lee, Knighton, Rads, to HELEN (*nee* Townsend), wife of JOHN TALBOT, of Edgmond, Salop—a daughter.

TATHAM.—On July 1, 1930, at 20, Lyndhurst-gardens, Hampstead, to MARGARET, wife of RALPH P. TATHAM—a son.

VERTUE.—On June 30, 1930, at Tiltside, Cobham, Surrey, to DOROTHY (*nee* Bell), wife of MICHAEL B. VERTUE—a son.

VERTUE.—On June 29, 1930, at Thurlestone, Cobham, Surrey, to JEAN (*nee* Campbell), wife of H. B. VERTUE—a daughter, who survived her birth only a few hours.

WAGSTAFF.—On June 27, 1930, at Croydon, to JEAN, wife of MAJOR H. WYNTER WAGSTAFF, M.C., R.E.—a son.

WRIGHT.—On June 28, 1930, at Daneshill, Sandsend, to BERYL GAINSFORD (*nee* Bruce), wife of CHARLES WRIGHT—a daughter.

YEOWARD.—On June 29, 1930, at Hooton Farm, Cheshire, to Mr. and Mrs. CYRIL D. YEOWARD—a son.

MARRIAGES

BEYNON : PEARCE-SMITH.—On June 28, 1930, at Fulham, ARNOLD BEYNON, R.A.F., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Beynon, of Leigh-on-Sea, and HELEN MARY, elder daughter of the late WILLIAM SMITH and of Mrs. PEARCE-SMITH, Kensington.

BIRTLES : GARRATT.—On June 18, 1930, at Hampton-in-Arden Parish Church, by the Rev. R. C. J. Cuthbert, ROY ALAN, only son of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE F. BIRTLES, Edgbaston, Birmingham, to MARGARET E. G., only daughter of CAPTAIN and Mrs. F. T. GARRATT, Hampton-in-Arden.

CHEETHAM : ROBERTS.—On Saturday, June 28, 1930, at St. Martin's Church, Aldington, by the Rev. G. S. Long, MAJOR GEOFFREY CHEETHAM, Royal Tank Corps, M.C., D.S.O., to CONSTANCE MARGARET, only daughter of A. C. ROBERTS, of Pattison, Aldington, near Ashford, Kent.

COHAN : HAWEIS.—On July 1, 1930, at St. Levan Church, Cornwall, by the Rev. Henry Tristram Valentine, WILLIAM MONTAGUE, eldest son of Mrs. EDWARD COHAN and of the late Edward Cohan, of Wynnstay, Aigburth-drive, Liverpool, to RENÉE, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. LIONEL THOMAS JOY HAWEIS, of Vancouver, B.C., and granddaughter of the late Rev. H. R. Haweis, of Chutter-walk, Lincoln.

FAVIER : SCOTT.—On July 1, 1930, at St. James's Church, Spanish-place, W.1, MAURICE FAVIER to STELLA SCOTT, 2, Elsworthy-terrace, Hampstead.

FRANKLYN : FARNHAM.—On June 28, 1930, at St. Stephen's Church, Arundel, including of Mr. and Mrs. FRANCIS H. FRANKLYN, of 30, Allern-road, Dulwich, to DORIS, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. FRANK FARNHAM, of 116, College-road, Dulwich.

GODSAL : SMALLPIECE.—On June 29, 1930, at Guildford, CAPTAIN WILLIAM GODSAL, of Hainge Hill, Berks, to LUCILE SMALLPIECE, daughter of the late Canon Sir James F. Phillpps, Bt.

GRIFFITH : THEOBALDS.—On June 28, 1930, at St. Mary's Church, Wargrave, by the Rev. T. M. Tunnard, Vicar of Lexham (cousin of the bride), assisted by the Vicar of Wargrave, the Rev. S. H. Ellis, HUMPHREY WYNNE, second son of COL. and Mrs. GRIFFITH, Plasnewydd, Trefnant, to PHYLLIS LILIAN, only daughter of the late ARTHUR J. A. THEOBALDS, M.D., and Mrs. Theobalds, Gaunt Cottage, Wargrave.

HARDING : WELSH.—On June 28, 1930, at St. Mary's, Lewisham, WILLIAM CHARLES COURT, only son of the late Mr. W. A. HARDING and Mrs. Harding, of 20, Whitburn-road, Lewisham, to MARJORIE, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. WELSH, of 15, Furley-road, Catford.

HILL : Jones.—On June 27, 1930, at St. Alban's Abbey, by the Rev. Leonard Hughes, D.D., Vicar of Saffron Walden, assisted by Canon H. A. Skelton, GODFREY ARCHARD, only son of Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES E. JONES, of York Lodge, St. Albans, to STELLA HEBMIONE, youngest daughter of the late Mr. A. E. GIBBS and Mrs. Gibbs, of Hounsdale, St. Albans.

MARTIN : HEALING.—On June 18, 1930, at Quetta, Baluchistan, India, LT.-COLONEL HUGH GRAY MARTIN, D.S.O., O.B.E., Royal Artillery, youngest son of the late John M. Martin, J.P. (formerly Auchendennan, Dumbartonshire), to LORNA, widow of MAJOR A. C. HEALING, D.S.O., M.C., Royal Artillery, of 77, Barkston-gardens, S.W.

NASON : MOORE.—On June 21, 1930, at Tewkesbury Abbey, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Uganda, CUTHBERT STEPHEN, eldest son of the late Rev. R. M. NASON, Rector of Saintbury, near Broadway, and Mrs. Nason, Kent House, Willersey, to KATHARINE DOROTHY, elder daughter of MAJOR and MRS. E. G. MOORE, The Bank House, Tewkesbury.

SIMPSON : SEYMOUR-CONWAY.—On June 30, 1930, at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, JAMES DUNDAS SIMPSON to BERYL ALWYN SEYMOUR-CONWAY.

WILLIAMS : MILLS.—On June 24, 1930, at Singapore, ERIC TREGEAR WILLIAMS, Malayan Civil Service, to GWENDOLINE EVELYN MILLS, daughter of the late Captain Shelley and Mrs. Shelley, of 20, Stanhope-gardens, S.W.

DEATHS

ADLER.—On June 29, 1930, at Aix les Bains, WILLIAM HENRY ADLER, formerly of Johannesburg, aged 55.

ATTWATER.—On July 1, 1930, at 28, Lambolle-road, Hampstead, EDITH JANE, widow of THOMAS HENRY ATTWATER, Barrister-at-Law, and daughter of the late Prebendary Henry Roe, aged 71.

BARN.—On June 29, 1930, suddenly, after illness, WILLIAM FREDERICK BAIN, eldest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Bain, 42, Moray-place, Edinburgh, aged 40. Funeral 6t. John's Church, Princes-street, Edinburgh, to-day (Wednesday), 2.30, and afterwards Dean Cemetery.

BAMFORD.—On June 28, 1930, the result of an accident, THOMAS AYKROYD (MAC), eldest son of MRS. BAMFORD, 2, Rusham-road, Wandsworth Common, S.W., and the late T. AYKROYD Bamford, of King-street, St. James's, aged 28.

BARNES.—On June 29, 1930, suddenly, at Borthyrgest, North Wales, CAROLINE LOUISA, daughter of Charles Husband Livingstone and widow of ELIOT WILLIAM WELCHMAN, of Lichfield, Staffs, aged 69 years. Flowers to 37, York-terrace, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1.

WRIGHT.—On June 30, 1930, after a long illness, at 17, Bryanston-court, W.1, RICHARD PLUMLEY, beloved husband of BLANCHE KATHERINE ANNE WRIGHT, and only son of the late Richard Wright, of Springwell, Saffron Walden, aged 65. Cremation at Golders Green on Friday, July 4, at 12 noon.

WRIGHT.—On June 30, 1930, at Brixton, Florida-road, Durban, LILY, the dearly beloved wife of W. R. WRIGHT, of Wm. Cotts and Co., Ltd., Point Natal, South Africa.

IN MEMORIAM

ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BLUMER.—In loving memory of MURRAY BLUMER, 16th Middlesex Regiment (Public Schools Battalion), who died on July 2, 1916, from wounds received in action at Beaumont Hamel on the previous day ; and of his father, Dr. JOSEPH BLUMER, who died May 9, 1925.

BROCKBANK.—In loving memory of CHAS. NORMAN BROCKBANK, Capt., 18th King's Liverpool Regiment, killed in action at the Battle of the Somme, France, July 1, 1916.

"The sword our life's dear hath elsewhere had its setting."

DOWNIE.—In constant and affectionate remembrance of HUBERT BARNETT DOWNIE, of the London Regiment (Queen Victoria's Rifles), killed in action at Gommecourt, July 1, 1916.

HARTMANN.—In ever-loving and treasured memory of our dear son, C. HERBERT HARTMANN, A.R.I.B.A., Lieut., Royal West Kents, killed in action July 2, 1918, near Bouzincourt, France.

JOHNSON.—In ever-loving memory of CAPTAIN W. MONTON JOHNSON, 16th Manchester Regiment, killed in action at Montauban, July 2, 1916, and CAPTAIN RONALD LINDSAY JOHNSON, R.F.A., killed near Ypres, May 28, 1917, dearly loved eldest and youngest sons of the late W. H. Johnson, B.Sc., and of Mrs. W. H. Johnson, Woodleigh, Altrincham.

WALLIS.—HAROLD LEIGH WALLIS, Lt., R.F.A., attd. R.F.C., died in the service of his King and Country, July 2, 1916, aged 22. A beautiful memory. Always wanted.

CAMERON, WILLIAM JOHN, of East Dulwich, July 2, 1923.—In treasured memory of a most loving and devoted husband and father.

Missed every day.

EVES.—In ever-present most loving remembrance on this her birthday, July 2, of CONSTANCE EVES, who fell asleep at Wellington-court, Knightsbridge, on July 26, 1928.

"Love never faileth."

LUMLEY.—In loving remembrance of THEODORE LUMLEY, who died July 2, 1922. R.I.P.—BETTY and MICHAEL.

TREE.—In ever-loving memory of SIR HERBERT TREE, who died on July 2, 1917. Missed and mourned every day.—MAUD, VIOLA, FELICITY, IRIS.

MY FATHER.

I cannot think that you have gone away :
You loved the earth and life fit up your eyes,
And flickered in the smile that would surmise
Death as a song, a poem, or a play.
You were reborn afresh with every day,
And baffled fortune in some new disguise.
Ah ! Can it perish when the body dies,
Such youth, such love, such passion to be gay ?
We shall not see you come to us and leave
A conqueror—nor catch the fairy wing
Some slender fancy—nor new wonders weave
Upon the loom of your imagining.
The world is wearier, grown dark to grieve
Her child that was a pilgrim and a king.

—Iris, July 4, 1917.

WASHINGTON.—In loving memory of HENRY WASHINGTON, priest, entered into rest July 2, 1912.

DEATHS (continued)

EASON.—On June 30, 1930, at a nursing home, Bournemouth, EDWARD ADOLPH EASON, of Three Gates, Branksome Park, Bournemouth, formerly of Manchester, in his 83rd year. Cremation at Manchester Crematorium on Friday, July 4, at 12 o'clock. Inquiries Kendal Milne, Manchester.

GERVIS.—On June 30, 1930, at Sherway, Seaford, Sussex, CHARLES BERKELEY GERVIS, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., dearly loved husband of Grace Gervis, aged 54. Service, Seaford Parish Church, 2 p.m., to-morrow (Thursday), followed by cremation at Brighton. Funeral private.

HARMAR.—On June 28, 1930, at a nursing home in Hove, LAURA FLORA, widow of GEORGE JOHN HARMAR and mother of Mrs. Daisie F. Edwards, Princes Hotel, Hove, Sussex. Funeral (privately) to-day (Wednesday) Brompton Cemetery, 11 o'clock.

HILL.—On July 1, 1930, in a nursing home in London, STANLEY AUGUSTUS HILL (of Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co., Ltd.), beloved husband of Hilda Hill, aged 59 years.

HOMFRAY.—On July 1, 1930, at a nursing home, CONSTANCE ETHEL HOMFRAY, of 4, Spencer-hill, Wimbledon, younger daughter of the late S. G. Homfray, J.P.

HYSLOP.—On June 30, 1930, at 106, St. Mary's-mansions, W.2, CHARLOTTE SOPHIA, widow of J. W. HYSLOP, in her 89th year. Funeral at St. James's, Westbourne-terrace, Paddington, to-morrow (Thursday), at 12 p.m., and afterwards at Hampstead Cemetery, Fortune Green.

KIMBER.—On June 30, 1930, at Buckhurst Hill, JOHN MICHAEL, darling youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. KIMBER, aged 2½ years.

LAKE.—On June 30, 1930, at 56, Iverna-court, W.8, KATHARINE, youngest daughter of the late JOHN LAKE, of Lincoln's Inn, in her 94th year. Cremation at Golders Green on Friday, at 2.30 p.m.

LEACH.—Killed flying for Ontario Forestry Air Service, MAJOR JOHN OWEN LEACH, M.C., A.F.C., late 11th Middlesex Regiment and Royal Air Force, second son of Fred Leach, of Uplands, Victoria, B.C., formerly of Pembrokeshire, S. Wales.

LINLEY.—On July 1, 1930, JAMES METCALFE, M.D., late of 123, Harley-street, W.1, beloved husband of Marguerite H. Metcalfe, of 4, Hall-road, N.W.8, in his 67th year. No flowers. Funeral private.

MOWBRAY.—On June 30, 1930, at Hardwick House, Woburn Sands, CATHERINE MARY, widow of ARTHUR HOLME MOWBRAY and daughter of the late Surgeon-General Charles Palmer, aged 80. Funeral Woburn Sands, Friday, at 2.30.

MYHILL.—On June 29, 1930, very suddenly, ROLAND WILLIAM MYHILL, of "The Warren." Old Humberstone, Leicester, beloved husband of Freda, passed peacefully away. Funeral service and interment at Old Humberstone Church on Friday, July 4, at 2 o'clock.

NEVILLE.—On July 1, 1930, passed peacefully away at Ryde, Isle of Wight, ELIZABETH, widow of STAFF CAPTAIN A. J. W. NEVILLE, R.N., aged 76. No mourning, by her request.

OTTER.—On July 1, 1930, ISABELLA HARRIET, widow of R. H. OTTER, of Queenwood, Ottershaw, Surrey, in her 80th year.

RICHARDSON.—On June 29, 1930, at York Villa, 68, Wood-vale, Forest Hill, S.E., THOMAS HYDE RICHARDSON, aged 86. Funeral at Forest Hill Cemetery, 2.30 p.m. (Wednesday).

RUDD.—On June 30, 1930, at 40, Linden-avenue, Wembley, ELIZABETH, elder daughter of the late W. J. RUDD, of Old Charlton, in her 84th year. No flowers, by request.

RUNCIMAN.—On July 1, 1930, at a nursing home after an operation, AGNES WILLISON ANDERSON, dearly beloved wife of WILLIAM B. RUNCIMAN, of Buenos Aires. Cremation at Golders Green Crematorium to-morrow (Thursday), at 12 noon. Friends, please accept this, the only intimation. Flowers to 11, Baker-street, W.1.

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You loved the earth and life fit up your eyes,
And flickered in the smile that would surmise
Death as a song, a poem, or a play.
You were reborn afresh with every day,
And baffled fortune in some new disguise.
Ah ! Can it perish when the body dies,
Such youth, such love, such passion to be gay ?
We shall not see you come to us and leave
A conqueror—nor catch the fairy wing
Some slender fancy—nor new wonders weave
Upon the loom of your imagining.
The world is wearier, grown dark to grieve
Her child that was a pilgrim and a king.

—Iris, July 4, 1917.

WASHINGTON.—In loving memory of HENRY WASHINGTON, priest, entered into rest July 2, 1912.

CREMATION.—GOLDERS GREEN or WOKING. Fee £5 5s. Easily arranged by undertakers. (Organ at both.) Booklet from 23, Nottingham-place, W.1. Welbeck 4166.

FUNERALS and CREMATIONS efficiently carried out in London or any part of the country. Monumental work of every kind arranged for.
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BOOKS, PRINTS, and AUTOGRAPH LETTERS BOUGHT or VALUED by HENRY SOTHERAN, Ltd. Correspondence invited.—43, Piccadilly, W.1. Tele., Gerr. 7741. T.A., Bookmen, London. Est. 1816.

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The Nurses on the private staff return to the wards between their cases, after sufficient rest, so that their work and knowledge are kept thoroughly up to date.

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City-road, E.C.1.
MIDWIVES and MATERNITY NURSES trained in the hospital SUPPLIED at once upon application to the Matron. 'Phone, Clerkenwell 8171.

PERSONAL

W.L.S.C.—Rather badly right to left personal. Can you lend fifty or a hundred ?—Address now Regent House, 89, Kingsway, W.C.2. Harmony.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

£15 REWARD.—LOST 25th June, between Haymarket, Hanover-square and Bond-street, SAPPHIRE and DIAMOND BRACELET.—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL, HAREPENDEN.—POSTPONEMENT OF SPEECH DAY.—On the advice of the Medical Officer, owing to an epidemic of mumps, SPEECH DAY has been POSTPONED from July 12th TO THE AUTUMN TERM.

THE NATIONAL ROSE SOCIETY'S GREAT SUMMER SHOW will be held in the Royal Hospital Gardens, Chelsea, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, July 4th and 5th. Friday, 12 noon to 9 p.m., 5s. ; 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. 2s. 6d. ; Saturday, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., 1s. Band and Pipers of H.M. Scots Guards.

THE PEDESTRIANS' ASSOCIATION.—Earl and Countess Bathurst invite all those who are interested in the protection of pedestrians to a meeting at Bathurst House, 12, Belgrave-square, on Tuesday, July 8th, at 3 o'clock. The Speakers will be Sir Alexander Butterworth, A.P. Herbert, Esq. (" A.P.H." of " Punch ") and E. Startup, Esq. Tea. R.S.V.P. to Countess Bathurst.

AN OPEN GENERAL MEETING of the MOTHERCRAFT TRAINING SOCIETY will be held at Caxton House, 117, Piccadilly, on TUESDAY, 15th July, at 3 p.m. Agenda : Adoption of Annual Report, Re-election of Members of Executive Committee, Re-election of Hon. Auditors.

THE BULB HOOTER is sufficient for London traffic ; all others should be prohibited.—W. P.

CHILLON COLLEGE, SWITZERLAND. See Educational Column, page five.

700 YEARS.—Are you aware how long the sick and suffering poor have been cared for at ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, London ? New annual subscribers of 5 guineas and upwards are wanted to replace past benefactors.

KENYA, N. RHODESIA, NYASALAND, TANGANYIKA, UGANDA, and ZANZIBAR GOVERNMENT OFFICE, Dorland Hall Building, Lower Regent-st., W.1. Farming as a career. Settlers and Pupils with necessary capital can be given introductions to farmers in E. Africa.

M.T.S.—Mothercraft is the knowledge of rearing healthy babies ; result happy homes, better citizens. Write or visit Mothercraft Training Society, Cromwell House, Highgate, any Wed., 2.30 p.m.—Apply Matron, Cromwell House, or Superintendent, Branch Office, 117, Piccadilly, W.1.

ARTISTIC Lady having spent over £1,000 making most attractive MAISONNETTE (two floors) the last word in comfort and luxury, five minutes Hyde Park ; three or four bed rooms, absolutely quiet (one 2 flights) ; constant hot water, CENTRAL heating and telephone ; parquet floors ; old beamed dining room, opening on to sunny little Italian garden ; asks £500 only for valuable fixtures and fittings, and remainder of 17 years' lease. Rent £350 inclusive. Write Box 0323, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

OXFORDSHIRE.—FREEHOLD 16th CENTURY MINOR MANOR HOUSE ; 10 bed rooms, four bath rooms.—Write Alexander, 61, Marsham-street, S.W.

YOU remember that once it was falling ? Now it is rising. The need is greater still. THE NEW MIDDLESEX.

WILL ANYONE SEND to a bed-ridden invalid a SPINAL CARRIAGE (full size), or state terms ? Wanted for August 16th for about two weeks. Write Box R.1746, The Times, E.C.4.

NATIONAL ADOPTION SOCIETY (Registered 1917). Only addresses, 4, Baker-street, W.1 (Welbeck 7211), and West of England Branch, 8, Bennett-street, Bath.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—Genuine THATCHED TUDOR COTTAGE, 3 sitting, 4 bed, bath, h. and c., hot and cold. Inside sanitation ; telephone ; garage ; well-stocked garden about ¾-acre ; £5 yearly ; £600 (lease 1950) ; or might let.—Photos and particulars, Tilleards, 52, Lime-street, E.C.

SEASIDE CAMPS for LONDON BOYS. Patron, H.R.H. PRINCE GEORGE, K.G. : President, THE BISHOP of LONDON. Each guinea provides a week's holiday for five boys parties. The cost of travelling and keep, but we provide sites, tents, and staff. —Seaside Camps for London Boys, C. E. Bartholomew, O.B.E., Hon. Treasurer, St. Margaret's Rectory, Ironmonger-lane, E.C.2.

£5 MEANS a FORTNIGHT for FOUR—a mother and three children taken from slum to sea. Their happiness is great. Will you buy it for one more family, penny by penny, or send £5 now ?—Cheques Prob. Carlile, Church Army, 55, Bryanston-street, W.1.

SHOOTING.—To be LET, or owner will run on inclosive moderate terms, 2,250 acres of some of best partridge and pheasant driving England ; two hours from London ; fenced and keepered.—Write Box K.1169, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY MAUD BARRETT wishes to LET 1, WALPOLE-STREET, CHELSEA. Furnished, six months from October ; three reception, five bed rooms, bath.

KENSINGTON, near golf school and gardens.—Excellent SERVICE SUITES for business and professional men : constant hot water, central heating ; highly recommended.—Western 4418.

SURGICAL AID SOCIETY.—The Committee gratefully ACKNOWLEDGE the RECEIPT of £150 from the Stock Exchange Members' Mutual Subscription Fund and of £50 10s. from the Albert Victoria Hospital Aid Society, and appeal to the charitable in behalf of many afflicted and crippled poor persons in immediate need of suitable surgical appliances.—Contributions may be received by the Chairman, Sir Walter Layton, at the offices of the Society, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, E.C.4. Bankers, Barclays Bank (Goslings Branch), 19, Fleet-street.

CAMBRIDGE M.A., 25, Barrister-at-Law. Public School, tactful, keen and enterprising, cheerful and optimistic personality would like to take up or to start a career the position of a Staff Welfare Superintendent in a big commercial organization, for which he has great inclination and the right training and temperament. Is at present employed as Secretary and Manager of a well-known London institution. Four years' experience. Accustomed to dealing with people in every walk of life. Has references and good address. Excellent prospects.—Write Box No. 878, 8, Serle-street, London, W.C.2.

GUNS (two) to complete party shooting Saturdays 40 miles N. London ; large stock partridges and pheasants, £50 each ; includes all expenses.—Write Box K.1170, The Times, E.C.4.

KILL TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE.—Take your holiday in British Columbia and at the same time learn of the many business opportunities available.—Information Dept., Agent-General for British Columbia, 1-3, Regent-street, S.W.1.

£50 WILL GIVE a DAY in the COUNTRY to 1,000 POOR DOCKLAND CHILDREN. Is there a reader who can provide these unfortunate youngsters with a day of real joy ? If you cannot send the whole, please do not pass us by : smaller sums will be gratefully received.—R. Reeves, Supt., Victoria Dock Mission, Dock-road, Canning Town, London, E.16.

A SUITE of ROOMS, beautifully FURNISHED, comprising two double bed rooms, large reception room, hall, bath room ; constant hot water in bed rooms, electric fires, and private telephone, with superior service ; excellent cooking.—5, Frognal, Telephone, Hampstead 5011.

HOLIDAYS.—Many poor children in crowded central London get no annual holiday. For every £1 you can send us, one child will be sent to the country or seaside for a fortnight.—CHILDREN'S (1918) AIR MISSION, 75, Lamb's Conduit-street, W.C.1. President : The Marquess of Northampton ? Treasurer : Ralph C. Hazell, Esq., J.P.

TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED, for one year, small HOUSE, WORPLESDON ; seven bed rooms, two bath, three reception rooms, use of garage, terms moderate.—Apply Box K.1099, The Times, E.C.4.

WILL SOCIETY LADY DISPOSE OF WARDROBE to gentlewoman who will pay good prices for good models ? Hips 48-50.—Write Box 874, Harrods Advertising Agency, S.W.1.

"I BELIEVE THE PRESENT is a splendid time for intending Australian farmers."—Extract from farming here.—Extract from letter from a Yorkshire farmer now in South Africa.—For information apply to the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, Adelaide, London, W.1.

WHY NOT COMMEMORATE the precious memory of those dear to you by naming in perpetuity a bed, or a ward, at THE ROYAL HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INCURABLES, PUTNEY, a means which would not only be a lasting tribute to the loved one departed, but also provide additional merit of affording relief to those who are worthy objects for such practical sympathy ? A bed will be named in perpetuity for the sum of £1,000. A ward for an incurable will be named in perpetuity for the sum of £500.—Henry Lopes, Bt., Treasurer ; Charles Cutting, Secretary, City Offices : Bond-court House, Walbrook, E.C.4.

DO YOU WANT a moderate-priced PROPERTY in the COUNTRY ? Electric light, gas, main water, hot and cold water to bed rooms, fitted wardrobes, &c. ? If so see to-day's Advertisement, Column "Lone Oak," near Wimborne, Dorset.

THINK what you like about Free Trade versus Protection—one thing is certain, the cakes in Fortnum and Mason's tea rooms are the loveliest in London.—182, Piccadilly, W.1.

EVERYONE APPRECIATES GOOD CLOTHES, but not everyone can pay their original cost ; we have enormous demands from our various branches for partly worn clothing, such as gentlemen's lounge or dress suits, overcoats, &c., ladies' dresses, &c., furniture, also rugs, and therefore pay far above the average prices for all unrequired effects.—Cash by return for parcels, or call at PEYER DEAN and Co., EDGWARE-ROAD, W.2. Padd. 4320. Buyers attend free of charge anywhere.

ANTIQUE SILVER of all periods wanted for present American demand ; also OLD SHEFFIELD PLATE. BEST POSSIBLE PRICES. FINE JEWELS also PURCHASED.—Please write or call HENRY SPINK and SON, Ltd., 5, 6, 7, King-street, St. James's, Piccadilly, London, S.W.1. (Est. 158 years.)

A GENTLEMAN always LOOKS WELL DRESSED in GOOD CLOTHES. Consult MR. HEAD from LESLEY and ROBERTS and SCHOLTE, a number of their NEW 17-guines LOUNGE, DRESS SUITS (exquisite cloth) or 10-guines Overcoat Dress Co., 17, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.1. (next Café Monico).

HENLEY REGATTA, July 2, 3, 4, and 5. Convenient fast trains daily from Paddington Station, with frequent convenient return service. Return Day Fares :—1st, 11s. 6d. ; 2nd, 8s. 6d. ; 3rd Class 7s. 6d.

ALL-WINTER HOLIDAY.—116 days from £295, and including excursions ashore. Sailing November 15 ; 20 countries : calm waters and sunshine. Motor Cruiser "Stella Polaris" ; limited membership.—Illustrated booklet from Assistant Manager, B. and N. Line Royal Mail, Ltd., 21, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1.

AN OCEAN SUN CURE.—Come cruising in a 20,000-ton P. & O. Steamer. Perfect cooking ; good company ; 13 days ; 4,000 miles ; from 23gns. Particulars from P. & O. Cruises, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

TITLED AUSTRIAN is desirous of disposing of collection of jewels, comprising bracelets, brooches, rings, including fine large square cut diamond ring and pearl necklaces.—Write appointment F. B. Smith, Solicitor, 11, Gray's Inn-square, London.

JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, and PEARLS, GOLD and SILVER PLATE, &c., bought for cash or valued.—ROBERTSONS, DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS, 199, Edgware-road, London, W.2. Est. 1797. Obtain our offers before selling elsewhere.

THE WYTHAM WATCH DEPOT.—Sales and repairs. —3, Southampton-row, W.C.1. Catalogue free.

PIANOS.—Maple and Co. are offering the best possible prices for good second-hand Pianos.—Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

SPECIAL SUMMER HOLIDAY SHOW at FENWICK'S (food-street). Watch our windows this week for delightful frocks, coat, for the chilly evenings and sports suits, all one price—24.

AMAZING PRICES for ANCIENT SILVER.—We will pay top dollar for Tankards, Goblets, Coffee Pots, £150 for Cake Baskets, £100 for Tea Caddies. Appointments anywhere.—Write, call, or phone Regent 5522, Harris and Co., 37, Piccadilly, London.

"JUVIGOR."—not only a delicious non-alcoholic drink (with water or soda water) but also healthgiving, because a large bottle contains the vital elements of 11lb. of fresh Burgundy grapes. Invaluable for loss of appetite and lassitude. Price 3s. per bottle at your Store or post free from Kia-Ora, Limited, Blackfriars, London, S.E.1.

PERSONAL (continued)

JESUS said : "Even the very hairs of your head are all numbered. Fear not therefore."—Lk. xii. 7.

WANTED, TWO COVERED SEATS for ETON and HARROW MATCH, July 11 and 12.—A. B., care of W. H. Smith and Son, Ltd., Market-square, Buckingham.

WIMBLEDON.—Lawn Tennis Championships. For daily programme see

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)
Taking passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	—	July 4
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	July 4	July 11
Mantua ..	11,000	Hignett	July 11	July 18
†Macedonia ..	11,000	Morton	July 18	July 25
Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
†Ranpura ..	16,000	Furlong	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
†Ranchi ..	16,400	Brooks	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
†Viceroy of India	19,700	Ohlsen	Aug. 29	Sept. 5
Morea ..	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,300	Headlam	Sept. 12	Sept. 19
Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
†Rajputana ..	16,000	Cadle	Sept. 26	Oct. 3

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	—	July 4
*Bendigo ..	13,000	Wyatt	July 11	July 17
Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
‡Moldavia ..	16,500	Allin	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 28
‡Mongolia ..	16,500	Rhodes	Sept. 5	Sept. 11
Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
Khyber ..	15,000	Niven	Oct. 3	Oct. 9

‡ Taking also 3rd Cabin Passengers. * Taking one class only at 3rd Cabin rates.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Calling at Southampton.

Perim (cargo) ..	7,548	—	July 4	—
Burdwan (cargo) ..	6,000	—	July 18	—
Behar (cargo) ..	6,000	—	Aug. 1	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Mantua ..	11,000	Hignett	July 11	July 18
*Berrima ..	11,000		July 19	—
Kashmir ..	9,000	Sodell	July 24	—
Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
Khyber ..	9,000	Bedwell	Aug. 21	—
Morea ..	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12

† Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Antwerp.	LONDON
†*BURDWAN ..	6,000	—	July 5	July 18
*TREWYN ..	5,241	July 22	July 26	Aug. 2
*MUNDRA ..	5,275	Aug. 12	Aug. 16	Aug. 23
*WARFIELD ..	6,060	Sept. 2	Sept. 6	Sept. 13

* Cargo Steamer.
† Transhipping Karachi cargo at Bombay.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
†MANDALA ..	8,246		July 5	July 12
†MANELA ..	8,309	July 9	July 19	July 26
†MERKARA ..	8,284	July 23	Aug. 2	Aug. 9
†MARGHA ..	8,258	Aug. 6	Aug. 16	Aug. 23

‡ Calls Tangier. ‡ Calls Port Sudan.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles
MALDA ..	8,000		July 4	July 12	
*MOSMA ..	9,079	July 12	July 23	July 30	July 6
MADURA ..	9,077	Aug. 9	Aug. 20	Aug. 29	Sept. 6
MATIANA ..	9,067	Sept. 6	Sept. 17	Sept. 26	Oct. 4

‡ Calls Tangier.

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager: F. H. GROSVENOR.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Strand Office, Passage and Freight (A. P. Cass, Manager), Australia House, W.C.2. Paris Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines. Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS.
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents :—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

Passage Brokers :—
P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; H.S.S. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3 (Middlestro' to Bombay and Karachi); Gowman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.

Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	July 4
†RUAPEHU ..	9,000	Aug. 1
RUAHINE ..	11,000	Aug. 15
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Aug. 29
RANGITOTO (new motor vessel)	17,000	Sept. 26

† Saloon and 3rd Class Passengers only.

Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents), 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 6720), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S.CO. of NEW ZEALAND

LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By any Mail Line to Wellington, Auckland, thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver.	From ‡ San Francisco.
AORANGI ..	July 25	—
MAKURA ..	—	Aug. 6
NIAGARA ..	Aug. 20	—
TAHITI ..	—	Sept. 3

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington, to Sydney.

Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Plymouth.	Liverpool.
†*BENDIGO ..	13,000	July 11	—	—
†*BARADINE ..	13,000	Aug. 1	Aug. 2	—
BARRABOOL ..	13,000	—	—	Sept. 29
BALLARAT ..	13,000	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	—

† Carrying His Majesty's Mails and calling at Aden.
* Calls Marseilles. ‡ July ; not calling Malta.

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	16,500	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	16,500	Sept. 5	Sept. 11

Apply P. & O. 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
Tickets interchangeable with other lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORANTO ..	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Aug. 2	Aug. 8	Aug. 10
ORVIETO ..	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept. 7
ORONTES ..	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
ORONSAY ..	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
OSTARA ..	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19
OTFORD ..	20,000	Oct. 25	Oct. 31	Nov. 2
OTRANTO ..	20,000	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 16

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, Branch Office, Barclay House, Regent Office, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1 ; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer	Tons	Date	Destination
City of Karachi ..	7,444	July 5	Calcutta
s/City of Baroda ..	7,129	July 15	Bombay and Karachi
b/City of Hong Kong	9,678	July 19	Calcutta
City of Bangor ..	6,984	July 29	Bombay and Karachi.

(a) Calls Marseilles. (b) Calls Port Sudan.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Karachi ..	5,578	July 19	C. Town, Algoa Bay
Trafford Hall ..	5,331	Aug. 16	C. Town, Natal

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO MARSEILLES AND EGYPT.

Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.

LONDON : 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C.	Tele., Ave.		9340
LIVERPOOL : Tower-bldgs., Water-st.	"		Cent. 3840
GLASGOW : 75, Bothwell-street	"		Cent. 9222

ELLERMAN'S WILSON LINE,

HULL to OSLO
(Via Christiansand).
SUMMER SERVICE.

R.M.S. CALYPSO (7,500 tons displacement).
LARGEST REGULAR PASSENGER STEAMER IN ANGLO-NORWEGIAN TRADE.
EVERY SATURDAY FROM 21st JUNE, at 3 p.m.
10.10 a.m. (rail) from King's Cross connects
RETURNING FROM OSLO TUESDAY NIGHT.
For further particulars apply ELLERMAN'S WILSON LINE, Limited, Hull, or any Booking Agents.

N.Y.K. LINE.

(JAPAN MAIL.)

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
KASHIMA MARU	16,000	July 4	July 10	July 12
HAKONE MARU	16,500	July 18	July 25	July 27
SUWA MARU ..	16,700	Aug. 1	Aug. 8	Aug. 10

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA. Through bookings from Europe

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele., Royal 9844-9.
(A Limited Company Incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

BIBBY LINE. THE FIRST CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Shropshire ..	15,000	June 27	July 7
Oxfordshire ..	12,500	July 11	July 19
Staffordshire ..	15,000	July 25	Aug. 4
Gloucestershire ..	12,000	Aug. 8	Aug. 16

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 25, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 28, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8080, 8087.

SHIPPING (continued)

CUNARD LINE.

U.S.A.—CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

BERENGARIA - JULY 5

*CARMANIA .. July 5 | MAURETANIA July 12
* Via Havre and Cobh, not Cherbourg.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

***SAMARIA - - JULY 5**

‡LACONIA .. July 12 | †FRANCONIA .. July 19
* Calls Belfast, not Cobh.
† Calls Boston.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

AURANIA - - JULY 5

ASCANIA .. July 12 | ALAUNIA .. July 19
LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

ANDANIA - - JULY 4

‡ATHENIA .. July 12 | ANTONIA .. July 18
‡ From Glasgow and Belfast previous day.

MIDSUMMER CRUISE.

By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. To BALTIC, NORWAY, and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), Aug. 1st, 19 days from 35 guineas.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2; 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

WHITE STAR LINE.

THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.

SOUTHAMPTON, NEW YORK, via Cherbourg

Majestic ..	Tues., July 8	Olympic ..	Wed., July 23
Homeric ..	Thurs., July 17	Majestic ..	Wed., July 30

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.

Via Queenstown.

Adriatic ..	Sat., July 5	Cedric ..	Sat., July 19
(2) Baltic ..	Sat., July 12	† Arabic ..	Sat., July 26

† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Albertic ..	Fri., July 4	Doric ..	Fri., July 25
Laurentic ..	Fri., July 11	Albertic ..	Fri., Aug. 1

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Megantic .. Sat., July 26

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.

Ionic (Passengers from Southampton only), Fri., July 18

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.

(4) Westernland ..		..	July 5
(6) Belgenland ..		..	July 12

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HALIFAX, N.S.

(1) Westernland ..		..	Sat., July 5
(4) Pennland ..		..	Sat., July 19

From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(6) First, Tourist Third Cabin, and Third Class Passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.

LONDON to NEW YORK

Via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons ..	July 5	Aug. 2
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons ..	July 19	Aug. 15

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons ..	July 12	Aug. 9

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

REGULAR
EXPRESS FIRST AND SECOND CLASS
FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD
CABIN SERVICES
from
PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO
NEW YORK.

"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER"
BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c) ..	July 3	July 9
"PARIS" (c) ..	July 10	July 16
"LAFAYETTE" (c) ..	July 12	July 20
"FRANCE" (c) ..	July 16	July 22

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.

Also
HAVRE to HOUSTON, Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.
Also
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.
TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL.

S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" ..	..	July 14
S.S. "MACORIS" ..	..	Aug. 11

Also
FRANCE TO CUBA & MEXICO
monthly.

Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

ANCHOR LINE. LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING at GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.		
*CASTALIA .. July 11	*ELYSIA ..	Sept. 12
*CIRCASSIA .. Aug. 29	†BRITANNIA ..	Sept. 24

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
† Calls Port Sudan. ‡ Leaves Marseilles Oct. 1.
‡ First Class and 3rd Cabin Passengers.
Vessels recognised by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

New S.S. CALIFORNIA, 17,000 TONS.
Carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 21, MARSEILLES Oct. 27. All 1st Class state rooms are fitted with Punkah Louvres and with fans. This vessel has exceptionally fine 3rd cabin accommodation.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

TRANSYLVANIA ..	July 4	CALIFORNIA ..	July 18
CALEDONIA ..	July 12	CAMERONIA ..	July 26

ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 29 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

From MARSEILLES. (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

SPHINX ..	July 17 and July 31	GEN. METZINGER

MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.

CHARNER ..	July 15 and July 29	PIERRE
FIRAUD ..	ISTANBUL, IZMIR & BEYROUT.	
THEO. GAUTIER ..	July 15 and July 29	PIERRE LOTI
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND BEYROUT.		
LOTUS ..	July 8 and July 15	MARIETTE PACHA

For passages and all particulars apply :—
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SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
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‡GLOUCESTER CASTLE ..	July 10	—
‡KENILWORTH CASTLE ..		July 11
‡LLANDAFF CASTLE ..	July 17	—

* Via Madeira. † Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.
‡ Via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal.
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To PORT SAID, PALESTINE, SUEZ, PORT SUDAN, and RANGOON, via MARSEILLES.
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES.
Sails Liverpool. Sails Marseilles.

"BHAMO" ..	4th July	12th July
"SAGAING" ..	18th July	26th July

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Pres. Roosevelt .. July 5	LEVIATHAN .. July 6
Republic .. July 10	America .. July 17

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NORWAY, THE BALTIC, &c.

DEAN & DAWSON LTD.,

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10-day Service from London.	Regular Sailings from Leith, Middlesbro', and Antwerp to STRAITS, CHINA, PHILIPPINES and JAPAN.

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OZEAN LINE.

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HAVANA	
VERA CRUZ	RIO PANUCO .. .. July 12th
TAMPICO	RIO BRAVO .. .. Aug. 28th
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S.S. JAN PIETERSZOON COEN ..	2nd July
S.S. PRINS DER NEDERLANDEN ..	17th July

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BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hamptn.	From Liverpool.
ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	July 4	—
†DARRO	11,484	—	July 5
†ARLANZO	14,622	July 18	—
†DESEADO	11,477	—	July 19
ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	Aug. 1	—
†DESNA	11,483	—	Aug. 2
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Aug. 15	—
†DEMERARA	11,484	—	Aug. 16

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE

TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, Via PERU,
BERMUDA, France, PANAMA
HAVANA, Spain. CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORDUNA (calls Puna)	15,507	July 3
ORBITA	15,495	July 31
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	Aug. 14
ORCOMA	11,580	Aug. 28

SPECIAL SUMMER TOUR TO BERMUDA, ORDUNA, July 3.

LENINGRAD (for Moscow), STOCKHOLM, KIEL CANAL, HAMBURG (for Berlin), etc.,
by
R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"

From IMMINGHAM, August 15.
22 Days .. Fares 36 Guineas and upward.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.
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LIVERPOOL—Gorse, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL
(Via Cherbourg.)

MONTROSE (via Cobh) ..	July 3
EMPRESS OF FRANCE (to Quebec only) ..	July 5
MONTCLARE ..	July 11
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA (to Quebec only) ..	July 12

LIVERPOOL
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

DUCHESS OF ATHOLL ..	July 4
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.G.) ..	July 11
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD ..	July 18
DUCHESS OF YORK (B.G.) ..	July 25

(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL.
MINNEDOSA July 4 DUCHESS OF RICHMOND July 12

JAPAN AND CHINA.

VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF ASIA ..	July 24
EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu) ..	July 17

Latest connecting Steamer from Southampton July 12
Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool .. July 25

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from
Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
AORANGI .. July 25 | NIAGARA .. Aug. 20
When travelling always carry
Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

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For interesting illustrated booklets describing glorious Tours in Canada from 19 days to 7 weeks.
APPLY CANADIAN PACIFIC,
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SOUTH AMERICA

by
BLUE STAR LINE

BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
to
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

"AVILA STAR" }	From London and Boulogne	(10 JULY
"ALMEDA STAR" }		(24 JULY
"ANDALUCIA STAR" }		(14 AUG.
"AVELONA STAR" }		(28 AUG.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.
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Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.
STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN. Monthly from £60.
Visit Stand C34 at Ideal Holidays Exhibition, Royal Agricultural Hall.

For South American and Eastern Sailings apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street (Phone, Gerrard 5671) ; 40, St. Mary Axe ; 10, Water-street, Liverpool ; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co. ; and principal Tourist Agents.

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Via GENOA, VILLEFRANCHE (Nice), BARCELONA, CADIZ.
Splendid liners all over 18,000 tons.

"DUILIO" (N.G.I. Line)	From Genoa and Villefranche	10 July
	From Barcelona	11 July
"CONTE ROSSO" (Lloyd Sabaudo Line)	From Genoa and Villefranche	19 July
	From Barcelona	20 July

Subsequent sailings, July 31, Aug. 1 and 31.
Calling at SANTOS and MONTEVIDEO, &c.

LONDON—RIO in 12 DAYS. LONDON—BUENOS AIRES in 15 DAYS.

To AUSTRALIA
by the fine modern CABIN CLASS Motor ships (about 10,000 tons gross) of the
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Monthly sailing. Large, steady and well-appointed vessels ; splendid cuisine ; low fares.
English speaking officers, stewards and stewardesses. English library (free), entertainments, sports, &c. Fine Anglo-Continental cuisine.
Through Express Trains from Calais, Boulogne, and Paris to Genoa, Nice, &c.

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FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
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Holidays at Sea to the South of France and Egypt. Special Summer Return Rates : Marseilles £22. Port Said £25. Next Sailings :—

PATROCLUS ..	19 July	ANCHISES ..	27 Sept.
ANTENOR ..	16 Aug.	AENEAS ..	11 Oct.
HECTOR ..	13 Sept.	SARPEDON ..	8 Nov.

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.2, or Principal Travel Agents.

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ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Columbo.

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Fares from £38 to £52.

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"ARANDORA STAR."
Britain's Dream Ship.

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19 July. 20 days.—NORWEGIAN FJORDS, NORTH CAPE and SPITZBERGEN.
9 Aug. 15 days.—NORWEGIAN FJORDS.
23 Aug. 23 days.—NORWAY and NORTHERN CAPITALS.

MEDITERRANEAN.

19

MOTOR-CARS (continued)

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"G.D." IT " IN A 1930 BUICK SALOON or Marquette saloon. Drive yourself or chauffeur-driven. 24-hour service. Rates include petrol and oil. SPECIAL EVENING RATE (self-drive) 40 miles 20s.—For further particulars 'phone Mayfair 4412, or write GODFREY DAVIS, 26, Bruton-street, Berkeley-square, W.1.

DRIVE YOURSELF.—Austin, Morris, Essex, per day 32s. 6d. to £2; week, £5 10s. to £9 10s.; week-end from £3; insurance included; unlimited mileage; send for tariff.—Smith and Hunter, Ltd., 407, Edgware-road, Ambassador 1011. Evenings 8, Sats. 6, Sun. 10-1.

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We may justly claim to be maintenance experts. Why not leave your car in our hands? We can garage it, supply your chauffeur, petrol and oil, and see that it is always in touring trim.

FROM £375 PER ANNUM.

If you do not require a chauffeur, we can garage, grease, and clean your car and take it to and from your residence

FROM £1 PER WEEK.

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AIREDALES (LT.-COL. RICHARDSON'S) for house protection. ABERDEENS, CAIRNS, WIRE and SMOOTH FOX, SEALYHAMS, WEST HIGHLANDS, TOCKERS, puppy, adults, companions or exhibition; largest selection.—Cash Hounds, Byfleet, Surrey (Station Weybridge), or seen London. Tele., Byfleet 274.

ABSOLUTELY TYPICAL CAIRN, West Highland and Scottie Puppies and Adults for Sale; also wire-haired Dachshund Puppies.—Bedford, Kennels, Nutfield Marsh, Surrey. 'Phone, Merstham 274.

A nice-looking IRISH TERRIER bitch, 12 months; prize-winning parents; will breed fine pups; quiet (with children); £3 3s. to good home.—Miss Edwards, Hatcombe, Bath.

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BRAMBLETYE RED COCKERS.—Lovely typical puppies for Sale; 10 weeks; moderate prices.—Gow, Brambletye, West Byfleet. 'Phone 297.

BULL BITCH, affectionate, smart, light-weight, brindle-white, 18 months, champion pedigree, trained children, car, house. 10 guineas. Seen appointment.—Lorne, Lyndhurst-road, Hindhead, Surrey.

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DACHSHUNDS for Sale, splendid ch. bred Dachshund Puppies, 3 months old, price £9 7s., also lovely red bitch, 18 months old, 6 gns. to good home; used to kennel.—Apply Miss M. Fanshawe, Trebartha, 51, Frances-road, Windsor.

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GRIFFONS and all other breeds at Montpelier Dog Shop; good selection. Boarding and trimming.—24, Montpelier-street (opposite Harrods).

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IRISH WOLFHOUNDS.—Splendid year-old Dogs and Bitches for sale; pedigree; reasonable.—Walpole, Bromley, Broadoak, Sutton-at-Hone, Kent. 'Phone, Dartford 540.

MERRYMOUNT KENNELS board a few dogs; lady students taken; Springer Spaniels for sale.—Apply Lady Marcia Talbot, Radnage, High Wycombe.

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PEKINGESE.—The IFIELD PEKINGESE; the ideal kennel; puppies and adults always available; can be seen in London by appointment.—Apply Mrs. Whitehead, Ifield Hall, Ifield, Sussex ('Phone, Crawley 73), or 105, Piccadilly, W.1 ('Phone, Mayfair 2668).

PEKINGESE, exquisite red female puppy, three months (miniature bred), 10gns.; also beautiful red sable miniature, 3 yrs.—Cornwallis, Shipbrooke, Farm House, Caversham. ('Phone 510 Reading.)

PEKINGESE.—Sound healthy Puppies, outdoor reared; absolutely typical; six weeks; from 3gns.; can be seen any time ago.—Kinasmead, Winkfield, Windsor.

PEKINGESE.—Mrs Frampton, holder of the world's record for winning litters and breeder of the Champion Bitch at Crufts, 1930, has the largest selection in England, every variety, from 3 to 50 guineas. Pictures a speciality from 20 guineas. Seen any time or shown in London, 5min. from Olympia. Riverside 2757. Doss at stud.—67, Hammersmith Bridge-road, W.6.

POM, miniature cream, wonderful coat, delightful nature, house trained, for Sale; pet only. Apply 'Phone: Chiswick 1622, and 57, Harvard-road, Chiswick.

RED SETTER DOG, 17 months, excellent pedigree, house trained, good companion, 5gns. Many other dogs also on our 14 days' free terms.—Wilson's Kennels, Ltd., 37, New Oxford-street, London. Temple Bar 5808.

SCHNAUZERS are super guards, brainy and affectionate pals; puppies from 3gns. Chadwick, Timberham Kennels, Lowfield Heath, near Crawley.

SEALYHAMS.—Free to inmate of this well-known kennel for sale.—Chadwick, Timberham Kennels, Lowfield Heath, near Crawley. 'Phone, 398 Crawley.

WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIER, male, 9½ months, small, 6gns.; Cairn dog, 7 months, 8gns.; both house-clean.—Mrs. Woods, 16, Eminence-mews, Knightsbridge.

BELL MEAD KENNELS, Ltd., Haslemere, The Training School which is highly recommended by the Countess of Cheyne and the Lady Forres, is the original and foremost school for canine instruction. Students trained as kennelmaids and kennel-owners in one of England's largest kennels. Experience with 1,500 to 2,000 dogs annum. Course 12 months, or less. Entry any time of year. Lectures by veterinary surgeons. All branches of kennel work and management taught. Fees inclusive. Next course commences September 1st, 1930.

DISTEMPER and other "Doggy" ailments prevented by regular use of BENBOW'S DOG MIXTURE.—All Chemists and Stores, or 2, Bartholomew-close, E.C.1.

QUARANTINE KENNELS approved by Ministry of Agriculture; individual attention; 2½ acres.—131, Lauderdale-road, Ladbroke-grove, W.11. Park 0627.

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HORSE WANTED for my daughter to ride or drive; must be good tempered and quiet so she can make a pet of it.—Send full particulars, M. S. Sandiford-Morton, "Summerhill," Hollington Park, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

LADY has VACANCY for PUPIL. POULTRY and DOG BREEDING; personal tuition; fee as family; small weekly fee.—Eadsle, Holmwood, Surrey.

POULTRY LAYING MEAL, 8s. cwt. delivered; Corn, Potatoes, Barley, 10s. 6d. per cwt. prices list free.—Goddings, Manufacturers, Ipswich. (Est. 1856.)

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A COMFORTABLE HOMELY HOME has a VACANCY for an aged lady or gentleman, senile or slightly mental.—Apply George, "Chesterfield," 214, Anerley-road, Crystal Palace.

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ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL, Holloway, N.7.—20 PRIVATE ROOMS are available for PAYING PATIENTS. There are also private wards for maternity cases.—Full particulars can be obtained from the Secretary. (Telephone, Archway 2211.)

SUIT INVALID, sunny BED-SITTING ROOM, facing South; nurse's own home; every care; terms moderate; garden.—3, Mayfair-gardens, Upminster.

WALDEN HOUSE, BRONDESBURY, N.W.6.—Registered Nursing Home for MATERNITY, MEDICAL and CHRONIC PATIENTS.—Principal, Mrs. Lovett-Turner. 8 R.N. 'Phone, Willesden 1147.

WOODCOTE NURSING HOME, Wallington. Chronic patient (permanent); lovely garden; good nursing; excellent food; fees from £5 5s. per week.

PUBLIC NOTICES

LONDON BUILDING ACT, 1894.—HEIGHT of BUILDINGS.

Ex MAGNET HOUSE, KINGSWAY.—EXTENSION upon SITE of No. 29, WILD-STREET, HOLBORN.

Pursuant to the 48th section of the above Act, Notice is hereby given that the London County Council did on the 30th day of June, 1930, CONSENT to the ERECTION of this EXTENSION of a GREATER HEIGHT than that prescribed by the above Act.

Plans and particulars of the proposed Extension and a copy of the consent of the Council may be inspected between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. (10 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. Saturdays) at the office of the Superintending Architect, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.

Dated the 1st day of July, 1930.

(Sgd.) L. C. GAMAGE, Director and Secretary, The General Electric Co., Ltd., Magnet House, Kingsway, W.C.2.

CHARITIES AND APPEALS

ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL for CHILDREN with HIP DISEASE. (Established in Queen-square, W.C., 1867.) London Offices 167, southampton-row, W.C.1. Help urgently required for a Nurses' Home.—Stanley Smith, Secretary.

SEASIDE CAMPS FOR LONDON BOYS.

Camps at Walmer and Lowestoft.

£1 1s. provides five boys with a week's holiday.

C. E. BARTHOLOMEW, O.B.E., Hon. Treasurer, St. Margaret's Rectory, Ironmonger-lane, London, E.C.2.

ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

Private Announcements 3 lines 6s. (minimum); Trade 3 lines 9s. (minimum)

FURNITURE

FURNITURE. PRIVATE SALE.—The greatest bargain offer for 20 years owing to cancellation of contract for SUPER HOTEL in INDIA. We are instructed to dispose of these goods at half contract price. They are all made from picked timber to stand climate, and in most cases sold at less than PRE-WAR PRICES.

250 BED-ROOM SETS in oak and white enamel, complete with beds, £4 17s. 6d. each.
65 Double-size bed-room suites in waxed oak, mahogany, burr walnut, &c., from 11gns. to 65gns.; beds to match.
2 Only hand-made French grey walnut bed-room suites, 28gns.; each cost double; beds to match.
30 Only oak-fitted gent.'s robes, £4 15s. each.
350 Lounge chairs and Chesterfields in art linen, from 23s. 6d. each to 15gns.
750 Dining-room chairs in oak, mahogany, walnut, &c., from 10s. 6d. each.
300 Real hide lounge chairs, fitted velvet cushion, 43 15s. each to 14gns.; settees to match.
6 Only three-piece Chesterfield suites in French damask and velours, £7 15s. each (worth double).

The above are only a few of the bargains on offer. Complete drawing and dining rooms in Chinese lacquer, walnut Chesterfields in hide and silk covers, &c. Inspection invited. Every item for furnishing. All goods purchased can remain stored and packed free for country. On view 9-8 daily.

A. MARSH & CO., LTD.,
Furniture Depositories
(Patronized by the Crown Agents for the Colonies),
114-116, Kensington Church-road, W.8.
10 minutes from Oxford and Piccadilly Circuses and all principal rail. termini. Est. 1857. North 0758.

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Second-hand and Antique.
Your opportunity to obtain bargains during
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All the following goods offered at less than COST.
Easy Chairs, Settees, Sideboards, Cabinets, Dining Tables, Mirrors, Clocks, &c.
No reasonable offer refused.
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FURNITURE GALLERIES, Ltd.,
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ARNOLD, Ltd., 28, South Molton-street (Bond-street Station), W.1.—Exceptional values in slightly used PIANOS. Bechstein, Steinway, Chappell, Erard, &c. Cash or terms. Exchanges. Booklet free. (May, 3843.)

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THE best Household Tea is sold at 2s. 2d. by HUGHES' CITY of LONDON TEA COMPANY, Ltd., 2lb. carriage free, C.O.D. London. Pound sample by post 2s. 3d.—1, Bethlem, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.3.

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A Good Price by MITCHELL'S, 505, Edgware-road, W. for Ladies', Gentlemen's DISCARDED CLOTHING, FURS, Uniforms, Linen, Teeth, Jewellery, Plate, &c. Buyer attends free or cash by return. Ambs.1353. Est.1860.

DISPOSAL.—HEAVY SATIN WEDDING GOWN, slight figure; new; 7 guineas model; accept £4 10.—Miss Sweet, 128, Queen's-road, Bayswater.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Trade with the original firm. Est. 150 years. Maximum prices for platinum, gold, vulcanite; jewellery, old gold, &c. Cash at once.—Call or post Fleet and Co. (Dept. T.), 219, Oxford-street, W.1.

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CAUTIONS AND NOTICES

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SALMON ODY "GENUINE" BALL-AND-SOCKET TRUSSES can be obtained from the Makers, SALMON ODY, Ltd., New Oxford-street, London, AND NOWHERE ELSE.
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APPLICATIONS are invited for ASSISTANT MISTRESS-SHIPS for teaching ENGLISH at Egyptian Government Schools. Applicants must be between the ages of 25 and 34, and have some teaching experience, and possess a University qualifications with a diploma in Teaching or the Higher Froebel Certificate.

The initial salary offered is £E.25 a month (about £307 a year), and the appointment will be on contract for a period of five years and renewable at the end of that time.

Full particulars and form of application may be obtained from the Secretary, to whom it should be returned duly completed on or before July 15th, 1930.

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The Council will shortly APPOINT to the INDEPENDENT LECTURESHIP in AGRICULTURAL BACTERIOLOGY. Stipend £400-£500 per annum. Full particulars may be obtained from the Registrar.

UNIVERSITY of LEEDS.
DEPARTMENT of GEOGRAPHY.

The Council will shortly proceed to the APPOINTMENT of an ASSISTANT LECTURER in GEOGRAPHY. Salary £300 a year. Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, who will receive applications for the appointment up to the 14th July.

POST FILLED

"ADVERTISERS under Box B.495, June 24th, acknowledge with thanks applications received for position as Secretary to Furnishing Company."

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

A firm of manufacturing chemists requires the services of a pharmacist to interview the medical profession and pharmaceutical trade in connection with food products of world-wide reputation. Preference will be given to a gentleman having experience in a similar capacity on established territory. Applications will be received in strict confidence and should state age, previous experience, territory covered, qualifications and remuneration required.—Write Box A.1515. The Times, E.C.4.

A Salesman wanted to sell through authorised dealers in the Southern Suburbs. This position is permanent, offering unusual opportunity to clean-cut man. Inexperienced men will be considered. Complete training and cooperation assured, placing our men on a productive basis in the shortest possible time. Applicants must be resident in Greater London area, and over 25 years.—Apply by letter only, giving full details of past five years, to Personnel Manager, Hoover, Ltd., 1, Hanover-street, W.1.

CLERK wanted immediately, English, with thorough knowledge of German and typewriting; no shorthand necessary; preferably male; N.W. district.—Write Box A.1556, stating all particulars, to Box K.1156, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Assistant Solicitor required in busy London commercial and general practice; must be a first-class draftsman and capable of handling heavy litigation without supervision. Candidate with small private practice could continue same by arrangement. Salary for full-time services £750.—Write Box A.1443, The Times, E.C.4.

HEADMASTER of growing preparatory school wants resident colleague for September; keen, adaptable and really energetic; likely to remain permanently and to become useful second in command; salary £200 first, £300 second year, then by £25 per annum to £350 at least; testimonials specially written.—Write full particulars Box K.1100, The Times, E.C.4.

JUNIOR Clerk.—Well-known Insurance Company (Tariff) has vacancy for a Junior, aged 16-18, at its Head Office in London.—Applications, stating age and other particulars, to be addressed to Box G.H.L., care of Messrs. Davies and Co., 95, Bishopsgate, E.C.

MYCOLOGIST wanted, London, with experience of tropical fruit vegetables.—Reply, stating age, experience, salary expected, Box 1215, Owen's Advertising Agency, 133, High Holborn, W.C.1.

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APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

SALESMEN required by the leading non-rinz wireless valve manufacturers; payment by salary and commission.—Apply in writing only, stating age, experience, and territory covered, to Radio Dept., Tungsram Electric Lamp Works (G.B.), Ltd., 72, Oxford-street, London, W.1.

SECRETARY and Accountant to a large manufacturing company.—Applications are invited from a man with first-class practical experience. Applicants are requested to apply by letter enclosing a detailed statement containing the following particulars:—Age, education, qualifications, and languages, if any, appointments held in date order, and salary required.—Write Box B.797, The Times, E.C.4.

THE counties of Sussex and Kent are open for representation with an actual refining oil company. The positions offer exceptional scope for two real live-wire men with connexions among large industrial concerns, farmers, haulage contractors, &c.—Write full particulars to Box K.1154, The Times, E.C.4.

TRAVELLERS, London and Provinces, calling Chemists, proprietary line; good commission; state ground covered.—Copland, Norman-drive, Eccleshill, Bradford.

WANTED, by a large international group, a gentleman capable of negotiating foreign concessions and important contracts, mostly in Europe. Applicants must be fluent linguists and possess first-class social qualifications. Good salary will be paid, with suitable allowance for expenses.—Write, with full particulars, Box N.1420, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, practical Tent and Cover maker for Scotland, fully qualified and experienced in up-to-date methods, to take charge of sewing room. None others need apply.—Write, stating age, experience, and wages required, to Box B.663, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, a practical Psychologist for vocational guidance and selection of personnel work; appointment in India; salary Rs.700 per mensem, also handsome commission; prospects good; passage paid.—Write, stating qualifications, experience, and copies of papers, to Box B.716, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED by City Solicitors' Office an experienced Probate and Conveyancing Clerk, competent to act without supervision.—Write, stating age, experience, salary desired, to "I. K.," care of General Advertising Co. of London, Ltd., 329, High Holborn, W.C.1.

WANTED by world wide house of food manufacturers, a lady and gentleman as Demonstrative, and by dint of hard work and ability to qualify for executive post; must be keen, strong, energetic, ambitious; willing to learn; salary £4 weekly and rise from commencement.—Write stating education, age, height, and full particulars to Box N.1455, The Times, E.C.4.

A Better position awaits you if you prepare yourself by training at Pitman's College; descriptive booklet free.—Write, mentioning "Day," Evening," or "Postal" Courses, 198, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

ARE you seeking an appointment abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c.? Accountants, engineers, clerks, mining, railway men, and others should send for particulars of numerous appointments offered, with details of successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 1), 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business estd. 1908.

ENQUIRE yourself for a higher post by studying at home for Professional Practical Institute Training in Accountancy, Secretaryship, Law, Costing, Salesmanship, or Matric, B.Com. and LL.B. Professional and Prelim. Exams. Write for "Guide to Careers" (176 pp.), free, to Metropolitan College, Dept. 176, St. Albans.

MOTOR Engineering.—Practical workshop training in every branch to suit individual requirements. Courses from one month. Day or evening tuition. Fees by instalments.—Write or call for full particulars, Engineering Dept., The British School of Motoring, Ltd., 33, Coventry-street, Piccadilly-circus, W.1.

TO all of career, also those returned from abroad or retired from Services.—Write for details of The New Salesmanship, by Copland, Norman-drive, Eccleshill, Bradford.

WIRELESS Services.—The Premier College in the British Isles (established 34 years) gives a sound training to all students, with positions, on qualification. Fee payable by easy instalments if desired.—Apply for Prospectus, Secretary, Dept. "A," The London Telegraph Training College, Ltd., Morse House, Earl's Court, S.W.5.

ARTICLED PUPILS

AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, London, S.W.3 (Day and Residential). Founded specially to train boys of good education for the automobile industry; the curriculum combines an essentially practical modern works experience with training in administration for appointments for qualified students. Candidates will be accepted for probationary term.—Syllabus from Principal.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

LADY Secretary required mid-July; single-handed; good at shorthand-typing; knowledge book-keeping.—Write with copies of references, Box 0327, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

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CHARTERED Accountant, eight years' experience, qualified, May, 1930, seeks progressive position where brains and hard work are required; comprehensive experience, good legal, commercial, and financial knowledge; free one month's notice.—Write Box N.1426, The Times, E.C.4.

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MOTOR Engineering.—Practical workshop training in every branch to suit individual requirements. Courses from one month. Day or evening tuition. Fees by instalments.—Write or call for full particulars, Engineering Dept., The British School of Motoring, Ltd., 33, Coventry-street, Piccadilly-circus, W.1.

TO all of career, also those returned from abroad or retired from Services.—Write for details of The New Salesmanship, by Copland, Norman-drive, Eccleshill, Bradford.

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A Better position awaits you if you prepare yourself by training at Pitman's College; descriptive booklet free.—Write, mentioning "Day," Evening," or "Postal" Courses, 198, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

ARE you seeking an appointment abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c.? Accountants, engineers, clerks, mining, railway men, and others should send for particulars of numerous appointments offered, with details of successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 1), 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business estd. 1908.

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A Quiet select RESIDENTIAL; South aspect; gardens; good catering; moderate terms.—Proprietress, 62-64, Lexham-gardens. Kelvin 8710.

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A BSOLUTELY up-to-date BED-SITTING ROOMS, beautifully furnished, fitted running hot and cold water; with breakfast from 30s. Padd. 5061.

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A CME of COMFORT, CLEANLINESS, COOKING, CONVENIENCE, QUIETNESS, and SERVICE; HOT and COLD RUNNING WATER and electric fires all bed rooms; rooms with private bath; exceptionally appointed throughout. Night porter. Bed, breakfast, &c., from 8s. 6d.; full board 12s. 6d. daily or 3½gns. weekly. Padd. 8941. Mrs. Lyle.
A GREEABLE DOUBLE ROOM and others, lady's quiet house; meals as desired; moderate holiday terms; adjoining Lord's and Regent's Park.—Primrose 1982.

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A LL newly Furnished BED-SITTING ROOMS, overlooking gardens; running hot and cold water; with breakfast, from 30s. Padd. 6848.
A MERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Catering as desired. Moderate prices. LADIES ONLY. 75, Linden-gardens, W.2. (Park 8957.)
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APARTMENTS delightful position CAMPDEN HILL, close Kensington Gardens. Large, airy, well furnished house. Excellent cooking and attendance.—Western 6072.

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AT LANCASTER-GATE.—LARGE BED ROOM and SITTING ROOM, also Bed-Sitting rooms, in lady's private house; tastefully furnished, everything new; all modern conveniences.—'Phone Padd. 2351.

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AT 66-68, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2. Direct entrance to garden; billiards, full-size Thurston table; personally owned, supervised by ex-Highland officer, something out of the ordinary. From 6s. 6d. daily.
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BEAUTIFULLY Furnished DRAWING ROOM and BED ROOM (sleeping 2) exclusive residential quarter; private phone; meals served in own rooms as required; extra room available.—'Phone Kens. 5745.

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BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED FLATLETS (ladies only). Suit students or professional women catering for themselves. All rooms have hot and cold water, concealed beds, gas fires and cooker. Central heating. All hot water, baths, and service inclusive. 25s. to 32gns.
BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires; inclusive breakfast, bath, light, attendance, from 35s.; redecorated throughout.—Ai 64, Chiller-street, Chelsea. Flaxman 9425.
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BOARD-RESIDENCE. Excellent rooms and convenience; gas fires; very comfortable; terms moderate.—58, Gower-street, W.C.1. Museum 9851.
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APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

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Quarterly Vacancies 29th September or Earlier. Allotted July 8th.
Rents weekly include light and baths.

GROUP 1 (see page 5 in 1930 Booklet)		
11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7	NONE	
7, Cromwell-road, S.W.7	35/-	45/-
7, Cromwell-road, S.W.7	25/-	35/-, 45/-
10, Ashburn-gardens, S.W.7 (Two houses)	NONE	
47, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5 (Two houses)	35/-	
49, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5	27/-	
17, Hornton-street, W.8 (Two houses)	17/-	
15, Vicarage-gate, W.8 (Two houses)	31/-	
71, Linden-gardens, W.2	22/-, 25/-, 30/-	
122, Westbourne-terrace, W.2 (Two houses)	15/-, 18/-, 25/-, 35/-	
45, Inverness-terrace, W.2 (Four houses)	21/-, 25/-, 31/-	
22, Craven-hill, W.2 (Two houses)	25/-, 42/-, 45/-, 55/-	
72, Holland-park, W.11	42/-, 45/-	
74, Holland-park, W.11	21/-, 25/-	
19, Dorset-square, Baker-street	30/-	
BEKHILL, 16, Keste-road	No list received	
ST. LEONARDS, 37, Chichester-place	21/-	
ST. LEONARDS, 66, Lonsdale-road	18/-, 25/-, 27/-	
EASTBOURNE, 5-11, Hartington-pl. (Four houses)	20/-, 35/-	
TUNBRIDGE WELLS, The Summit (Two houses)	NONE	
CLIFTON, Bristol (Two houses)	25/-	
25, Pembroke-road	NONE	
CLIFTON, 1, Richmond Park-rd.	25/-	
BOURNEMOUTH, 24, Poole-road	18/-, 20/-, 27/-	
BEDFORD (Two houses)	16/-, 21/-, 27/-	
16-8, Clapham-road		
LIVERPOOL, N.S.W. CLUB OPENING SHORTLY.		
GROUP 2 (see page 5 in 1930 Booklet)		
7, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5	25/-, 42/-	
52, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5	17/-, 35/-, and 42/- (suites)	
116, Westbourne-terrace, W.2 (Two houses)	22/-	
127, Westbourne-terrace, W.2	NONE	
1, Inverness-terrace, W.2	25/-, 27/-	
GROUP 3 (see page 5 in 1930 Booklet)		
41, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5 (Two houses)	21/-, 28/-, 30/-, 35/-	
75, Philbeach-gardens, S.W.5	NONE	
107, Philbeach-gardens, S.W.5	27/-	
50, Philbeach-gardens, S.W.5 (Two houses)	15/-, 17/-	
29, Collingham-gardens, S.W.5	21/-, 30/-, 35/-	
26, Holland-park, W.11	20/-, 25/-, 27/-	
27, Holland-park, W.11	30/-	
30, Holland-park, W.11	18/-, 20/-, 21/-	
66, Holland-park, W.11	25/-, 32/-, 35/-	
85, Holland-park, W.11	20/-, 30/-	
7, Lansdowne-walk, W.11	18/-, 25/-	
5, Inverness-terrace, W.2	21/-, 24/-, 25/-	
28, Palace-court, W.2	25/-, 35/-	
Hamstead, Woodchurch-road	21/-, 23/-, 30/-	
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Law Report, July 1

SUMMARY OF CASES

The House of Lords—Lord Hailsham, Lord Dunedin, Lord Buckmaster, Lord Warrington of Clyffe, and Lord Thankerton—allowed an appeal from an interlocutor of the Second Division of the Court of Session in Scotland in a workman's compensation case. The appellant (the workman) first brought an action for damages at common law, which failed. He then applied to the Judge in the action to assess compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act in respect of the injury. It was held by the House of Lords that the action was brought within the time limited for taking proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Act, and that it was, therefore, competent for the Judge to assess compensation; and, secondly, that an appeal lay against his award on the same terms as from an award in an ordinary compensation case. (M'CAFFERTY v. MAC-ANDREWS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.)

Mr. Justice Eve held that a gift by a testator of his residuary real and personal estate to the trustees of the London Library for the general purposes of the institution was not charitable and did not offend the rule against perpetuities since there was nothing in the terms of the gift or in the rules of the Library to prevent the expenditure of the *corpus* of the property, and that the gift was therefore, valid. (IN RE PREVOST; LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED v. BARCLAYS BANK, LIMITED.)

HOUSE OF LORDS

WORKMAN'S CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION ON FAILURE OF ACTION FOR DAMAGES

M'CAFFERTY (PAUPER) v. MAC ANDREWS AND CO., LIMITED

(*Before* LORD HAILSHAM, LORD DUNEDIN, LORD BUCKMASTER, LORD WARRINGTON *of* CLYFFE, *and* LORD THANKERTON)

The HOUSE to-day allowed this appeal from an interlocutor of the Second Division of the Court of Session in Scotland recalling an interlocufor of the Lord Ordinary, Lord Morison.

The appellant, a sailor in the empioyment of the respondents, brought an action for damages at common law against the respondents in respect of an attack of typhoid fever contracted in the course of a voyage on one of the respondents' ships, and, on the failure of that action, asked the Lord Ordinary, pursuant to section 29 (2) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, to assess compensation for an injury arising out of and in the course of his employment.

The Lord Ordinary made an award in favour of the appellant, but the Second Division by a majority (Lord Ormidale, Lord Hunter, and Lord Anderson, the Lord Justice Clerk dissenting) recalled his interlocutor and assoilzied the respondents from the conclusions of the action.

The appeal raised several questions of importance on the construction of the subsection. The facts are fully stated in the opinion of Lord Dunedin.

Mr. Carmont, K.C., Mr. J. L. Clyde (both of the Scottish Bar), and Mr. T. Elder Jones (of the English Bar) appeared for the appellant; the Lord Advocate (Mr. Craigie Aitchison, K.C.), Mr. Gordon Thomson (of the Scottish Bar), and Mr. Waldo R. Briggs (of the English Bar) for the respondents.

JUDGMENT

LORD DUNEDIN (in whose opinion Lord Hailsham concurred) said that the pursuer appellant was a sailor on a ship belonging to the respondents. At the port of Malaga, where the ship touched, he became ill of typhoid fever. He was taken on to Barcelona and put in hospital there. He was eventually sent home overland and went to Glasgow, where he was again put in hospital. After leaving the hospital he was two months at his own home, and he then rejoined his ship. Shortly afterwards he was again taken ill and was discharged. All this illness was the result of the typhoid fever. The date of the fever and consequent disablement viewed as an accident was September 13, 1926. He intimated a claim under the Workmen's Compensation Act on February 17, 1927. He did not proceed to arbitration in respect of that claim, but raised action at common law against his employers, the respondents, on March 23, 1927, alleging negligence. The action was tried before a jury presided over by the Lord Ordinary. The jury answered certain specific questions and left it to the Judge to enter the verdict. The Judge entered the verdict in favour of the defenders. Thereupon the pursuer moved the Lord Ordinary to assess compensation under the provisions of section 29 (2) of the Workmen's Compensation Act. The Lord Ordinary suggested to the pursuer that he should lodge a Minute. Accordingly a Minute was lodged craving "the Court to dismiss the action and to assess compensation under and in terms of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925."

On that the Lord Ordinary pronounced an interlocutor applying the verdict and dismissing the action, reserving all questions of expenses, and appointing the pursuer to lodge a statement of his claim under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, and the defenders to lodge answers thereto.

The defenders pleaded that the pursuer's claim was irrelevant and could not now be insisted on in respect that the present action (being more than six months after the accident) was not timeously raised; and, further, that the personal injury from which the pursuer was suffering not being by accident arising out of, and in the course of, his employment with the defenders, they were not liable to pay compensation.

A hearing before the Lord Ordinary then took place, as the result of which he found that the pursuer's typhoid fever was an injury by accident arising out of, and in the course of, his employment, and assessed compensation, and found further that the pursuer was entitled to the expenses of the whole proceedings to the extent of one-half the taxed amount thereof; and he appointed a certified copy of the interlocutor to be issued as a certificate of the above award within the meaning of section 29 (2) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.

Against this interlocutor the defenders reclaimed to the Second Division. At the hearing the pursuer submitted that the reclaiming note was incompetent, but the Court repelled that objection. They also recalled the interlocutor of the Lord Ordinary, refused the pursuer's claim for compensation, and found him liable to the defenders in expenses throughout. The pursuer appealed.

THE FIRST QUESTION

The counsel for the appellant at once raised what was clearly the first question to be decided—namely, the competency of the reclaiming note, for if it was incompetent the interlocutor of the Lord Ordinary must necessarily stand. It was, however, before discussing that question, necessary to point out that the reclaiming note dealt with two perfectly different things. It dealt with that portion of the Lord Ordinary's interlocutor which revelled the objection to competency based on the plea that the claim for compensation could not be made, as the action was not timeously raised. And it dealt, secondly, with what might be called the merits of the claim for compensation.

The appellant's counsel relied strongly on the case of Slavin ([1912] S.C., 754), and it would be well at once to see what was decided in that case. Slavin, a worker in the employment of the defenders, raised an action at common law against them for damages for personal injury. The case was tried by a jury over which he (Lord Dunedin) presided, and the jury found for the defenders. Counsel for the defenders then moved to apply the verdict, whereupon counsel for the pursuer asked the Court, in terms of section 1 (4) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, to assess the compensation due to him in respect of the injury suffered. Section 1 (4) of that Act was practically in identical words with section 29 (2) of the present Act of 1925. The defenders argued that the motion was incompetent on the obviously untenable ground that the section only applied to actions raised in the Sheriff Court, and also on the ground that the motion should have been made the moment the verdict was given, but they did not contend that the accident did not arise out of, and in the course of, the employment. On that the following opinion was delivered:—

> The judgment of the Court is that in such cases the motion for assessment of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act must be made before the verdict is appealed, and if not so made it will be too late. The motion when made will entitle the party making it to an inquiry as to whether in the first place, in cases where this is doubtful, the accident in question arises in the course of and out of the employment, and, in the second place, as to the amount of compensation due. It cannot be supposed that the defender could come to the trial in a state of preparation as to the question of the amount due, because he does not know whether the option of claiming compensation will be exercised by the pursuer in the event of the trial resulting in a verdict against him. Accordingly if the motion is made in time either the Lord Ordinary before whom the case is tried, or one of the Judges of the Division, must act in the same way as an arbitrator, except that there would be no appeal from him by way of stated case.

The pursuer then said that there was sufficient evidence in the Judge's notes to allow of the compensation being fixed. After the delivery of that opinion, no further interlocutor was then pronounced, but the case was continued to see whether the parties, there being no question between them as to the case being a proper case for compensation, could adjust the amount due. They did adjust the amount and effect was given to that by a further judgment.

AN AMBIGUOUS SENTENCE

Turning now to the present case, the appellant naturally founded on the sentence: "Except that there would be no appeal from him by way of stated case." He (Lord Dunedin) had come, after the full discussion that had now been held, to the opinion that although all that was done in Slavin's case was quite right, yet that sentence was ambiguous. It might be thought that it indicated that no appeal at all was possible. He would therefore go at once to the section of the statute on which the matter depended, 29 (2).

> If, within the time hereinbefore limited for taking proceedings under this Act, an action is brought to recover damages independently of this Act for injury caused by an accident, and it is determined in such action or on appeal that the injury is one for which the employer is not liable in such action, but that he would have been liable to pay compensation under this Act, the action shall be dismissed, but the Court in which the action is tried, or if the determination is the determination (on an appeal by either party) by an Appellate Tribunal, that Tribunal, if the Plaintiff so chooses, may proceed to assess such compensation, but may deduct from such compensation all or any part of the costs which, in its judgment, have been caused by the plaintiff bringing the action instead of proceeding under this Act. In any proceeding under this subsection, when the Court or Appellate Tribunal assesses the compensation, it shall give a certificate of the compensation it has awarded and of the directions it has given as to the deduction of costs, and such certificate shall have the force and effect of an award under this Act.

Now, it had to be remembered that the preceding section had forbidden the workman to launch both proceedings at once. This subsection dealt with the case where he had elected to launch the common law proceedings. Passing over for the present the time limit as to the raising of the action, to which he would presently revert, it was to be noticed that it was a determination *in the action* which was to fix two things: first, the non-liability of the employer at common law (of course in that expression he included liability under the Employers' Liability Act); and secondly, that he would have been liable to pay compensation under the Act, that was to say, if proceedings had been raised under the Act. That pointed obviously to this, that while the action was still alive, the determination should be reached. Now, that determination could only be made by the Judge in the action, or by the Judges in the Court of Appeal, if the action had reached them. If the defender denied that the situation was such as to raise a question of compensation under the Act, that question must be tried and if the decision was adverse to either party, such party, it would be expected, would have the right of appeal, and the only right of appeal from the Lord Ordinary with a jury, or from a Judge holding proof, was by reclaiming note to the Inner House.

It was here that he was satisfied that the opinion which he expressed in Slavin's case (*supra*) when he said that there would be a determination first of the question whether there was a proper accident arising in the course of and out of the employment, and secondly as to the amount of compensation, and that from that decision there would be no appeal by stated case was ambiguous. The decision being given, dismissal of the action was to follow, and here he might say that he agreed with what Lord President Clyde said in another case that the word "dismiss" was not used in the technical sense in Scottish proceedings but included absolvitor when that was the appropriate interlocutor. But now he had to consider what was to be done on that appeal. The matter ended by the pecuniary amount being settled and a certificate being granted on which diligence might proceed. That convinced him that the suggestion made by his noble friend, Lord Buckmaster, in the course of the case was really the solution of the difficulty. There was appeal, but on that appeal the criterion was the same as when proceedings of arbitration were taken by the Sheriff in the ordinary way. There the appeal was raised by stated case, that was to say, the determination was final as to fact, and was only open to review as to law. That seemed to him to make the whole Act intelligible and workable without the extreme consequences which either denial of appeal on the one hand, or absolute unfettered appeal on the other, would lead to.

TWO COMPETENT MATTERS

Reverting to the present case, the result was that the reclaiming note was not incompetent, but raised competently the two questions: (1) of the timeousness of the whole procedure; and (2) if that objection was repelled, of the merits of the decision dealing with the question of the Workmen's Compensation Act. The first question depended on whether this action was raised within the time limit for taking proceedings under the Act. The Second Division had held that it was not, because it was not raised within six months after the occurrence of the accident. He did not agree with that view. To find out what was the time limit they must go to section 14 (1), which was as follows:—

> Proceedings for the recovery under this Act of compensation for an injury shall not be maintainable unless notice of the accident has been given as soon as practicable after the happening thereof, and before the workman has permanently left the employment in which he was injured, and unless the claim for compensation with respect to such accident has been made within six months from the occurrence of the accident causing the injury, or in case of death, within six months from the time of death.

That section did not say that proceedings must be brought within six months. It only said that proceedings should not be maintainable unless two conditions had been complied with: (1) the giving of notice as soon as possible; and (2) the making of a claim within six months. Here a claim was made within six months—namely, in February, 1927, and as soon as that claim was made further proceedings became maintainable and continued maintainable thereafter until put an end to. The action was, therefore, within time. Counsel for the respondents argued that it would permit the workman to make a claim, then do nothing more, and perhaps put off the action for several years, thus keeping his claim alive all that time. The answer was easy. If a workman made a claim and did nothing, the employer might apply for arbitration so as to put an end to the claim one way or other. If he did so, that would at once force the hand of the workman; for if he allowed the proceedings in arbitration to go on he would forfeit his right of action by virtue of section 29 (1), which made double proceedings impossible. The moment the employer applied for arbitration, the workman would have to raise his action, which would thus extinguish the power of going to arbitration under the claim, leaving him the rights given under section 29 (2), *i.e.*, to, so to speak, reconstitute the claim as was done in this action.

Their attention was called to the expression used by the English Judges in the case of Cribb v. Kynoch ([1908] 2 K.B., 551). That case was not binding on him. He had the greatest respect for the learned Judges who formed the Court. But, in truth, the Judges there had no occasion to consider the question as it now arose. The judgment in that case was clearly right. The plaintiff had taken no steps in accordance with the provisions of the section which corresponded with section 29 (2), but, having lost the action, tried to begin new arbitration proceedings under the original notice and claim. That, it was obvious, he could not do, and the question which arose from the decision here did not and could not arise.

So much for the objection to the competency of the proceedings. There remained only the question of the merits. As to that, on the criterion above stated, there was obviously no ground for sustaining an appeal.

As to expenses, he thought that justice would be done by giving no expenses to either party in the action or proceedings. The appellant would have the expenses of the appeal to that House, but only such as were properly given in pauper cases.

The proper order for that House to make was, in his opinion, to reverse the interlocutor appealed against, and to remit to the Court of Session with instructions to them of new to repel the objections to the competency of the reclaiming note; recall the interlocutor of the Lord Ordinary: assoilzie the defenders from the conclusions of the summons. Further, to find that the typhoid fever contracted by the pursuer was an injury arising out of and in the course of his employment, and to award him compensation at the rate determined by the Lord Ordinary, and to find neither party entitled to expenses.

The other noble and learned LORDS gave judgment to the same effect.

Agents.—Messrs. Lawrence Jones and Co.; Messrs. Botterell and Roche, for Messrs. Maclay, Murray and Spens, Writers, Glasgow, and Messrs. J. and J. Ross, W.S., Edinburgh.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION

DECREE NISI AGAINST AN AIR PILOT

DREW, A. B. A. v. DREW, D. H.

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE HILL)

His LORDSHIP granted a decree *nisi* in this suit in which Mrs. Arabella Beatrice Angela Drew, *née* Christian, of the Stafford Hotel, St. James's-place, S.W., prayed for the dissolution of her marriage with Captain Donald Herbert Drew, a pilot in the service of Imperial Airways, Limited, of the Aerodrome Hotel, Croydon, on the ground of his adultery with Mrs. Kathleen Brookie Digby.

By his answer the respondent denied the charges. Mrs. Digby was given leave to intervene, but did not file an answer. She appeared on subpoena and gave evidence.

The marriage took place on June 2, 1924, at Kensington Register Office, and there is one child, a son, aged four years. It was alleged that when the petitioner was spending a holiday in the Isle of Wight in June, 1926, adultery occurred between the respondent and Mrs. Digby at the latter's house at Carshalton, Surrey, where it was said that she gave cocktail parties.

Mr. Willis, K.C., and Mr. T. Bucknill appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Elliot Gorst for the respondent.

During the closing speeches MR. JUSTICE HILL said that he was absolutely ignorant of cocktails and all that related to them. He added:—

> "I am an old-duffer who knows nothing about these modern habits. Nobody ever had a cocktail in my house and nobody ever will. (Laughter.) I have never been to a place where people consume cocktails."

His Lordship held that the respondent and Mrs. Digby had committed adultery and granted the petitioner a decree *nisi*, with custody of the child, and costs.

Solicitors.—Messrs. J. Howard Smith and Skeit; Mr. C. S. Tomlinson.

SOLICITOR'S CLERK SENTENCED

Sentence of 16 months' imprisonment in the second division was passed by the Recorder (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.) at the Central Criminal Court on Monday on JESSE WALTER CURTIS, 37, solicitor's clerk, who pleaded *Guilty* to forging endorsements to two cheques with intent to defraud, and converting the sums of £119 1s. 9d. and £216 16s. 4d. to his own use and benefit. He pleaded *Not Guilty* to obtaining a Post Office warrant for the repayment of National Savings certificates of the value of £318 15s., by means of an alleged forged instrument, and *Not Guilty* to a charge of alleged abduction, and these charges were not proceeded with. Mr. Percival Clarke prosecuted and Mr. L. A. Byrne defended. In passing sentence the Recorder said he took into consideration that Curtis had been in custody for the greater part of two months. Curtis was ordered to pay a sum not exceeding £20 towards the cost of the prosecution.

ACQUITTAL

At the Central Criminal Court on Monday, before the RECORDER (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.), ARTHUR SIDNEY JOHN MARKS, 36, gardener, on bail, who was committed for trial from Abingdon on a charge of assaulting a woman 69 years of age, was found *Not Guilty*, and he was discharged. Mr. S. Benson appeared for the prosecution; Mr. R. G. Micklethwaite defended.

Albert Holding, 54, a tailor, of Shakespeare-road, Stoke Newington, was sentenced at Old-street police court on Monday to one month's imprisonment with hard labour for wilfully damaging a lady's dress by cutting it with a sharp instrument. Holding denied committing the damage.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
CHANCERY DIVISION

GIFT TO THE LONDON LIBRARY

IN RE PREVOST: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED, v. BARCLAYS BANK, LIMITED

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE EVE)

In this case the plaintiffs, Lloyds Bank, Limited, Mr. R. H. Parratt, and Mr. G. F. Finch, trustees of the will, dated August 11, 1926, of the late Captain William Prevost, asked to have the question determined whether a gift of the testator's residuary real and personal estate to the trustees of the London Library, St. James's-square, was valid and ought to be carried into effect, or, if not valid, to what extent it was invalid.

His LORDSHIP held that the gift was valid.

The testator's real property consisted of an estate of 100 acres, including a mansion house with lodge, several cottages, and farm known as Elfords, and situated at Hawkhurst, Kent. The real estate was valued for probate at £8,500, and the personal estate had been sworn at £31,706. The gift in the will was as follows:—

> I give devise bequeath and appoint all the residue of my property of what nature or kind soever and wheresoever situate to the Trustees of the London Library, St. James's-square, S.W., to be held by them in trust for the general purposes of the institution (*inter alia*) the benefit of the staff of that institution.

The testator then made a number of suggestions to be carried out by the devisees, but not so as to create any trust, some of which were intended to commemorate the life of his mother, Mrs. Annie Mason Prevost. Among these, the testator requested that on every December 24 an In Memoriam notice of Mrs. Prevost should be inserted in the obituary column of *The Times* or of such other newspaper as should for the time being be the equivalent of *The Times* in case it should cease to exist in its present form. The testator also desired that, if possible, Elfords should not be sold, but should be used by the staff of the London Library, or dismantled and left in charge of a caretaker, and that if it were sold the proceeds were to be used not for the general purposes of the Library, but for such benevolent or charitable purposes for the benefit of the staff of the Library as the trustees should from time to time determine.

By a codicil dated December 28, 1928, the testator revoked a gift over to a charity contained in his will and gave all his estate which he might not have effectually disposed of by his will to the defendant, Mr. Frederic Grand d'Hauteville, with a gift over in case the latter predeceased the testator. The testator died on June 11, 1929, and his will, together with three codicils thereto, was proved on September 19, 1929.

Mr. C. R. R. Romer appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. J. M. Gover, K.C., and Mr. A. Guest-Mathews for Barclays Bank, Limited, trustees of the London Library; and Mr. Swords, K.C., and Mr. Douglas Johnston for Mr. d'Hauteville.

JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE EVE, in the course of his judgment, said that it was conceded that the testator's suggestions created no trust, and the validity of the bequest of the personal estate was not seriously impeached, but as regarded the real estate two objections were put forward, and those were that the devisees could not accept it and had no power to dispose of it; and, secondly, that it created, or tended to, a perpetuity. In his opinion neither of those objections could be maintained. The gift was not a charitable gift, in that the Library was not a charity but an institution for mutual benefits. (*In re* Clark's Trusts (1 Ch. D., 497) and *in re* Dutton (L.R., 4 Ex. D., 54.) If the gift was not void as tending to a perpetuity, there was no authority to support the argument that the devisees could not accept it. Certainly *in re* Badger ([1905] 1 Ch., 568), cited in support of the argument, did not decide anything of the kind.

In the two cases already cited, as also in Carne v. Long (2 De G. F. and J., 75), Cocks v. Manners (L.R., 12 Eq., 574), and *in re* Clarke, Clarke v. Clarke (17 *The Times* L.R., 479; [1901] 2 Ch., 110), the validity of the gifts was impeached on the two grounds of their being charitable or in perpetuity. There was no suggestion in any one of them that the gifts would not be effective as gifts to the institutions in aid of their funds if they were found to be neither charitable nor in perpetuity, and he could not appreciate why in such circumstances they should not be.

In Carne v. Long (*supra* at p. 79) the Lord Chancellor, Lord Campbell, said:—

> If the devise had been in favour of the existing members of the society, and they had been at liberty to dispose of the property as they might think fit, then it might, I think, have been a lawful disposition and not tending to a perpetuity.

And to a similar effect was the passage quoted from Mr. Justice Byrne's judgment in *in re* Clarke (*supra*) at page 114 of the report.

In his (Mr. Justice Eve's) opinion, no case had been established of the incapacity of the devisees to acquire realty by gift, and that, of necessity, involved the power to dispose of it. The gift was one to the trustees of the Library on trust to be expended in carrying out the objects of the society according to its rules, and it was a valid gift unless it infringed the rule against perpetuities. To hold that it did infringe the rule, one must arrive at the conclusion that when the subject matter of the devise was vested in the trustees it would be held by them subject to a trust which would prevent the committee from realizing it and spending the proceeds; in other words, that the gift was one to which the trustees could only give effect by holding the property and applying the income according to the rules.

He could see nothing in the terms of the testator's residuary gift or in the rules of the Library to prevent the expenditure of the *corpus* of the property, and, in his opinion, the case fell within the class of cases of which Cocks v. Manners (*supra*) was the leading authority, and *in re* Clarke (*supra*) and Bowman v. The Secular Society, Limited (33 *The Times* L.R., 376; [1915] 2 Ch., 447) and [1917] A.C., 406), were more recent illustrations. He held, therefore, that the gift of the testator's residuary real and personal estate to the trustees of the Library was valid and ought to be carried into effect. The costs of all parties as between solicitor and client would be taxed and paid out of the residue.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Fladgate and Co.; Messrs. Gedge, Fiske and Co.

DOMINION GRAMOPHONE RECORDS, LIMITED

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS AND SHAREHOLDERS

Under a compulsory winding-up order made on June 2 against Dominion Gramophone Records, Limited, of London, Luton, and elsewhere, the statutory first meetings of the creditors and shareholders were held yesterday at the Holborn Restaurant.

Mr. E. T. A. PHILLIPS, Official Receiver, reported that the company was incorporated as a public company on March 21, 1928, to carry on business at Great Marlborough-street, W., with a factory at Luton and branches at Birmingham, Bristol, Glasgow, Leeds, Manchester, and Newcastle, as manufacturers of and dealers in gramophones, phonographs, records, musical instruments, and all classes of electrical equipment. The capital of the company was £150,000, divided into 200,000 10 per cent. participating Preference shares of 10s. each and 1,000,000 Deferred shares of 1s. each. The whole of the capital was issued for cash.

The balance-sheet showed a trading loss of £29,575 for the year ended March, 1929. The company had been in financial difficulties ever since, although Debentures for £20,000 were issued. The whole of the assets were charged by the Debentures, and were valued at £45,000 if they could be sold as a going concern, but otherwise they might not yield more than £5,000. The unsecured liabilities were estimated at £35,000.

The failure of the company was attributed to lack of capital, mismanagement, extravagance, unprofitable contracts, and theft of valuable machinery by an employee.

There were two outside liquidators, as well as the Official Receiver, nominated by the creditors, but the shareholders voted unanimously in favour of the liquidation being left in the hands of the Official Receiver, and the appointment will be made by the Registrar in due course.

A 1917 LABOUR APPEAL

The British Empire Union has circulated a leaflet which reproduces an invitation sent out on May 23, 1917, by British Labour leaders for attendance at a Labour, Socialist, and Democratic convention held at Leeds on June 3, 1917, "to hail the Russian revolution and to organize the British democracy to follow Russia." Among those who signed the appeal were Mr. Alfred Inkpin, Mr. C. G. Ammon, Mr. George Lansbury, Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, and Mr. Philip Snowden. The leaflet states that the reproduction of the letter "explains why the present Socialist Government has been so anxious to renew diplomatic and trade relations with the Bolshevists."

WHOLESALE WATCH SMUGGLING

TRADER FINED £6,160

Before Mr. Boyd, at the Westminster Police Court yesterday, LOUIS MARDER, 44, merchant, of Cheetham Hill-road, Manchester, again appeared on remand, charged with being knowingly concerned in a fraudulent attempt to evade the payment of Customs duties on 1,841 watches at Victoria Station on June 8, harbouring 499 watches at Manchester with intent to defraud the Customs, and attempting to bribe a Customs officer at Folkestone.

Mr. R. L. Fisk prosecuted; Mr. J. A. C. Keeves was counsel for the defence.

The defendant was followed from Victoria to Euston by two Customs officers, and on his luggage being examined there it was found to contain all the paraphernalia for smuggling. Two body belts of soft material were so constructed as to hold several hundred watches each, and a suitcase had an ingeniously arranged false bottom. At the defendant's house at Manchester 499 other watches were found, with a large number of empty cartons.

Mr. Keeves pleaded "Guilty" to the smuggling and harbouring, but "Not Guilty" to the charge of attempted bribery.

Thomas Edward Phillips, a Customs officer at Folkestone, said that on December 11 last the defendant, after some general conversation, said: "If I had anyone here upon whom I could depend to help me get stuff through I could make it worth their while." The next day he said: "If anyone will help me it will be an easy matter to make £50." On February 9 he again saw the witness and suggested meeting him in the evening when his duties were over. The witness then reported the matter to his chief.

The defendant, giving evidence, denied ever having attempted to bribe the Customs officer. The conversation between them was provoked by the officer himself, and the witness never mentioned money.

Replying to Mr. Fisk, the defendant admitted a conviction at Folkestone in December last for smuggling watches.

Mr. Thatcher, a Customs inquiry officer, said that during the past two years the records showed that the defendant had imported 540 gold watches and had paid duty on them. As against that, records had been recently obtained from a number of his customers showing actual sales of watches during the same period to the value of £6,155 6s. 5d. Other customers had not been traced.

Mr. Keeves pointed out that the defendant was now a ruined man. He was really in but a small way of business, and desired to express contrition for his offences.

Mr. BOYD said the case was the worst of the sort he had ever had before him. He had not the least doubt that the defendant was a professional smuggler who had been doing that kind of thing for a long time and with great profit to himself. Not only had he evaded the payment of the duty, but he had attempted to bribe an officer. On the first charge there would be a fine of £5,200, with the alternative of six months' imprisonment; on the second £760, with the alternative of eight weeks' imprisonment; and for the attempted bribery the fine would be £200, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment. "I cannot see any mitigating circumstances," added the magistrate.

LAW NOTICES, JULY 2

Court of Appeal

COURT I. (THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, LAWRENCE and RO

Sporting News

RACING

THE FIRST JULY MEETING

FOUR COURSE WINS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The First July Meeting was begun at Newmarket on the July Course yesterday. The going was certainly on the hard side, but not so hard as it would have been on many other courses. The mere fact that the horses caused clouds of dust to arise as they galloped does not prove that the going was very hard. Crumbling soil, when very dry, will always throw up dust when galloped on. Fields, however, were small, except in the case of the Hare Park Handicap, for which all the horses left in were started.

Burnside, who won this race for Sir W. Gilbey, was no better handicapped than he had been in the Bessborough Stakes at Ascot or in several other races this season, and there was no indication in the market on the race that he was expected to win. He started in the Ring at 100 to 8 and on the totalisator at 29 to 1. The totalisator is still hand-worked on this course, as it was a year ago. I had understood that the electrical machinery in use on the other Newmarket course was interchangeable between several courses, but so far it has only been employed on the one course. There were some people yesterday who would have supported the chance of Burnside because he has won a number of races at Newmarket, but as a matter of fact he has never won before over this July Course. Yesterday he was always well placed, being, so far as could be seen, never out of the first two. He raced just behind Good Mint until the latter weakened two furlongs from the finish, when he was left in front. He had to hold off a strong challenge from the uncertain Lanson, but he is a very courageous old horse, and, refusing to give in, won by a neck, with Flange a length and a half away third. Ox and Ass did not apparently quite stay the course, while it would appear from his running yesterday that Magnum Bonum, who won this race a year ago, is not so good as he was.

Neither Fly Leaf nor Lord Bill was among the starters for the Barnwell Maiden Stakes, which either of them, on form, it had appeared, could win. In their absence Templario was made into an odds-on favourite, the best backed of the others being Dunbeath, who had run once before, as a two-year-old, when he was not placed in the Convivial Plate at York. He failed to gain even a place yesterday behind Templario, who, ridden by Elliott, won by a head from Lycidas, with Soranette third. Templario, it may be, could have won by more than the narrow margin by which he was successful, for Elliott did not seem to ride him all out. Templario, on previous form, is some 11lb. behind Pal o' Mine, so that it would not seem that yesterday's form amounts to much. Elliott is riding as well as ever he has done before in his career, and there are now few, if any, better men riding. If only he could go to scale at a lighter weight there is not much doubt that he would be at the top, or very near the top, of the winning jockeys' table.

I do not pretend to know which of Lord Ellesmere's two-year-olds, his colt Lemnarchus or his filly Four Course, is the better at home, but after the race for the July Stakes yesterday I should, if the two ran a match, choose the filly to win, although there cannot be much in it. Four Course won this nice race yesterday, after making all the running, by a length and a half from Sir Andrew, the latter meeting her at weight for sex. At Ascot Lemnarchus beat Sir Andrew at level weights by a length and there were many people who thought that the second was rather unlucky on that occasion. I do not hold that view, and if the two met again I should expect Lemnarchus to finish in front of the other. That yesterday's form was about correct was shown by the fact that St. George finished third, three lengths behind Sir Andrew, which is somewhere about the distance he was behind the same colt at Ascot. It will be recalled that Four Course was beaten at Ascot by Goyescas, and if that form was correct then that French-bred colt, although by an English sire, Gainsborough, is about the best two-year-old yet seen out. Lord Ellesmere has been in luck for several seasons now, for these two nice two-year-olds follow on that terrifically fast filly Tiffin, who won so many races for him. He has done much for racing, so that no one can begrudge him his successes.

Midlothian would have been worse in if the Bottisham Stakes had been a handicap, so that there was some justification for making him an odds-on favourite in spite of his disappointing record since he ran so well over this course in the race for the Newmarket Stakes. He was opposed yesterday by only three moderate three-year-olds and, after making all the running, he won by three-quarters of a length from Parthenon, who challenged strongly in the last furlong. It is to be doubted whether Midlothian could have produced much more if he had had to do so, and it might not be wise to accept this success as a return to his very best form. Neat Knees was a comfortable winner of the Lidgate T.Y.O. Selling Plate, for which she started favourite. She and Royal Delight were always in front and the result was never seriously in doubt during the last two furlongs, Neat Knees winning easily. Grand Light, in Lord Glanely's colours, was a good third. The winner was sold after the race to Sir W. Gilbey for 560 guineas. This owner does not as a rule worry about selling-plate winners, so it must be that he thought considerably of this filly's success. She is by Star and Garter out of Niugnep.

A boy named McCaffery rode a really good race on Botany Bay to win the Apprentices' Plate by a head from Dandie Dinmont, with Pam third, for about a furlong from the finish he was many lengths behind Dandie Dinmont. The rider, however, never gave up and, with Dandie Dinmont weakening in the last few yards, Botany Bay and his young rider were rewarded with a very narrow victory.

I have just received from the Thoroughbred Breeders' Association a very valuable book containing the pedigrees of 200 leading winners between the years 1912 and 1929. A limited number of copies can be purchased by non-members of the association for 10s. each net. Not only is the book one of very real use to people interested in racing, but it is also very convenient both in size and in general make-up. The book is published by the Thoroughbred Breeders' Association from their offices at 26, Charing Cross-road, London, W.C.2.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

2.0.—FAKENHAM SELLING PLATE (6f.).—Pheidon and Lemin seem to me to have rather too much to do, and it does not seem reasonable on form to expect either of them to give weight to Canfield. On last season's handicapping Canfield would be set to give Pheidon at least a stone, and here he is in receipt of 8lb. It is indeed certain that if this race were a handicap Canfield would be set to give weight away all round except perhaps to Nice Prospect, and I should set him to give a pound or so to that disappointing horse. Using Portraitist, it would seem reasonable to set Nice Prospect to give about a stone to San Marino in a handicap, and here they can meet at level weights. I cannot handicap Saint Fortunat, but if he were to give of his best he would not be easy to beat. He was, however, handicapped by Mr. Dawkins 11lb. behind Caballero in the Royal Hunt Cup, while at Kempton Park earlier in the season Nice Prospect and Caballero were handicapped on the same mark by Mr. Pawcett, another good handicapper, so that it would seem that if this event were a handicap Nice Prospect would be set to give weight to Saint Fortunat. At the weights indeed it seems that the winner should be Nice Prospect or Canfield, and as the latter never runs over six furlongs, the distance of this race, my selection must be NICE PROSPECT. After all Oratorium in here with 8st. 5lb. would look rather attractive, and that is what their running at Goodwood last year means.

2.30.—PLANTATION STAKES (5f.).—Banned always runs well and would appear to be a useful second class two-year-old. Half Gift has run only once, but on that form, through Principessa, she is not so good as Hussy, whose trainer also has Nairobi in the race, and the latter, who has been running in the best company, may be the better of the two. On Newmarket form she ought not to beat Banned. Berrydale was well backed at Ascot and had no chance there owing to a slow start. A horse which was worthy of such support at a meeting like Ascot must surely have a good chance in such a race as this. I have heard nothing about a really good newcomer in such a race as this, but if there is one in the field the market will no doubt disclose the fact. Ausonia might run well. The winner, however, on form should, so it seems to me, be either Banned or BERRYDALE, and as the latter was backed to win at Ascot I shall assume that he is better than that form indicates and make him my selection.

3.0.—THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE HANDICAP (1m.).—The weights here not unnaturally are very similar to those of the Royal Hunt Cup so far as concerns the horses who were started in that race and have been entered here. It seems to me that the weights on recent form are most accurately compiled, but it may well be that SAINT NICOLAS II., who did not run in the Royal Hunt Cup but who has run very well since the haddicap was made, would have been given more weight if the handicapper had seen his latest form, for, through Grand Prince, he is very much better handicapped than Barrack Law, and as he is the only horse in the race that I can find with any real advantage in the weights he must be my selection.

3.30.—SOHAM STAKES (5f. 140 yards).—This is another very puzzling handicap. On some form Bearskin is well in here, and the success of Duchess of Mars at Manchester suggests that, on the Lingfield running, he is not going to be too easy to beat if he does his best, but, like others bred as he is, he is not always to be trusted. Suspicion may find the extra 140 yards just too much for her. Pamplona, Fascicle, and Noreen are others who may run well, but just the best handicapped horse in the race seems to me to be Gossamer, who on Newmarket form is better handicapped than Pamplona and who, through Friarvine, puts Stingo and Diolite in here with rather attractive weights. GOSSAMER is therefore my selection. In his absence I would choose BEARSKIN.

4.0.—STUD PRODUCE STAKES (5f.).—The best here on public form seem to be Windybrae, Lady Maderty, and perhaps Happy Mood. I prefer the chances of the first two. Through Atbara there is nothing between these two on form, so that the proper selection would be to couple the two. As, however, I must take one or the other I shall choose WINDYBRAE because she was twice and the coin came down tails.

4.30.—STETCHWORTH STAKES (1¼m.).—The best of the three-year-olds may be BROTHER-IN-LAW, who ran well at Ascot in the Vase, in which he was beaten by only Trimdon. Norland is the danger and alternative selection.

NEWMARKET NOTES

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

There will be good fields for all the six events at the second stage of our July Meeting to-day and the races have a very open appearance.

For the Fakenham Selling Plate nearly 20 runners will face the starter. Brer Fox, Thomas a Tattamus, Roquefort II., Lady Gay, and SAN MARINO are the most fancied of ours, and if only showing his true form I believe the last named will prove best.

In the Plantation Stakes Headquarters will have several runners that will be returned winners before the end of the season. BANNED started winning as far back as April and, although he has been in strong work ever since, I believe he is now as good as ever he was. He certainly goes like it in his gallops and he is fully expected to win this race. Griggs will also saddle Stour, who is useful.

There will be a small field for the Duke of Cambridge Handicap. Guards' Parade ran quite a good race at Ascot and is the kind of horse that is likely to do better at home. Saint Nicolas II. has never looked or gone better than he has done lately and is much fancied. Great Scot has won over the course. Leader has now got him at his best and his connexions are rather confident that he will win. However my selection is LEOPARDUS, who won in very easy style at Newcastle and is a good horse.

The Soham Stakes is a most open race. BEARSKIN has been prepared for it and is at his best. With Childs as his jockey he will require a lot of beating. Lady Abbess has quite a lot of weight to carry, but in a race of this kind she cannot be left out.

In the Stud Produce Stakes it is very doubtful if either Love-oil colt or Florence Dombey will be started. In their absence I believe HAPPY MOOD will prove our best. I have seen this filly do most of her gallops, and T. Waugh has nothing that goes so well. Cool Caress colt, Oban, Lemon Grass, Desolation filly, Pitter Patter, Lady Maderty, and Over the Sea will also run.

For the Stetchworth Stakes NORLAND went splendidly in her gallop on Saturday and is likely to prove our best. Marlborough, Buller, and Cluny are the most fancied of the others.

CARLISLE PROSPECTS

2.15.—CARLISLE MAIDEN PLATE (5f.).—The best of the probable starters here seems to be KNOWL BILL, who may win from True Count.

2.45.—BECTIVE SELLING PLATE (6f.).—In spite of his big weight CYNOS may follow up his recent success at Newcastle with another win here. Dove Syke may be the best of the others.

3.15.—CUMBERLAND PLATE (1¼m.).—Ballymurphy is a doubtful runner, but Pickle, from the same stable, will run well. Brown Tony has a good chance on his Ascot and Sandown Park form. Counter is expected to run well, but I shall take BROWN TONY to win from Pickle.

3.45.—CITY SELLING PLATE (5f.).—DARBOY, who will be ridden by J. Taylor, may win from Darnley.

4.15.—BLACKHALL PLATE (1m.).—Blue Funk has done well in recent gallops and may win. The best of the others seem to be Pomarrel and Blue Lad.

4.45.—LOWTHER APPRENTICE PLATE (1¼m.).—JACK HOOD may win.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

WORCESTER MEETING

WORCESTERSHIRE STAKES.—Furry Day. Puttnam.
STANTON PLATE.—Golden Urn.
CHELTUVELT WELTER STAKES.—Nostamas. Barbara Joan.
SEVERN SELLING HANDICAP PLATE.—Trunch.
ELMLEY SELLING PLATE.—Solano.
HINDLIP PLATE.—Spearman.
GREENWOLDE HANDICAP.—Tutbury. Aunt Adele.
Glenarch. Devonie.
PITCHCROFT SELLING HANDICAP.—Big Noise.

BATH MEETING

LANGRIDGE PLATE.—Mirsova colt. Motor Boat.
BATH JULY HANDICAP.—Barbara Joan.
CITY HIGH-WEIGHT HANDICAP.—Rialto Bridge.
MODERATE MILE PLATE.—Barbara Joan.
BLATHWAYTE HANDICAP.—Eastridge.
MAIDEN PLATE.—Spearman.

CHEPSTOW MEETING

WYNDCLYFFE PLATE.—Barbara Joan.
PIERCEFIELD PLATE.—Rialto Bridge.
ICE PLATE.—Spearman.
LYDAIRT PLATE.—Aunt Adele.
PENARTH MAIDEN PLATE.—Sunny Polly.
LLANVAIR SELLING PLATE.—Solano.
WELSH ST. LEGER.—Camp Girl.

BIBURY CLUB MEETING

BIBURY WELTER PLATE.—War Mist.
CITY SELLING PLATE.—Solano.
SALISBURY MAIDEN PLATE.—Clink.
ALDINGTON PLATE (Handicap) and PEMBROKE MAIDEN STAKES.—Nefertari.
PEMBROKE MAIDEN STAKES.—Maplebeck.
TISBURY MAIDEN SELLING PLATE.—Motor Boat.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALL ENGAGEMENTS EXCEPT GIMCRACK STAKES (YORK) AND CRITERION STAKES (NEWMARKET).—Aviemore colt.
HOLME PIERREPONT SELLING PLATE (NOTTINGHAM).—Proboat.
BRAMBLETYE SELLING HANDICAP, LINGFIELD.—Alembic.
GOODWOOD ENGAGEMENTS THIS YEAR.—Stainless.
HORSHEY MID-WEIGHT HANDICAP (ALEXANDRA PARK).—War Mist.
BELVOIR CASTLE HANDICAP (LEICESTER).—Rialto Bridge.
WIGSTON MAIDEN PLATE (LEICESTER).—Clink.
NOTTINGHAM ENGAGEMENTS.—Sir Picton, Knight of the Grail, Black Swallow, Rayman, Woodcock.
THREE-YEAR-OLD HANDICAP (FOLKESTONE) and GREAT SOUTHERN HANDICAP (SANDOWN PARK).—Nefertari.
NEWMARKET ENGAGEMENTS.—Brown Tony, Money Order.
HOLME PIERREPONT SELLING PLATE (NOTTINGHAM), EVINGTON SELLING HANDICAP (LEICESTER), AND EIGHTY-FIRST TRIENNIAL PRODUCE STAKES (NEWMARKET FIRST OCTOBER MEETING).—Gardenstone.
FULMOUTH STAKES (NEWMARKET SECOND JULY MEETING).—Camp Girl.
RICHMOUNT STAKES (HURST PARK).—Devonie.
MIDDLEPARK STAKES (NEWMARKET SECOND JULY MEETING).—Maplebeck.
LIDGATE TWO-YEAR-OLD SELLING STAKES (NEWMARKET).—Motor Boat.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS UNDER RULES OF RACING.—Smith Seal.

NEWMARKET RESULTS

2.0 (2.1).—The LIDGATE TWO-YEAR-OLD SELLING STAKES of 3 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added. Chesterfield Course (five furlongs).

NEAT KNEES, ch. f. by Star and Garter—Ningnep (Mr. J. C. Paterson), 8st. 9lb. ..... J. Leach 1
ROYAL DELIGHT, ch. c. by Golden Boss—Sweet Fairy (Mr. F. Dennis), 8st. 12lb. ..... F. Fox 2
GRAND LIGHT, ch. f. by Grand Parade—Fastnet (Lord Glanely), 8st. 9lb. ..... G. Richards 3

Leeward (Mr. E. Esmond), 8st. 12lb. ..... H. Jelliss 0
Glitter Mac (Mr. Gosling), 8st. 12lb. ..... F. Winter 0
Alfresco (Sir. H. S. Persse), 8st. 9lb. ..... H. Beasley 0
Drift Book (Mrs. Robinson), 8st. 9lb. ..... L. Hall 0
Sunbonnet g. by Happy Man (Mr. G. T. Ansell), 8st. 9lb. ..... F. Beasley 0
Marsquita g. by Ethnarch (Mr. L. Ardern), 8st. 9lb. ..... H. Leach 0
Arolla (Mr. J. S. Austen), 8st. 9lb. ..... F. Lane 0
Jackal (Sir A. Bailey), 8st. 9lb. ..... R. Perryman 0
Icebink (Mr. A. R. Cox), 8st. 9lb. ..... R. Jones 0
Bella Greta (Mr. A. W. Gordon), 8st. 9lb. ..... G. Baines 0
Sonata (Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Green), 8st. 9lb. ..... J. Dines 0
Bachelor's Bath (Mr. A. Lowry), 8st. 9lb. ..... C. Hall 0
Fusee Volante f. by Mountaineer (Mrs. V. Yorke), 8st. 4lb. ..... T. Lowrey 0

(Winner trained by H. Leader, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 agst Neat Knees, 7 to 1 each Royal Delight, Grand Light, and Alfresco, 8 to 1 Arolla, 10 to 1 Icebink, 100 to 8 Glitter Mac, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 5s. 3d.; places, 2s. 9d., 3s., 6d., 5s. 3d. Total win pool, 6,627 units; total place pool, 7,255 units.

Won by a length and a half; a head separated second and third. Icebink was fourth and Drift Book last.

The winner was sold to Sir Walter Gilbey for 560 guineas.

2.30 (2.33).—The HARE PARK HANDICAP, a sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, with 500 sovs added for winner, 50 sovs. for second, and 20 sovs. for third. Suffolk Stakes Course (one mile and a half).

BURNSIDE, ch. h. by Bridge of Earn—Nalena (Sir W. Gilbey), aged, 8st. 3lb. ..... J. Sirett 1
LANSON, br g. by Son-in-Law—Llangussie (Mr. D. Goold), 6 yrs, 8st. 1lb. ..... R. James 2
FLANGE, b g. by Flamboyant—Ballycumber (Lord Hillingdon), 4 yrs, 7st. 9lb. ..... J. Dines 3

Break of Day (Mr. J. A. Dewar), 5 yrs, 8st. ..... R. Jones 0
Mint Master (Sir V. Sassoon), 5 yrs, 8st. 12lb. ..... S. Donoghue 0
Boldero (Mr. J. S. Austen), 6 yrs, 8st. 7lb. ..... R. Perryman 0
Ox and Ass (Mrs. G. H. Drummond), 5 yrs, 8st. 3lb. ..... Elliott 0
Magnum Bonum (His Majesty), aged, 8st. 3lb. ..... F. Fox 0
The Niche (Sir L. Philipps), 4 yrs, 7st. 10lb. ..... T. Lowrey 0
Story Teller (Mrs. E. Harrsworth), 4 yrs, 7st. 9lb. ..... L. Lane 0
Good Mint (Mr. F. B. Barling), 4 yrs, 7st. 9lb. (carried 7st. 6lb.) ..... G. Richards 0
Calvados (Sir A. Bailey), 3 yrs, 7st. 3lb. ..... K. Robertson 0

(Winner trained by T. Cannon, at Compton)

STARTING PRICES.—3 to 1 agst Good Mint, 6 to 1 Magnum Bonum, 7 to 2 each Ox and Ass and Lanson, 7 to 1 Boldero, 10 to 1 Mint Master, 100 to 8 each Break of Day, Burnside, and Calvados, 100 to 6 The Niche, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 60s.; places, 20s. 3d., 8s. 3d., 10s. 6d. Total win pool, 9,676 units; total place pool, 10,398 units.

Won by a neck; a length and a half separated second and third. Ox and Ass was fourth and Mint Master last.

3.0 (3.2).—The BARNWELL MAIDEN THREE-YEAR-OLD STAKES of 6 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added. E.M.

TEMPLARIO, b g. by Gay Crusader—Chinchilla (Mr. J. F. Hornung), 8st. 11lb. ..... C. Elliott 1
LYCIDAS, b c. by Lemberg—Lammermuir (Lord Rosebery), 8st. ..... T. Lowrey 2
SORANETTE, b f. by Soranus—Maiden's Mirror (Mrs. Anderson), 8st. 11lb. ..... E. Forsyth 3
Dunbeath (Duke of Portland), 9st. ..... F. Fox 0
Anagance (Lord Beaverbrook), 8st. 11lb. ..... C. Ray 0
Burnley Belle (Mrs. G. H. Drummond), 8st. 11lb. ..... H. Beasley 0
Seaboard (Lord Ellesmere), 8st. 11lb. ..... H. Leach 0
British Sailor (Lord Glanely), 8st. 11lb. ..... G. Richards 0

(Winner trained by H. Jarvis, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 10 on Templario, 7 to 2 agst Dunbeath, 9 to 1 Lycidas, 10 to 1 Burnley Belle, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 4s.; places, 2s. 6d., 4s. 3d., 12s. 3d. Total win pool, 6,782 units; total place pool, 9,349 units.

Won by a head; three lengths separated second and third. British Sailor was fourth and Seaboard last.

3.30 (3.31).—The JULY STAKES of 50 sovs. each; second to receive 200 sovs. and third 100 sovs. out of stakes; two-year-olds. New T.Y.C. (five furlongs and 140 yards).

FOUR COURSE, b f. by Tetratema—Dinner (Lord Ellesmere), 8st. 11lb. ..... F. Fox 1
SIR ANDREW, br c. by Sir Galahad III.—Gravitate (Mr. W. Woodward), 9st. ..... J. Childs 2
ST. GEORGE, b c. by Gay Crusader—Salmandra (Sir L. Philipps), 9st. ..... H. Jelliss 3

Portree c. by Beresford (Sir A. Bailey), 9st. ..... H. Beasley 0
Fearsome (Mr. J. F. Hornung), 9st. ..... C. Elliott 0
Finale (Mr. S. B. Joel), 8st. 11lb. ..... H. Wragg 0

(Winner trained by F. Darling, at Beckhampton)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 agst Sir Andrew, 15 to 8 Four Course, 5 to 1 Portree colt, 8 to 1 St. George, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 7s.; places, 2s. 9d., 2s. 6d. Total win pool, 10,998 units; total place pool, 7,162 units.

Won by a length and a half; three lengths separated second and third. Portree colt was fourth and Finale last.

4.0 (4.1).—The BOTTISHAM STAKES of 5 sovs. each, with 300 sovs. added; second to receive 50 sovs. third 20 sovs. B.M.

MIDLOTHIAN, br c. by Son-in-Law—Lammermuir (Lord Rosebery), 4 yrs, 9st. 2lb. ..... H. Wragg 1
PARTHENON, b c. by Parth—Meddlesome Maid (Mr. A. K. Macomber), 3 yrs, 7st. 4lb. ..... G. Baines 2
GAY FRIAR, b c. by Friar Marcus—Mademoiselle Pictet (Lieut.-Colonel W. Guinness), 3 yrs, 7st. 4lb. ..... E. Orme 3
Snap (Mr. D. Fraser), 3 yrs, 7st. 1lb. ..... G. Archibald 0

(Winner trained by J. Jarvis, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 on Midlothian, 100 to 30 agst Gay Friar, 6 to 1 Parthenon, 20 to 1 agst Snap.

TOTALISATOR PRICE.—Win dividend, 3s. 6d. Total win pool, 6,610 units.

Won by three-quarters of a length; one length and a half separated second and third.

4.30 (4.30).—The APPRENTICE PLATE of 150 sovs. Last seven furlongs of B.M.

BOTANY BAY, b. or br c. by Phalaris—Rothesay Bay (Lord Derby), 3 yrs, 7st. 13lb. ..... T. McCaffery 1
DANDIE DINMONT, b c. by Buchan—Miss Jean (Mr. F. W. Horlock), 3 yrs, 7st. 13lb. Purse 2
PAM, b or gr f. by Silvern—Viorne (Mrs. L. W. S. Long), 3 yrs, 7st. ..... Walker 3

Follow Thru (Miss N. Wilmot), 3 yrs, 7st. 7lb. ..... F. V. Brown 0
Rolliad (Mr. D. Fraser), 3 yrs, 7st. ..... G. Archibald 0
Rose Crystal (Mr. C. Leader), 3 yrs, 7st. ..... C. Dowdall 0
Pompeia (Mr. W. Walters), 3 yrs, 7st. ..... C. Tate 0

(Winner trained by Frank Butters, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 agst Botany Bay, 7 to 4 Dandie Dinmont, 10 to 1 Follow Thru, 100 to 7 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 4s. 9d.; places, 2s. 9d., 3s. 6d. Total win pool, 5,893 units; total place pool, 3,605 units.

Won by a head; one length and a half separated second and third. Follow Thru was fourth and Rose Crystal last.

NEWMARKET SALES

	Gns.
THE PROPERTY OF MR. E. SOMERVILLE TATTERSALL	
Lynton (1927), ch c. by Blue Ensign—Watersmeet (Mr. R. J. Colling)	450
THE PROPERTY OF MR. J. A. DEWAR	
The Cheerful Abbot (1925), ch h. by Abbots Trace—Cherimoya (Mr. W. F. Power)	420
Aristotle (1926), ch c. by Diligence—Palustica (Mr. W. J. Waldron)	600
Shovelstrode (1926), b g. by Son-in-Law—Silver Urn (Mr. Ridley)	580
Golden Dawn (1927), b c. by Papyrus—Dawnwind (Mr. Harper)	600
THE PROPERTY OF MR. J. JOHNSTONE	
Langold (1926), b g. by Golden Myth—Verinka (Mr. Mitchell)	250
Manito (1923), b g. by Etheric—Mastivo (Mr. J. Dodd)	500
THE PROPERTY OF MRS. G. H. DRUMMOND	
Tradescant (1925), b h. by Swynford—Tracedes (Mr. G. Blackwell)	760
THE PROPERTY OF MR. W. M. CAZALET	
Yobo (1925), b h. by Tetratema—Cyrobelle (Mr. M. Beaumont)	270
THE PROPERTY OF LADY SCARBROUGH	
Walloon (1926), b g. by Hainault—Addenda (Mr. F. Leader)	220
Sunnier (1926), br c. by Golden Sun—Erminia (Mr. H. L. Glasgow)	300
First Flight (1923), b. by Courageous—Florazie (Captain C. Boyd-Rochford)	460
THE PROPERTY OF MR. H. E. MORRISS	
Tom Pearlree (1925), ch c. by Gainsborough—Soubriquet (Captain Tanner)	1,200
THE PROPERTY OF MR. W. DUDLEY WARD	
Saskatoon (1928), b f. by Junior—Magical Music (Mr. F. Hartigan)	270
FROM THE QUEENSBERRY LODGE STABLES	
Eagleray (1928), ch c. by Diomedes—Eagle's Cage (Mr. M. Beary)	550
Meistersinger (1927), br c. by Orpheus—Princess Charming (Captain Elsey)	600
Bay colt (1928) by Prince Galahad—V.A.D. (Captain O. Bell)	910
Objection (1928), b f. by Heverswood—Cry Help (Mr. R. L. Glasspool)	460
Sword-fish (1927), b f. by Captain Cuttle—Haita (Mr. A. G. Clark)	1,000
Cardinal's Ring (1925), br h. by Jackdaw—Bernsone (Major Mairs)	310
Yeomanstown (1925), br h. by Hainault—Laragh (Mr. F. Leach, sen.)	500
THE PROPERTY OF MR. J. B. JOEL	
Bay filly (1928) by Thunderer—Queen of Diamonds (Irish Bloodstock Agency)	220
Bay gelding (1928) by Thunderer—Swallow (Mr. Cundell)	250
Battle (1927), br g. by Thunderer—Popaway (Mr. Bradbury Pratt)	210
Half Wit (1927), b g. by Othello—Stupidity (Mr. R. J. Colling)	270
THE PROPERTY OF MR. F. T. HALSE	
Volta's Pride (1923), b h. by Volta—Spearbelle (Mr. Fitzgerald)	300
THE PROPERTY OF SIR LEWIS RICHARDSON	
Nunsweod (1927), ch c. by Heverswood—Nursey (Mr. R. J. Colling)	210

YEARLINGS

THE PROPERTY OF MR. J. A. DUNN

Bay filly by Scherzo—Bell Heather (Mrs. Rich)	250
THE PROPERTY OF MR. J. A. DEWAR	
Bay colt by Phalaris—Silver Urn (Colonel Clare)	320
Ch. filly by Gay Crusader—Pittendyrie (Mr. C. Leader)	260
THE PROPERTY OF THE ABBEY STUD, CHERTSEY	
Pipes o' Pan, ch f. by Papyrus—Joyous (Sir V. Sassoon)	510
Lady Sonia, gr or ro. filly, by Son and Heir—Chironia (Mr. R. Day)	460

TATTERSALLS' SALES

Messrs. Tattersall held their weekly sale of hunters at the Albert Gate-yard, Knightsbridge Green, on Monday, when the catalogue comprised 125 horses.

The principal attraction was the stud of the Duke of Rutland's Hunt horses, 16 of which realised an aggregate of 2,172 guineas. The best prices were 350 guineas for Worthington, 250 guineas each for Lincoln and Attic's Pride, 220 guineas for Silver Fire, 200 guineas for Matching, 150 guineas for Wizard, and 140 guineas for Patsey.

NEWMARKET PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived or are trained at Newmarket)

2.0.—The FAKENHAM SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs. Last six furlongs of B.M.

	Yrs	st	lb
PHEIDON (Sir D. Broughton) ..... Farquharson	a	9	13
SAINT FORTUNAT (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) ..... G. Bell	a	9	10
aLEMIN (Mr. B. Jarvis) ..... B. Jarvis	6	9	10
ARRIVAL (Mr. I. Z. Davis) ..... Thrale	a	9	8
aCLASHWOOD II. (Mr. A. K. Macomber) ..... Leach, jun.	4	9	8
JUNE CLOVER (Captain J. Rayson) ..... C. Chapman	a	9	5
aSAN MARINO (Lord Rosebery) ..... J. Jarvis	5	9	5
CANFIELD (Baron F. de Tuyll) ..... F. Hartigan	a	9	5
aNEBUCAL (Lord Beaverbrook) ..... Watts	4	9	5
aNICE PROSPECT (Mr. J. H. Whitney) ..... Boyd-Rochfort	a	9	5
aBEAR FOX (Mr. P. W. Carr) ..... H. Leader	4	9	3
aTHOMAS A TATTAMUS (Lieutenant-Colonel W. Guinness) ..... R. Jarvis	4	9	3
aROQUEFORT II. (Count Fol de Saint-Phalle) ..... F. Leader	5	9	0
aREBEL SAINT (Mr. F. B. Barling) ..... Barling	3	8	10
aLADY GAY (Mr. A. C. Blomfield) ..... E. W. Colling	3	8	10
aMUTUAL BENEFIT (Mr. E. L. Ghaspool) ..... C. Leader	3	8	7
aTELL'S RIDGE (Mr. D. Goold) ..... R. Colling	3	8	7
aLADY GAY (Mrs. J. C. Lewis) ..... Walter Griggs	3	8	7
aALOUDE (Sir R. Carton) ..... Waters	3	8	5
aDION (Mr. J. S. Austen) ..... C. Waugh	3	8	5
KNOCKTOTO (Sir W. Cope) ..... Read	3	8	5
aREGAL FUR (Mr. T. Davidson) ..... Pope	3	8	3
aBONNY (Mr. S. D. Pickering) ..... Pickering	3	8	3

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

CLARAWOOD II., H. Leach; SAN MARINO, H. Wragg; CANFIELD, —; NICE PROSPECT, J. Childs; BEAR FOX, J. Leach; THOMAS A TATTAMUS, C. Elliott; MUTUAL BENEFIT, R. Perryman; LADY GAY, H. Jellis; ALOUDE, R. James; REGAL FUR, H. Walker.

2.30.—The PLANTATION STAKES of 6 sovs. each, 3 sovs. forfeit if declared by June 24, with 200 sovs. added; second to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes. Chesterfield Course (five furlongs).

	St.	lb
aBANNED (Mrs. J. C. Lewis) ..... Walter Griggs	8	7
aHUSSY (Mr. D. Crossman) ..... Pope	8	4
aHALF GIFT (Lord Derby) ..... Frank Butters	8	4
aFOUR LOOM (Mrs. G. H. Drummond) ..... Digby	8	1
aSTOUR (Mrs. F. W. Horlock) ..... Walter Griggs	8	1
aCLAUDE DUVAL (Major Durham Matthews) ..... Kirk	8	1
NAUGHTY MOLL (Mr. A. Moloney) ..... Private	8	1
LUCKY MICHEL (Mr. V. Rosenthal) ..... Moloney	8	1
GOLDEN END (Mr. C. J. Ryan) ..... Lotus	8	1
aBALCORRACH (Mr. E. Martin Smith) ..... R. W. Colling	8	1
aHILL CAT (Captain H. E. Remington Wilson) ..... C. Leader	8	1
aBERRYDALE (Lord Woolavington) ..... F. Darling	8	1
aSAINTLY LASSIE (Mr. T. W. S. Long) ..... Hanshaw	8	1
aAUSONIA (Mr. J. S. Austen) ..... C. Waugh	7	13
aSLIP Y, by The Vizier (Sir A. Bailey) ..... R. Day	7	13
aHUNDRED (Mr. H. D. Brocklehurst) ..... H. Jarvis	7	13
aLAWBREAKER (Mr. E. J. Colling) ..... R. Colling	7	13
aNAIROBI (Mr. D. Crossman) ..... Pope	7	13
BOLD VENTURE (Sir W. Gilbey) ..... F. Cannon	7	13
SWEET CLARE (Major F. Hawkins) ..... Dundas	7	13
aQUITA F. by Achtot (Lord Hillingdon) ..... Boyd-Rochfort	7	13
aEULOGY (Mr. S. B. Joel) ..... Earl	7	13
aCANON SUGAR (Mr. Lees) ..... E. W. Colling	7	13
aFAIR HAZEL (Mrs. J. C. Lewis) ..... R. J. Colling	7	13
aMISTY CLOUD (Mr. W. Burton) ..... Cottrill	7	13
aROYAL ATHLONE (Mrs. R. C. Nolan) ..... R. J. Colling	7	13
aANOTHER LASS (Miss N. E. Pike) ..... C. Pickering	7	13
PINCHIN (Mr. E. Robson) ..... Wilmot	7	13
aPUTTALONG (Mrs. R. True) ..... Lawson	7	13
aLADY CAROL (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... Larkin	7	13

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BANNED, H. Jellis; HUSSY, R. Jones; HALF GIFT, T. Weston; FOUR LOOM, H. Beasley; STOUR, E. Forsyth; CLAUDE DUVAL, P. Beasley; HILL CAT, R. Perryman; BERRYDALE, F. Fox; HUNDRED, G. Elliott; SWEET CLARE, —; JAWBREAKER, S. Wragg; NAIROBI, S. Donoghue; QUITA FILLY, J. Dines; BOLD VENTURE, J. Sirett; EULOGY, —; MISTY CLOUD, —; CANTON SUGAR, H. Wragg; FAIR HAZEL, T. Lowrey; SAINTLY LASSIE, —; ROYAL ATHLONE, G. Baines; ANOTHER LASS, W. Alford; PINCHIN, G. Richards; PUTTALONG, F. Lane; LADY CAROL, —. R. James rides either Misty Cloud or Sweet Clare.

3.0.—The DUKE OF CAMERIDGE HANDICAP, a sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each, 10 sovs. forfeit, or 3 sovs. forfeit if declared by June 24, with 500 sovs. added for the winner, 50 sovs. for the second, and 25 sovs. for the third. B.M.

	Yrs	st	lb
SIDONIA (Mr. A. de Rothschild) ..... T. Cannon	4	9	0
aGUARD

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

CRICKET

AUSTRALIA WIN AT LORD'S

ENGLAND'S GREAT EFFORT

(FROM OUR CRICKET CORRESPONDENT)

The score-sheet of the second Test Match at Lord's yesterday evening showed that Australia had beaten England by seven wickets. If the figures could be taken at their face value they would also indicate that England, after having a record score made against them on the second and third days, made a most creditable attempt on the fourth to draw the match.

Indeed, there was a moment when cricketers of uncomfortably long experience, sitting in the pavilion, began to ask one another whether they were destined to see the history of the 1882 Oval match repeat itself. Then England, put in to make just about the same number as the Australians required yesterday, had 50 on the board before a wicket fell, and were beaten by seven runs. Then the wicket was sticky and Spofforth could make the ball do anything but talk. Yesterday the whole of the stickiness was provided by W. M. Woodfull, for the pitch remained hard and true to the end. Woodfull's defence, his confidence and sound judgment, were of immense value to his side when three wickets were cheaply obtained, and the whole English XI. was fighting, as its captain had fought throughout the match. And A. P. F. Chapman was directly responsible for the enthusiasm which inspired them.

It is true that he had no hand in the fall of the first wicket. But he took the second as surely as if he had himself bowled the middle stump out of the ground. Tate was bowling quite nicely from the Pavilion end, but not so dangerously as he can. D. Bradman cut at a ball wide on the off-side, and timed his stroke exactly. Now we had noticed when watching this young gentleman play his remarkable first innings that a salient feature of his batting was the way he makes the ball run. Often the pace at which it reached the boundary was quite out of proportion to the amount of physical exertion expended in starting it. There is no doubt about the pace on the ball which Bradman cut to Chapman. Very few of the company present saw it after it left the bat until it was tossed triumphantly in the air. Then one realized that one had seen Chapman stoop as if to pick something off his toes. Verily and indeed the man has the worth of a good change bowler in him.

An Attack by Robins

At the other end to Tate R. W. V. Robins was for a while inspired to greatness. He avoided the error of pitching short, and made the leg stump his target. Even when Woodfull was opposed to him there always seemed a chance that some incident favourable to England would happen. But in the end he lost his length. Three expensive overs made the Australians quite safe, and by five o'clock they had won a victory which none may begin to pretend was in any way undeserved. They were definitely superior on this occasion in batting and bowling. Neither side could claim very much advantage in ground fielding. The one department of the game in which England showed the better form was the catching.

It is tempting for many reasons to say why there is no need for the Selection Committee to panic, and make wholesale alterations in the team for the Leeds Test Match. One of the reasons is that discussion of another subject postpones description of England's batting in the second innings. This is an unsavoury task. A total of 375 looks quite respectable, but the truth is that the compiling of it induced much more amusement than respect in the minds of intelligent spectators. There is a convention of Country House Cricket, and there is the convention of the Test Match. The stand between Chapman and Allen which produced 125 runs in about an hour and a half conformed to all the unwritten rules governing play on private grounds. Allen batted exremely well—for a fast bowler. At intervals a casual visitor to Lord's might have been excused for guessing that Chapman was the fast bowler of the side. Between those intervals he hit Grimmett with splendid power and played the faster bowling masterly. But an uncompromising regard for truth compels the admission that the intervals were sufficiently frequent to account for the dismissal of a whole side on its unlucky day. However, we have by now reconciled ourselves to the fact that Chapman has lost something of the stylishness which characterized his centuries for Cambridge against Oxford, and for the Gentlemen against the Players, and marked him as the legitimate successor to Woolley.

Grimmett Once More

What was really depressing was that his predecessors in the batting order were dominated by Grimmett, and in their shorter spells of bowling by Fairfax and Hornibrook. K. S. Duleepsinhji was conspicuously more nearly master of his fate than any other. Hammond was curiously at fault in timing his strokes. He would run in to drive Grimmett, hit up a cloud of dust, and kill the ball by hammering it into the ground. Hendren raised high hopes by running in to the slow bowler and driving him through the covers to the Mound stand, as fine a stroke as any seen in the match. Then he did the thing against which his life for two years has been one continuous protest. He became leaden footed, and overreached himself to push a slow leg-break down silly mid-off's throat. K. S. Duleepsinhji, as a matter of course, made some delightful strokes, notably two off-drives at Grimmett's expense, which lofted the ball just rightly over the in-fielders. But Hornibrook bowled exceptionally well to him, and twice beat both him and Oldfield with balls that broke back sharply. Hammond's timing was just beginning to improve when he was caught at forward short-leg by Fairfax.

It was a dismal moment when England's captain came in, and his opening efforts to play Grimmett increased the gloom. Immediately he had a slap, as the bowler intended he should, at a wide off-ball and put it up gently between cover and extra-cover. Grimmett left it to Richardson, and Richardson had already started the wrong way in anticipation of a better stroke. Very soon afterwards Hornibrook again beat K. S. Duleepsinhji with a ball which swung in from the off and broke back from the pitch. K. S. Duleepsinhji played just well enough to touch it, and this time Oldfield was all there.

There followed the stand between Chapman and Allen, to which allusion has been made. One felt, as one did not feel when Woodfull, Ponsford, Bradman, and Kippax were batting during the Australians' first innings, that it could not last. Probably it would have ended earlier had Woodfull been able to make more use of Fairfax, who, apparently, had jarred himself when he fell in catching Hammond.

It was Grimmett who got the wicket just when it was badly wanted. His quick oncomer found Allen in front of his wicket. Fairfax when he did come on got Chapman well caught at the wicket. The end was now in sight, but it might have been considerably delayed if Robins had not run out White, or alternatively if White, knowing his partner's predilections, had backed up more readily.

The concluding act of the drama has already been described. It did something to soothe our wounded national vanity.

Score:—

ENGLAND.—First Innings

Hobbs, c. Oldfield, b. Fairfax	1
Woolley (F. E.), c. Wall, b. Fairfax	41
Hammond, b. Grimmett	38
K. S. Duleepsinhji, c. Bradman, b. Grimmett	173
Hendren, c. McCabe, b. Fairfax	48
A. P. F. Chapman, c. Oldfield, b. Wall	11
G. O. Allen, b. Fairfax	3
Tate, c. McCabe, b. Wall	54
R. W. V. Robins, c. Oldfield, b. Hornibrook	5
J. C. White, not out	23
Duckworth, c Oldfield, b. Wall	18
Byes, 2; l.-b., 7; n.-b., 1	10
Total	425

Second Innings

Hobbs, b. Grimmett	19
Woolley (F. E.), hit wkt., b. Grimmett	28
Hammond, c. Fairfax, b. Grimmett	32
K. S. Duleepsinhji, c. Oldfield, b. Hornibrook	48
Hendren, c. Richardson, b. Grimmett	9
A. P. F. Chapman, c. Oldfield, b. Fairfax	121
G. O. Allen, l.-b.-w., b. Grimmett	57
Tate, c. Ponsford, b. Grimmett	10
R. W. V. Robins, not out	11
J. C. White, run out	10
Duckworth, l.-b.-w., b. Fairfax	0
Byes, 16; l.-b., 13; w., 1	30
Total	375

AUSTRALIA.—First Innings

W. M. Woodfull, st. Duckworth, b. Robins	155
W. H. Ponsford, c. Hammond, b. White	81
D. G. Bradman, c. Chapman, b. White	254
A. F. Kippax, b. White	83
S. McCabe, c. Woolley, b. Hammond	44
V. Y. Richardson, c. Hobbs, b. Tate	30
W. A. Oldfield, not out	43
A. Fairfax, not out	20
Byes, 6; l.-b., 8; w., 5	19
Total (6 wkts.)	*729

* Innings declared closed.

C. V. Grimmett, P. M. Hornibrook, and T. Wall did not go in.

Second Innings

W. M. Woodfull, not out	26
W. H. Ponsford, b. Robins	14
D. G. Bradman, c. Chapman, b. Tate	1
A. F. Kippax, c. Duckworth, b. Robins	3
S. McCabe, not out	25
Bye, 1; l.-b., 2	3
Total (3 wkts.)	72

BOWLING ANALYSIS

ENGLAND.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wall	29.4	2	118	3
Fairfax	31	6	101	4
Grimmett	33	4	105	2
Hornibrook	26	6	62	1
McCabe	9	1	29	0

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wall	25	2	80	0
Fairfax	12.4	2	37	2
Grimmett	53	13	167	6
Hornibrook	22	6	49	1
Bradman	1	0	1	0
McCabe	3	1	11	0

AUSTRALIA.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Allen	34	7	115	0
Tate	64	16	148	1
White	51	7	158	3
Robins	42	1	172	1
Hammond	35	8	82	1
Woolley	6	0	33	0

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Tate	13	6	21	1
Hammond	4.2	1	6	0
Robins	9	1	34	2
White	2	0	8	0

FALL OF THE WICKETS

ENGLAND.—First Innings

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13	53	105	209	236	239	337	363	387	425

AUSTRALIA.—First Innings

1	2	3	4	5	6
162	393	585	588	643	672

ENGLAND.—Second Innings

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
45	58	129	141	147	272	329	354	372	375

AUSTRALIA.—Second Innings

1	2	3
16	17	22

Umpires.—Chester and Oates

SUSSEX TAKE FIVE POINTS

The game between Worcestershire and Sussex was left drawn at Worcester yesterday, Sussex taking five points for the first innings lead. The feature of a match in which considerable time was lost owing to rain on Monday was the fine all-round play of James Langridge, who totalled 174 runs in two innings and secured five wickets for 50.

A remarkable collapse occurred in the Worcestershire innings, in which 209 had been scored for the loss of three wickets overnight, for, after Nichol was out at 269, the last four men were dismissed for the addition of five runs. Walters, who batted nearly two hours for 54, made some good strokes to leg, while Nichol, who increased his total to 155 before being bowled, batted four hours and hit 15 4's.

With a lead of 116, Sussex made no attempt to score at a good pace, but quickly lost wickets. Three men were out for 31, and John Langridge had to retire owing to an injured shoulder. It became known later that Langridge had sustained a minor fracture to his collar-bone. H. Parks and James Langridge scored freely, however, and added 54 for the fourth wicket, but by ten-time four more men had been dismissed for a further 31 runs. At this point Sussex declared, leaving Worcestershire two hours in which to obtain 233 for victory.

Score:—

SUSSEX

First Innings		Second Innings	
Bowler, b. Root	2	c. Walters, b. Jackson	3
Parks (J.), c. Root, b. Jackson	106	c. Nichol, b. Jackson	21
Langridge (John), b. Jackson	32	retired hurt	2
Cook, c. Quaife, b. Wright	17	c. Fox (V.), b. Jackson	3
Langridge (James), c. Gibbons, b. Brook	127	l.-b.-w., b. Root	47
Parks (H.), c. Quaife, b. Jackson	45	b. Brook	16
Wensley, c. Gibbons, b. Jackson	0	b. Brook	2
G. A. K. Collins, c. Santall, b. Jackson	3	b. Root	4
Hammond, not out	26	b. Root	4
Major C. B. Rubie, l.-b.-w., b. Brook	3	not out	6
Cornford, b. Wright	21	Byes, 6; l.-b., 1; n.-b., 2	9
Total	391	Total (8 wkts.)	*116

* Innings declared closed.

WORCESTERSHIRE

First Innings		Second Innings	
Fox (J.), c. Langridge (John), b. Hammond	32	not out	22
Wright, l.-b.-w., b. Parks (J.)	14	c. Langridge (Jas.), b. Wensley	5
Nichol, b. Hammond	155	b. Wensley	7
Gibbons, b. Hammond	3	not out	15
C. F. Walters, c. Cornford, b. Langridge (James)	54		
Fox (V.), c. Bowley, b. Langridge (James)	0		
R. W. Quaife, c. Bowley, b. Langridge (James)	2		
Santall, c. Rubie, b. Langridge (James)	5		
Root, b. Langridge (James)	1		
Brook, c. Cook, b. Hammond	0		
Jackson, not out	0		
Byes, 9; l.-b., 4	13	Byes, 3; l.-b., 1	4
Total	275	Total (2 wkts.)	52

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SUSSEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Root	28	8	70	4
Jackson	29	3	105	3
Brook	35	3	115	2

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Root	17	3	29	2
Jackson	13	1	32	3

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wensley	23	8	65	0
Parks (J.)	27	8	55	1
Cook	7	1	24	0
Hammond	29·3	4	53	4
Bowley	6	0	38	0

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Parks (J.)	6	1	12	0
Wensley	12	5	15	2
Langridge (James)	3	2	8	0

Umpires.—Stone and Morton

KENT BEATEN

FINE WICKET-KEEPING BY FARRIMOND

A little over half an hour's play at Old Trafford yesterday morning gave Lancashire the victory over Kent by an innings and 49 runs. The match was a personal triumph for Farrimond, who is most unfortunate in that Duckworth happens to play for the same county as he does. Not only did he score 46 not out and play extremely good cricket in making them, but he did not concede a single bye in either of the Kent innings, and, in being responsible for taking seven wickets in the second innings, he equalled the record established by Smith, of Warwickshire.

With one or two exceptions the Kent batting in this match has been very poor, and against both Tyldesley and McDonald the majority of batsmen again and again made strokes which outraged the most elementary principles. The last six wickets fell yesterday morning for 35 runs. The collapse began in the first over, when McDonald, bowling at a pace which, against a first-class batsman would not have justified his five slips, got Crawford to play that dangerous stroke to a rising ball and Farrimond took the catch. J. A. Deed waited for R. Tyldesley's shorter ball and placed it behind the wicket for a 2, but G. B. Legge reached forward to the first ball he received, a leg-break which went from the edge of the bat to Farrimond. Fairservice jumped out to Tyldesley, hit right across the ball, and was stumped, and at 124 Deed, the only batsman who had played respectable cricket, was caught by Farrimond off McDonald.

There remained Wright to give what consolation he could to the devoted band of spectators, who had hoped for cricket up to luncheon at least. If the sun had been behind Hallows, at cover-point, instead of in his face, Wright probably would not have scored more than four runs, but Hallows had to turn away from the ball, and Wright went on entertainingly to try to hit a 6 until Sibbles caught him on the boundary at long-off off Tyldesley, and brought the innings and the match to an end.

Score:—

KENT

First Innings		Second Innings	
Hardinge, c. Hallows, b. McDonald	16	c. Hopwood, b. Tyldesley (R.)	47
Ashdown, b. McDonald	16	c. Farrimond, b. McDonald	6
Todd, b. Hodgson	50	c. Farrimond, b. McDonald	33
Ames, b. Hodgson	31	c. Farrimond, b. McDonald	5
J. A. Deed, c. Tyldesley (R.), b. McDonald	22	c. Farrimond, b. McDonald	28
T. A. Crawford, b. Tyldesley (R.)	1	c. Farrimond, b. McDonald	0
G. B. Legge, b. Tyldesley (R.)	0	c. Farrimond, b. McDonald	6
Fairservice, l.-b.-w., b. Tyldesley (R.)	10	st. Farrimond, b. Tyldesley (R.)	0
Freeman, c. Hodgson, b. McDonald	2	c. Sibbles, b. Tyldesley (R.)	7
Wright, not out	54	c. Sibbles, b. Tyldesley (R.)	19
Peach, b. McDonald	11	not out	1
Leg-bye	1	Leg-bye	1
Total	194	Total	147

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings

Watson, c. Hardinge, b. Freeman	134
Hallows, l.-b.-w., b. Ashdown	2
Tyldesley (E.), c. Wright, b. Ashdown	117
Iddon, c. Ames, b. Hardinge	10
Hopwood, st. Ames, b. Freeman	4
P. T. Eckersley, b. Hardinge	5
Sibbles, b. Wright	7
Farrimond, not out	46
Tyldesley (R.), b. Freeman	22
McDonald, b. Freeman	28
Hodgson, b. Wright	7
Byes, 5; l.-b., 3	8
Total	390

BOWLING ANALYSIS

KENT.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
McDonald	21.1	0	77	5
Sibbles	5	0	21	0
Tyldesley (R.)	19	6	61	3

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
McDonald	29	1	83	6
Sibbles	2	0	9	0
Hodgson	10	1	29	0
Tyldesley (E.)	9.4	1	25	4

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wright	20.3	2	60	2
Ashdown	20	5	48	2
Freeman	35	9	129	4
Hardinge	22	4	70	2
Peach	18	1	51	0
Fairservice	5	1	24	0

Umpires.—Denton and Best.

GLAMORGAN'S GOOD WIN

Splendid bowling by Ryan gained Glamorgan a fine victory over Warwickshire by 224 runs at Swansea yesterday. Although he was unable to find a length early on Monday, Ryan bowled very well later in the day, and yesterday, on a worn pitch, proved almost unplayable and secured five wickets for 31. His aggregate for the game was 10 for 164.

When the game was resumed in the morning Warwickshire had scored 333 for the loss of five wickets and, with the remaining five going down for 22 runs, they just saved the follow-on. Ryan and Mercer were responsible for this remarkable collapse, the left-hander taking three of the wickets in the course of two overs without having a run scored from him.

With a lead of 145, Glamorgan adopted the correct policy on a crumbling pitch and Bates and D. Davies had 50 on the board in 20 minutes. Both these batsmen were caught in the outfield immediately afterwards, but Turnbull and Bell were very aggressive, the former hitting five boundaries in 10 minutes. Turnbull was caught in the deep, and at luncheon Glamorgan had obtained 152 for the loss of three batsmen and declared, leaving Warwickshire 297 runs to get for victory.

The visiting county made a disastrous start, losing Croom to a brilliant catch at short-leg and having Bates run out just afterwards. The bowlers took complete control of the situation and half the side were out for 35. Santall made a brave effort to stop the collapse, but, with Ryan securing the last four wickets for only 18 runs, Warwickshire were all out for 73. Great credit is due to Ryan, but Mercer, whose four wickets cost 33, dismissed the early batsmen.

Score:—

GLAMORGAN

First Innings		Second Innings	
Bates (W.), c. Croom, b. Sanders	12	c. Santall, b. Croom	94
Howard, l.-b.-w., b. Wyatt	14	not out	15
M. J. Turnbull, c. Mayer, b. Croom	60	c. Kilner, b. Croom	27
Bell, c. and b. Paine	120	not out	43
Davies (D.), c. Mayer, b. Croom	171	c. Wyatt, b. Croom	24
Dyson, c. Mayer, b. Croom	34		
Davies (E.), c. Smith, b. Croom	0		
Lavis, c. and b. Croom	36		
Mercer, c. and b. Wyatt	11		
Ryan, c. Bates, b. Croom	22		
Every, not out	3		
Byes, 8; l.-b., 6	14	Byes, 8; l.-b., 1	9
Total	560	Total (3 wkts.)*	152

* Innings declared closed.

WARWICKSHIRE

First Innings		Second Innings	
Smith, c. Turnbull, b. Mercer	126	b. Ryan	8
Croom, l.-b.-w., b. Lavis	96	c. Turnbull, b. Mercer	4
Bates (L. A.), l.-b.-w., b. Mercer	27	run out	0
R. E. S. Wyatt, l.-b.-w., b. Ryan	28	b. Mercer	11
The Rev. J. H. Parsons, b. Ryan	33	b. Mercer	5
Kilner, st. Every, b. Ryan	13	c. Turnbull, b. Mercer	7
Santall, b. Mercer	17	b. Ryan	18
Sanders, st. Every, b. Ryan	0	c. Mercer, b. Ryan	2
Mayer, c. Davies (D.), b. Ryan	0	c. Howard, b. Ryan	10
Paine, not out	1	not out	1
K. G. Kent, b. Mercer	0	b. Ryan	0
Byes, 8; l.-b., 8; w., 1; n.-b., 2	19	Byes, 4; l.-b., 3	7
Total	355	Total	73

BOWLING ANALYSIS

GLAMORGAN.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mayer	28	6	64	0
Sanders	34	8	78	1
Wyatt	20	1	95	2
Kent	8	0	52	0

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mayer	3	0	10	0
Sanders	5	2	14	0
Paine	7	1	43	0

WARWICKSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mercer	44.5	19	70	4
Ryan	35	4	133	5
Davies (E.)	10	0	42	0

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mercer	13	4	33	4
Lavis	2	1	2	0

Umpires.—Day and Street.

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

	P.	W.	Won Lost on 1st inns.	Lost on 1st inns.	No result	Pts.
Points awarded	—	8	6	5	3	4
Kent	14	9	4	1	0	0	77
Lancashire	13	6	0	2	4	1	74
Yorkshire	13	7	1	2	3	0	73
Nottinghamshire	13	6	1	3	2	1	73
Gloucestershire	12	6	2	0	4	0	60
Sussex	13	4	2	3	4	0	50
Derbyshire	13	5	4	2	1	1	57
Surrey	13	1	1	6	4	1	54
Warwickshire	14	2	4	5	3	0	50
Essex	13	2	3	3	3	0	48
Leicestershire	13	3	4	3	3	0	48
Worcestershire	14	2	4	4	4	0	48
Glamorgan	13	2	5	4	1	0	39
Northamptonshire	14	3	8	1	1	1	36
Hampshire	11	3	5	0	3	0	32
Middlesex	14	0	6	1	5	2	28
Somerset	11	0	8	3	0	0	15

THE MINOR COUNTIES COMPETITION

HERTFORDSHIRE, 225 (T. P. Lawrence 80, A. Grimsdell 73); LINCOLNSHIRE, 302 (Mr. H. W. Dods 103, J. C. Walter 97).

HUNTINGDONSHIRE, 91 (H. G. Sparry 26, K. C. Raikes 24); Wallers 6 for 47, J. A. Reeves 4 for 23) and 41 for one wicket; OXFORDSHIRE, 192 (E. Cotton 50, A. E. Hodges 5 for 24, Harris 4 for 57), at Banbury.

DRAWN GAME AT THE OVAL

A BIG SECOND WICKET STAND

The cricket scarcely possessed a great intensity of purpose at the Oval yesterday, when the match between Surrey and Oxford University ended in a drawn game.

Oxford spent the first hour and 10 minutes adding 93 runs to their overnight score of 429 for five, thus sending Surrey in for a second time 117 runs behind. This, however, mattered very little, for the pitch remained true, the Oxford bowling, which only for two brief spells made any use of Peebles, never looked really dangerous, and a partnership of 178 for the second wicket by Shepherd and Ducat, conducted on the most casual lines, made a definite result utterly out of the question, especially as stumps were to be drawn at 5.30. The most entertaining cricket came in the last 40 minutes, during which A. Jeacocke and Wilson put on 66 runs, and so enabled Surrey to finish 194 on with six wickets still in hand. Altogether the match, if never of the fullest significance as a trial of strength, was remarkable enough owing to the number of runs scored—1,238—and the high average—over 53—for each wicket.

The Oxford innings to all intents and purposes came to an end when C. K. Hill-Wood's wicket fell at 507. Twenty-nine runs earlier N. M. Ford had been bowled off his pads by Peach for the top score of 180, most of which had been made in the course of his partnership with P. G. T. Kingsley on the previous day. The steadiness and restraint of Ford, surprising though it was to those who remembered him as a hitter, explained to a great extent why his name stands so high in the batting averages. Altogether, he was batting for just over four hours, and hit one 5 and 16 4's, not a great many hits to the boundary for a man having such a powerful off-drive at his disposal. At the same time, when he did let himself go, his driving was very fine to see. Ford did not give a chance until he was 168, when he offered a chance to first slip off Geary's bowling. Ford was out at 478, and Hill-Wood scored nearly all of Oxford's subsequent runs. The three 4's he hit off Geary's bowling involved the use of a strong, forcing stroke to the on, a late cut, and a straight drive. A. Melville, who ordinarily would have gone in second or third wicket down, was unable to bat at all owing to an injured knee, so that Oxford really scored their 522 runs for the loss of nine wickets.

Surrey lost Barling before luncheon off one of the few balls that bumped at all. Bradshaw's catch in the slips off Hill-Wood's bowling was a good one. Shepherd and Ducat then took it in turns to raise the score from 34 to 212 for two.

Ducat was over two and a half hours in making 87 runs, but, on a sultry afternoon and with mostly only second-change bowlers to deal with, he never appeared other than content to let the runs come as they chose. Shepherd, who followed up his 234 against Cambridge by making 122, a score which also gave him over 1,000 runs for the season, had his usual periods of calm, almost somnolence, and intense vigour. When he was in one of the latter his driving was as powerful and effective as ever. Shepherd's wicket fell soon after Ducat's, and when W. Barnato was bowled for five by Crawley, three wickets had fallen for 13 runs. There, however, flattery ceased, and thereafter A. Jeacocke and Wilson flogged the bowling very much as they chose. Jeacocke's 66 included a 6 and nine 4's, and 18 of his runs were made in the last over of the match, sent down by the Nawab of Pataudi.

Score:—

SURREY

First Innings		Second Innings	
Ducat, b. Hill-Wood	56	b. Kinsley	87
Barling, l.-b.-w., b. Peebles	103	c. Bradshaw, b. Hill-Wood	5
Shepherd, c. Garland-Wells, b. Bradshaw	23	c. Pataudi, b. Kingsley	122
A. Jeacocke, b. Peebles	52	not out	66
Wilson, c. Marlhew, b. Bradshaw	5	not out	23
Squires, c. Pataudi, b. Moore	50		
Peach, c. Pataudi, b. Peebles	32		
W. Barnato, c. and b. Peebles	7	b. Crawley	0
Geary, c. and b. Peebles	1		
Lock, b. Hill-Wood	1		
Byes, 6; l.-b., 3; w., 2; n.-b., 4	15	Byes, 6; l.-b., 1; n.-b., 1	8
Total	405	Total (4 wkts.)	311

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—First Innings

A. M. Crawley, c. Shepherd, b. Geary	10
D. N. Moore, c. Ducat, b. Peach	49
Nawab of Pataudi, b. Geary	1
P. G. T. Kingsley, c. Jeacocke, b. Lock	176
N. M. Ford, b. Peach	180
H. S. Garland-Wells, c. Geary, b. Shepherd	26
C. K. Hill-Wood, not out	61
W. H. Bradshaw, c. Barnato, b. Lock	8
J. A. P. Peebles, c. Jeacocke, b. Peach	6
J. F. N. Marlhew, c. Barnato, b. Peach	0
A. Melville, absent hurt	0
Byes, 11; l.-b., 3	14
Total	522

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SURREY.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hill-Wood	28.1	8	61	2
Bradshaw	33	9	73	2
Peebles	30	4	113	5
Garland-Wells	22	4	73	0

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hill-Wood	5	1	22	1
Bradshaw	11	3	28	0
Peebles	5	0	27	0
Garland-Wells	7	1	33	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Melville	8	0	36	0
Moore	5	0	18	1
Crawley	3	0	16	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Moore	13	3	35	0
Crawley	14	1	74	1
Kingsley	9	0	46	2
Pataudi	4	0	27	0
Ford	3	1	11	0

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Geary	35	6	103	2
Peach	38	10	118	4
Lock	31	4	116	2
Shepherd	23	4	87	1

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Whitfield	14	1	50	0
Squires	4	0	23	0
Barling	1	0	2	0

Umpires.—Young and Waldron

DERBYSHIRE SAVE THE GAME

Nottinghamshire declared their innings closed in their game against Derbyshire at Ilkeston yesterday at the luncheon interval with the total at 205 for eight, so leaving Derbyshire 313 runs to make to win in a little less than four hours. Derbyshire lost three wickets cheaply, but, thanks to Slater and Townsend, had little difficulty in drawing the game.

Score:—

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

First Innings		Second Innings	
Gunn (G.), b. Townsend	74	c. Lee, b. Slater	26
Whysall, c. Storer, b. Townsend	14	l.-b.-w., b. Slater	54
Walker, c. Elliott, b. Mitchell	15	c. Worthington, b. Townsend	45
Payton, b. Worthington	29	c. Elliott, b. Mitchell	7
Lilley, b. Townsend	21	b. Slater	1
Staples (A.), c. Jackson, b. Townsend	62	c. Lee, b. Mitchell	31
Barratt, c. Slater, b. Mitchell	23	b. Townsend	0
A. W. Carr, c. Smith, b. Townsend	24	c. Jackson, b. Mitchell	0
Staples (S. J.), c. Smith, b. Townsend	40	not out	32
Voce, not out	37	not out	22
R. D. F. Bland, b. Mitchell	9		
Bye, 1; l.-b., 4; w., 1; n.-b., 4	10	Byes, 2; l.-b., 6; n.-b., 1	9
Total	349	Total (8 wkts.)	*205

* Innings declared closed

DERBYSHIRE

First Innings		Second Innings	
Storer, c. Gunn, b. Voce	22	l.-b.-w., b. Staples (S. J.)	14
Lee, l.-b.-w., b. Staples (S. J.)	27	l.-b.-w., b. Staples (S. J.)	14
J. D. H. Gilbert, b. Voce	25	c. Staples (S. J.), b. Staples (A.)	0
G. R. Jackson, c. Gunn, b. Staples (A.)	20	b. Bland	25
Townsend, c. Lilley, b. Bland	11		
Worthington, c. Barratt, b. Staples (A.)	0		
Smith, not out	54		
Mitchell, b. Voce	2		
Slater, b. Voce	45	not out	47
Elliott, c. Lilley, b. Staples (A.)	8		
Mitchell, b. Bland	4		
Byes, 2; l.-b., 9; n.-b., 1	12	Byes, 1; l.-b., 6; n.-b., 1	8
Total	342	Total (4 wkts.)	108

BOWLING ANALYSIS

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Slater	12	2	30	0
Worthington	27	4	72	1
Mitchell	38	8	109	3

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Slater	30	6	64	3
Worthington	8	3	23	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Townsend	34	5	86	6
Storer	10	1	32	0
Smith	4	1	10	0

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mitchell	32	11	66	3
Townsend	12	2	32	2
Storer	4	1	11	0

DERBYSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Barratt	15	7	36	0
Voce	22	3	86	4
Staples, (S. J.)	18	7	27	1

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Voce	18	7	25	0

Sporting News

(Continued from page 7)

LAWN TENNIS

THE CHAMPIONSHIPS

BRITAIN'S FAILURE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

It was women's day at Wimbledon yesterday. The fifth round of the Women's Singles Championship was played, and all three of the British players who had got so far went down in defeat. There was one surprise during the afternoon, but it did not involve a British player. Miss H. Jacobs, the second of the American players, who was the runner-up in the competition last year, was beaten rather easily by Fräulein C. Aussem, the German player. The semi-final round will thus embrace two Americans, one French and one German player. The Americans are in the different halves of the draw, and Mrs. F. S. Moody will now meet Mme. Mathieu, while Miss Ryan will play Fräulein Aussem. Mme. Mathieu played excellently yesterday, and she may be just the one to bother Mrs. Moody; and if she does not do so sufficiently, then either Miss Ryan or Fräulein Aussem may be able to do it. To judge from the women's play seen at Wimbledon this year, most of the players seem to be carried away by the desire to hit hard. They see Mrs. Moody's play and emulate it so far as they can, but they cannot beat her at it. There will only be one to overcome her, when a player makes up her mind to give up trying to copy her style of play and sets out on a system of her own.

MISS NUTHALL'S DEFEAT

Miss B. Nuthall, who was one of the British hopes remaining, went down before Miss E. Ryan, whose long experience of Wimbledon served her in good stead. Miss Ryan has all the cunning and craft of a player of long standing. She is seldom caught napping. She made good use of all her skill yesterday and made Miss Nuthall play as Miss Ryan wished her to do. Miss Nuthall has the strength and physical qualities requisite for a good player, but she lacks the patience and the persistence. She would win quickly, and she hits hard and well, but she has not the control over her hitting that she should have. Too often the ball sails gaily out of court, well hit but not just in the right place. That was the tragedy of Miss Nuthall's game, and it began early, for Miss Ryan got away to the tune of three games to love, and though she lost the next two she got home straight after that. In the second set games went with service to two all, and Miss Nuthall got in some powerful aces, but here and there interposed a double fault. Miss Ryan tried her cunning drop shots, but usually Miss Nuthall got up to hit them hard out of Miss Ryan's reach for winning points. Four games in a row gave Miss Nuthall the set, and to many it appeared that youth would triumph over tiring age. But it was not to be, and in the last set Miss Nuthall got never a game. Only in the second did she get near it. Miss Ryan went off for the match with a love set.

Though Miss P. E. Mudford was beaten by Mrs. Moody rather easily as the scores run, the play was not quite so even, and many of the games went on through long rallies, and the two sets took quite as long as the three in which Miss Ryan played on Court No. 1. Mrs. Moody is a heart-breaking player to meet, for she only rarely shows herself human and seldom makes a mistake. Yet she lost the first game, in which Miss Mudford hit hard and bravely. In the second game, too, Mrs. Moody served a double fault, and deuce was reached twice before she won. Her driving was lower than Miss Mudford's. In the third game Miss Mudford made her only incursion to the net, and it paid. There were two deuces before Mrs. Moody got the lead. The next game was harder still, and got to deuce five times. Miss Mudford was too much in a hurry and did not allow time for the balls to be cleared off the court. Mrs. Moody got to 5-5, 1 with a love game and she had the set. Her service got her ahead again in the second set, but Miss Mudford rallied to make it one all. Miss Moody was hitting with tremendous power, and Miss Mudford did not vary her play at all. Only once did she try a drop-shot, and it was so profitable that it might have tempted her to try it again. There were several advantage points in the next games, but Mrs. Moody always won in the end. Miss Mudford tried to slow down the game by hitting high, but it did not pay beyond a point. In the fifth game Miss Mudford served a double fault, but got the game. Mrs. Moody followed with a love game. The last two games were well fought, but Mrs. Moody got them. It was no use trying to beat her at her own game of hard hitting. Her defence cannot thus be broken down. Only an infinite variety of shots could have broken through. Miss Mudford played pluckily, much better than the score seems to indicate, but she is not a Mrs. Moody.

The following match between Mme. Mathieu and Miss J. C. Ridley was a disappointing affair. The better player won, but Miss Ridley was hardly at her best. She is not a graceful player, and her forehand drives seem to be but a lean equipment against a versatile player. Mme. Mathieu hit harder and got up to volley occasionally. Miss Ridley was erratic and she could not make her opponent run, and victory came easily in two sets with the loss of only three games.

A SURPRISE ON COURT I.

Then came the surprise on Court No. 1, when Miss H. Jacobs fell most unexpectedly. Fräulein Aussem has been at Wimbledon several times, but she has never shown such form before, and her hard fight with Miss James in the previous round did not encourage any expectation that she would beat Miss Jacobs. Miss Jacobs relies on brute strength, while Fräulein Aussem uses her wits. Short shots, long drives, volleys, always in the most unexpected places, made her a power that Miss Jacobs could not cope with. Besides that she was fleet and light on her feet, and she kept cool. She got 10 points to start with before Miss Jacobs scored at all, making two love games, but that was only a foretaste of what was to come. Miss Jacobs got her first point in the third game, but soon had two games to her credit. She then ventured to the net, but Fräulein Aussem did not let her stay there, and she was soon running from side to side of the court. In the seventh game, with the score five to two, Miss Jacobs had her opponent at her mercy, an empty court and room to play, but she hit into the net. After that she received short shrift and won only another game. It was the same score as in Mrs. Moody's match with Miss Mudford, but it was much more one-sided. If Fräulein Aussem can go on to meet Mrs. Moody she may with such a varied style of play as she showed yesterday be just the one to make Mrs. Moody play not as she wishes but as circumstances dictate. That might be a matter of interest to watch.

The semi-final round in the Singles Championship will be played this afternoon. Three of the four remaining are Americans, and the fourth a Frenchman. Two of the four have held the championship before, and of the other two one is making his first appearance at Wimbledon, while the other came over here a year ago, but did little of note in the Singles then. The two former champions have to meet to-day, and it is generally believed that the championship will rest on the result of that match. Yet W. T. Tilden is 37, and won the championship first in 1920, 10 years ago, and retained it in the following year, when he did not have to play through the tournament, but merely resist the challenger. He came within an ace of falling to the challenger, B. I. C. Norton. He has never won since, although he has tried frequently in recent years, but has always gone down before one of the French players.

J. Borotra is 32. Like Tilden, he has been champion twice, in 1924 and 1926, and he is playing this year just as well as ever. Of the two, Tilden is the more complete player. There is no stroke with which he is not familiar, and he can play them all with a fuller measure of confidence than anyone else. He can hit with the hardest, and he can finesse. He has only been beaten when he has found someone who could so vary the play as to mystify him or carry him along farther than he wished to go. Cochet could do that, and so could Lacoste, but that cannot be said with the same certainty of Borotra. Still Borotra is the most daring of players. He is quick in all his movements and no one can feel certain what he is about to do next. There is a charm and beauty in his play that is entertaining when compared with the cool precision of Tilden's. Whichever wins there is certain to be a good match, and the odds seem to favour the older and more all-round man.

Doeg is the younger of the other pair. He is barely 22, yet he plays with the calm confidence of a much older man. His play centres round his service, which is at times devastating, and his volleying. He does not have to exert himself greatly to hit hard. The ball comes with great force from his racket without any apparent effort. Allison will come on the court with the great prestige of a victory over the champion Cochet. That may have a great influence on the result, but Doeg does not seem to be the kind of player to be overawed with anything, even the game itself. Allison hits as hard as Doeg, but he has to put all of himself into his stroke, and it is a great effort. Still he will have to play even better than he did against Cochet if he is to win.

RESULTS

WOMEN'S SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP

HOLDER : MRS. MOODY (U.S.A.)

FIFTH ROUND

Mrs. Moody (U.S.A.) beat Miss P. E. Mudford (Great Britain) (6—1, 6—2).
Mme. Mathieu (France) beat Miss J. C. Ridley (Great Britain) (6—2, 6—2).
Miss Ryan (U.S.A.) beat Miss B. Nuthall (Great Britain) (6—2, 2—6, 6—0).
Frl. C. Aussem (Germany) beat Miss H. Jacobs (U.S.A.) (6—2, 6—1).

DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP

HOLDERS : W. ALLISON AND J. VAN RYN (U.S.A.)

THIRD ROUND

J. H. Doeg and G. M. Lott beat C. E. Malfroy and R. D. Poland (7—5, 2—6, 11—9, 7—5).
T. Tilden and H. Timmer beat B. Bell and G. S. Mangin (6—4, 6—4, 6—2).
Dr. J. C. Gregory and I. G. Collins beat N. Sharpe and J. D. P. Wheatley (3—6, 6—0, 6—3, 6—2, 7—5).
J. Borotra and C. Boussus beat J. Crawford and E. F. Moon (1—6, 6—2, 6—1, 5—7, 6—4).

FOURTH ROUND

Doeg and Lott beat H. O. Hopman and A. J. Willard (6—4, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3, 8—6).
W. Allison and J. Van Ryn beat H. W. Austin and J. S. Olliff (6—2, 5—7, 7—5, 7—5).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP

HOLDERS : MRS. HOLCROFT-WATSON AND MRS. L. R. C. MICHELL.

THIRD ROUND

Miss E. Cross and Miss S. Palfrey beat Mrs. M. A. O. Shayne and Miss V. H. Montgomery (7—5, 6—4).
Mrs. Fearnley Whittingstall and Miss B. Nuthall beat Mrs. J. L. Colegate and Miss C. Tyrrell (6—2, 6—2).

FOURTH ROUND

Miss B. Feltham and Miss M. Heeley beat Mrs. R. E. Haylock and Miss M. E. Dix (4—6, 7—5, 10—8).
Mrs. Moody and Miss Ryan beat Mrs. J. E. Hill and Mrs. R. Lycett (6—2, 6—0).

MIXED DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP

HOLDERS : F. T. HUNTER AND MRS. MOODY (U.S.A.)

FOURTH ROUND

C. R. O. Crole-Rees and Miss P. E. Mudford beat J. B. Gilbert and Mrs. A. D. Stocks (6—2, 6—2).
D. Prenn and Frl. H. Krahwinkel beat W. A. Ingram and Mrs. P. Bourcier (6—1, 6—2).
H. Cochet and Mrs. Fearnley Whittingstall beat I. G. Collins and Miss J. Fry (6—2, 6—2).

ALL-ENGLAND PLATE

SECOND ROUND

J. D. P. Wheatley beat J. Grandjaillot (6—3, 6—4).

THIRD ROUND

C. S. Higgins w.o.; E. Maldeck scratched.

FOURTH ROUND

C. E. Maltroy w.o.; G. L. Tuckett scratched.

TO-DAY'S ORDER OF PLAY

CENTRE COURT.—Miss Ryan (U.S.A.) v. Frl. C. Aussem (Germany); Mrs. Moody (U.S.A.) v. Mme. Mathieu (France); J. Borotra (France) v. W. T. Tilden (U.S.A.); Miss Allison (U.S.A.) v. J. H. Doeg (U.S.A.); W. T. Tilden and Frl. C. Aussem v. G. R. O. Crole-Rees and Miss P. E. Mudford.

COURT I.—H. O. Hopman and Mlle. J. Sigart v. R. Miki and Miss M. A. Thomas; S. W. Harris and Miss J. C. Ridley v. E. C. Peters and Mrs. J. S. Pittman; J. D. P. Wheatley v. E. du Plat; H. Cochet and Mrs. Fearnley Whittingstall v. Hopman and Mlle. Sigart or Miss M. A. Thomas; J. Crawford and Miss Ryan v. G. S. Mangin and Miss E. Palfrey.

COURT 2.—I. G. Collins v. Dr. A. A. Fyzee; I. H. Whitcomb v. C. S. Higgins; J. W. Nuthall v. I. G. Collins or Dr. A. A. Fyzee.

GOLF

WEST OF ENGLAND OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

E. R. Whitcombe, R. A. Whitcombe, and L. Holland tied for the West of England Championship at Newquay, in Cornwall, yesterday with scores for 36 holes of 142. The lowest score returned was the 69 of R. A. Whitcombe in the morning. T. Barber was one stroke behind him. R. A. Whitcombe's 69 broke H. J. Osborne's record by one stroke. The scoring was generally lower in the morning than in the afternoon. The three players concerned will play off over 36 holes to-day.

The leading returns were :—

E. R. Whitcombe (Meyrick Park)	.. ..	70+72=142
L. Holland (Gerrards Cross)	.. ..	72+70=142
R. A. Whitcombe (Parkstone)	.. ..	72+70=142
T. Barber (Allestree Park)	.. ..	69+73=142
H. J. Osborne (Newquay)	.. ..	72+70=142
E. Hooker (Yelverton)	.. ..	73+72=145
B. Smith (Hadley Wood)	.. ..	71+74=145
J. Braid Peters (Porters Park)	.. ..	71+75=146
A. Whitcombe (holder) (Crews Hill)	.. ..	71+75=146
A. Easterbrook (Sidmouth)	.. ..	72+74=146
J. Lacey (Selsdon Park)	.. ..	74+72=146
R. Bradbeer (Burnham)	.. ..	73+73=146
S. Easterbrook (Knowle)	.. ..	74+73=147
W. Saunders (Northampton)	.. ..	73+75=148
J. J. Taylor (Potters Bar)	.. ..	73+75=148
A. J. Cook (Ganning)	.. ..	72+76=148
G. West (Parkstone)	.. ..	72+76=148
W. J. Trerise (Mullion)	G. Gadd (Roehampton)	F. Boare (Unattached)
J. W. Lesmouth (Lelant)	C. Johns (Furley Downs)	H. Amos (Great Salterns)
W. J. Branch (Henbury)	J. H. Turner (Frilford Heath)	

THE IRISH AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

The most surprising part of the second round play in the Irish Amateur (Close) Championship, which was continued at Lahinch (County Clare) yesterday, was the defeat of Dr. J. D. MacCormack, three times holder of the title, by H. E. Bell (Portmarnock), who won after a close match by two holes.

The results were :—

SECOND ROUND

J. C. Brown (Waterford) beat D. Coyle (Milltown) by 4 and 3.
M. O'Loughlin (Lahinch) beat R. M. Saunders (Killiney) by 1 hole.
D. E. B. Soulby (Portwilliam, Belfast) beat D. G. Mooney (Lisburn) by 4 and 2.
J. R. Carr (Royal Country Down) beat W. J. Carroll (Dundalk) at the 19th hole.
H. M. Cairnes (Portmarnock) beat G. E. Nelson (Royal Belfast) by 4 and 3.
F. P. McConnell (Royal Portrush) beat M. Crowley (Portmarnock) by 3 and 2.
G. Crosbie, jun. (Cork) beat T. G. Hazzard (Killiney) by 2 and 1.
J. H. Thompson (Knock) beat C. A. Carroll (Dundalk) by 1 hole.
J. Byrne (Portmarnock) beat P. A. Bell (Portmarnock) by 4 and 3.
R. McConnell (Royal Portrush) beat C. W. Robertson (Portmarnock) by 3 and 2.
J. Burke (Lahinch) beat P. J. O'Sullivan (Tramore) by 2 and 1.
W. F. Fitzrich (Rosslare) beat W. J. Gill (Portmarnock) by 4 and 3.
R. Simcox (Douglas) beat W. Dwyer (Cork) by 7 and 6.
S. H. McCarthy (Douglas) beat R. P. Smyth (Royal Portrush) by 4 and 3.
H. E. Bell (Portmarnock) beat Dr. J. D. MacCormack (Hermitage) by 2 holes.
T. A. Healy (Clontarf) beat R. T. Bailey (Lisburn) by 3 and 1.

A House of Commons team was beaten in a match by Singles and Foursomes against Bromley and Bickley on Saturday by 10 games to none.

YACHTING

THE CLYDE FORTNIGHT

A sudden change in the weather led to two of the four yachts in the big class retiring within half an hour of the start at Hunter's Quay yesterday, and as one of these boats was the Challenger the interest in the contest was largely spoiled.

The morning had been dull and sultry, and full canvas was carried on all the boats. By the time that the start was made at 11 o'clock the wind had freshened a good deal, and in a long board across to the Cloch shore the racers were heeling at a big angle. On this tack Shamrock lifted out to windward well ahead of the class, and showed herself remarkably weatherly. Once she had opened the Cloch, however, she encountered the full force of the southerly slammers, and after taking a couple of short boards she lowered her mainsail and headed up the Firth under her jib. Nothing carried away on the Challenger, but those in charge thought it needless to risk losing the mast.

White Heather's retirement came about shortly after Shamrock had given up. Only Lulworth and Cambria were now left in the race. Cambria was second to Shamrock when the green boat gave up, and Lulworth, who had made a poor start, was considerably astern. Beating in long boards down the Firth for Blackhouse in a fresh breeze, the Bermudian crossed the bows of the bigger boat on every tack, and had a lead of about two minutes at the weather mark. This lead Lulworth drew in a little in the fetch across to Toward, and when they eased sheets for the run up the fairway to Kilcreggan the gap between the two boats gradually lessened. Once they were together they sailed together practically all the way, and at Kilcreggan Cambria gybed 15sec. ahead.

Fetching across to finish the round Lulworth had her chance, and, taking full advantage, she led at Commodore by fully a minute-and-a-half. The big boat was showing a protest flag as she crossed the line. The distance gave a long turn to windward in a softening breeze to Toward Point, the scratch boat opening out all the way, and it was afterwards a down-wind sail to Kilcreggan and a full run home to finish the course of 42½ miles.

Lulworth got the gun shortly before half-past four, and Cambria, with her allowance of 6min., was about double that time astern. Lulworth thus secured her third Clyde win, and Cambria received a second prize.

The racing was under the flag of the Royal Western Club of Scotland, and the programme was much the same as on the previous days. In time allowance Cambria had 6min. 1sec. from the other boats.

The entries were :—

Shamrock V. (Sir T. Lipton), scratch.
Lulworth (Mr. A. H. Paton), scratch.
White Heather II. (Lord Waring), scratch.
Cambria (Lord Camrose), 8½sec. per mile.

Cup carried full canvas, and the start took place in a smart southerly breeze. Shamrock V. crossed first to leeward, with White Heather II. in her wake, and Cambria pointing to the weather counter of the second boat. Lulworth came round in the windward berth, but was sluggish in getting under way, and took a short inshore hitch before heading after the others across to the Cloch side of the Firth. In this long tack Shamrock V. opened out rapidly from the others, the best of which was Cambria, but White Heather II. was in difficulties at the end of the tack.

Lulworth thus gained third place, but was a good bit to leeward of Cambria. On the next tack the challenger weathered the Cloch, and met the full force of the southerly wind and sea. She held on for another board, but off Lunderston Bay gave up, lowering first staysail and then mainsail, and returned up the Firth under jib. White Heather II. shortly afterwards, having lowered her staysail, brought down her jackyarder, and also headed for the Holy Loch.

Cambria in the meantime was doing well in the hard wind, although she was second to the challenger when that yacht gave up, and beating down channel in long boards the Fife Bermudian kept high to windward of Lulworth. So they went, Lulworth hoisting her jibtopsail in the attempt to overtake the smaller vessel, but Cambria was still holding a comfortable lead as they stayed as Blackhouse, Lulworth being there 2min. 4sec. astern. At the gybe the difference between the two boats had been reduced to 1min. 24sec. Booms were then squared off to port and spinnaker booms lowered, but it was not until above Inneran that the spinnakers were hoisted. In the run up the Firth the little Bermudian held on to the big cutter, who ranged up abeam, and at the lee mark by her tactics, which, however, led to a protest by Lulworth, she gybed 19sec. in front.

The bigger boat soon made up leeway on the close haul home to finish the round, and, passing Commodore with a protest flag flying, Lulworth had worked out a lead of 1min. 24sec., the official times being :—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Lulworth	1 59 58	Cambria	2 22

The distance provided a long turn to windward to Toward Point in a failing breeze. A run up the Firth to Kilcreggan, and a turn by the wind home resulted in Lulworth opening out very rapidly on all points of sailing. The finish was timed as follows :—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Lulworth (winner)	4 28 54	Cambria (2nd prize)	4 40 55

Cambria's corrected time was 4hrs. 34min. 54sec.

THE ISLAND SAILING CLUB

The two-day meeting of the Island Sailing Club was concluded at Cowes yesterday, when the results were :—

RACE FOR 8-METRE INTERNATIONAL CLASS.

Starters :—

Anthea (Mr. H. G. Sicklemore), Finola (Mr. H. Johnson), Charm (Mr. Westacott), Nona (Lord Forester), Jarra (Sir Howard Frank), Sagua (Mr. Oliver Wyn), Lulu (Mr. B. W. Preston), Sprota (Mr. Oliver Wyn), Lulu (Mr. Rosser), Folly (Messrs. C. E. and A. W. Nicholson), Emily Worth), Suzette II. (Colonel Peel), and Cutty (Captain Dowman).

Result. Finishing times :—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Folly (winner)	3 43 1	Nona	3 51 30
Anthea (2nd)	3 48 25	Sagua	3 52 14
Emily (3rd)	3 48 33	Finola	3 54 8
June (4th)	3 48 33	Severn	3 54 8
Cutty	3 50 0	Unity	3 54 20
Suzette	3 50 36		3 59 0

RACE FOR 6-METRE INTERNATIONAL CLASS.

Starters :—

Felma (Mr. F. A. Richards), Zenith (Miss Lewis), Priscilla (Mr. S. Russel Cooke), Prudence (Mr. Kenneth Preston), Bathsheba (Mr. H. G. May).

Result. Finishing Times :—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Prudence (winner)	3 49 13	Zenith	3 52 14
Felma (2nd)	3 50 24	Bathsheba	3 53 22
Priscilla	3 50 56		

DOVER-OSTEND YACHT RACE

BRUSSELS, July 1.—Mouette (Mr. T. Sepworth) won the Dover-Ostend Yachting Race for 12-metre yachts here yesterday, her time being 10hrs. 49min. 35sec. Lucilla (Mr. L. Lewis) was second in 10hrs. 57min. 46sec., and Flies (Mr. Fairey) third in 11hrs. 3min. 8sec.—*Reuter.*

CAMBRIDGE GOLFERS IN U.S.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—In the first match of their American tour a team of Cambridge University golfers were beaten by Quaker City by four matches to one. M. Turner (Sidney Sussex) and C. H. J. Hill (Trinity) were the only players on the Cambridge side to win their match, and they beat L. Maddie and S. Collom by three up and one to play.—*Reuter.*

LANCING OLD BOYS G.S.

The Summer Meeting of the Lancing Old Boys' Golfing Society was held at Worthing Golf Club on Sunday. In the morning the Captain's Prize was won by J. S. Stephenson with 75 (scratch)=75 net. In the afternoon, Foursomes against bogey, resulted in a win for J. S. Stephenson and E. C. Millard (scratch) with 2 down after a tie with F. Conway and F. R. Fenwick Luke.

Farnham beat Guildford by three games to two in the district final of the Surrey County Union's team handicap competition over the Guildford Club's course at Merrow Downs.

SPORTING ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

RACING.—Newmarket, First July Meeting 2 p.m.
ROWING.—Henley Royal Regatta.
LAWN TENNIS.—Wimbledon Championships.
CRICKET.—See Fixture List.
POLO.—Roehampton International Trial Match, England v. The Rest, 3 p.m.; Hurlingham, Semi-final Inter-Regimental Cup; The Queen's Bays v. Royal Artillery, 3 p.m.

LONDON GAZETTE

TUESDAY, JULY 1

ADMIRALTY, JUNE 30

The following promotions have been made to date June 30 except where otherwise stated :—

ROYAL NAVY

COMMANDER TO CAPTAIN.—F. H. Taylor, D.S.C., E. J. Spooner, D.S.C., A. L. Jackson, J. V. V. Magrane, the Hon. Claude P. Hermon-Hodge, D.S.C., A. M. Peters, D.S.C., V. H. Danckwerts, C. M. Graham, H. T. Baillie-Grohman, D.S.O., O.B.E., C. E. B. Simson.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER TO COMMANDER.—H. M. Barnes, W. S. Green, R. E. F. McQ. Mackenzie, D.S.C., M. H. A. Kelsey, D.S.C., D. Young-Jamieson, H. J. Haynes, D.S.C., G. T. Philip, D.S.C., C. H. P. Maurice, J. H. Macnair, G. W. Hoare-Smith, A. G. Mack, G. E. Creasy, C. C. A. Allen, B. A. W. Warburton-Lee, C. B. Turner, C. B. C. Swayne, C. Gaskin, E. M. Loly, J. E. E. Hall, C. F. B. Bowlby, D.S.C., M. M. Denny, F. W. R. Brooking, L. D. Mackintosh, D.S.C., L. C. Sharman, C. W. A. G. Hamley.

ENGINEER COMMANDER TO ENGINEER CAPTAIN.—H. H. Perring, R. C. Boddie, D.S.O., R. Montgomery, O. W. Skinner.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER (E) TO COMMANDER (E).—F. J. A. Coleby, C. R. O. Burge, R. G. Murray, A. W. Gray.

ENGINEER LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER TO ENGINEER COMMANDER.—F. S. C. Pepper, J. Mann, J. T. Roberts, F. J. S. Symons.

SURGEON COMMANDER TO SURGEON CAPTAIN.—T. Cresser, M.D., B.Ch., D.T.M. and H.

PAYMASTER COMMANDER TO PAYMASTER CAPTAIN.—E. C. Blanchflower, O.B.E., *J. H. Batchelor.

[* Promotion to date July 3.]

ROYAL MARINES

Major C. H. Coode to be Bt. Lt.-Col., and Capt. H. R. Lambert, D.S.C., to be Bt. Maj.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

COMMANDER TO CAPTAIN.—W. C. Tarratt, O.B.E., R.D., T. E. Coombs, O.B.E., R.D., F. W. Robinson, D.S.O., R.D.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER TO COMMANDER.—J. C. Brown, R.D., R. Gill, R.D., R. Pettman, R.D., F. H. Chester, R.D., W. J. Enright, R.D., C. M. Ford, R.D., E. W. R. Avery, R.D.

ENGINEER LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER TO ENGINEER COMMANDER.—J. F. Slatter.

PAYMASTER LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER TO PAYMASTER COMMANDER.—W. H. Green, R.D., F. W. Gordon, R.D.

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE

COMMANDER TO CAPTAIN.—E. G. C. Cavendish (Lieut.-Cdr., R.N., Retd.).

ADMIRALTY, JUNE 25

R.N.R.

Lieut. G. T. W. Mason, R.D., to be Lieut.-Comdr., with seny. of June 10; Lieut.-Comdr. J. M. Upton, R.D., placed on Retd. List (June 23).

JUNE 26

R.N.R.

Cd. Engr. G. L. Murray placed on Retd. List (June 24).

JUNE 27

R.N.R.

Lieut. R. P. Jackson placed on Retd. List (June 24).

JUNE 28

R.N.

Lieut. R. J. Gordon placed on Retd. List (June 28).

R.N.R.

Sir Alan Garrett Anderson, K.B.E., to be Honorary Captain (June 28); Lieut.-Comdr. H. J. Cavill, O.B.E., to be Honorary Commander (June 28).

JUNE 30

R.N.

Cd. Eng. W. E. H. King, D.S.C., to be Lieut. (E) (June 29); Comdr. (Retd.) A. S. May, M.V.O., O.B.E., placed on Retd. List (June 29); Lieut. (E) H. J. Byrne placed on Retd. List (June 29).

R.N.R.

Cd. Eng. O. R. Jones to be Eng. Lieut. (June 30).

JULY 1

R.N.

Engr. Rear-Admiral H. F. Smith, C.B., D.S.O., placed on Retd. List at own request (July 1); Lieut.-Comdr. F. E. Raw, D.S.C., placed on Retd. List at own request with rank of Comdr. (July 1); Engr. Lieut.-Comdr. T. Arnold placed on Retd. List with rank of Engr. Comdr. (July 1).

Alec King Stevenson, M.B., R.C.H., to be Surg. Lieut. (July 1).

R.F.

Lieut. S. Fairfield (Musical Director) to be Captain (Musical Director) (July 1).

WAR OFFICE, JULY 1

REGULAR ARMY

The follg. Cols. are granted the temp. rank of Brigadier :—C. R. Lloyd, D.S.O., Ind. Army, whilst Dep. Dir. of Supply and Trans., A.H.Q., Mtc. India (Jan 22); R. W. H. Middlemass, Ind. Army, whilst Insp. of Ind. A.S.C. Servs., Southern Area, India (Jan. 22); C. H. P. Maurice, D.S.O., Ind. Army, whilst Insp. of Ind. A.S.C. Servs., Northern Area, India (Jan. 22); A. H. Moberly, D.S.O., whilst Brigadier, R.A., Northern Comd., India (April 15).

Col. M. H. Babington, D.S.O., late R.A.M.C., is placed on h.p. (June 30), under the provisions of Art. 498, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1926.

Lt.-Col. S. M. W. Meadows, D.S.O., from R.A.M.C., to be Col. (June 30).

Lt.-Col. G. F. Hunter, O.B.E., R.E., is granted the local rank of Brigadier whilst actg. O.C., Troops, Bermuda (June 5).

The follg. Lt.-Cols. to be Cols. :—G. O. Boase, C.B.E., H. T. Dobbin, C.B.E., R.D., F. W. Kenchington (June 28), with seniority June 3, 1923.

COMMANDS AND STAFF

Maj.-Gen. R. D. F. Oldman, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., relinquishes the appt. of Comdr., 6th Inf. Bde., on promotion (July 1); Col. (temp. Brig.) R. K. Hezlet, C.B.E., D.S.O., from Comdt., Mil. Col. of Science, is apptd. Dir. of Ary. War Office (June 22).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

Lt. J. W. T. Woodbridge is seed. whilst on prob. with the Ind. A.S.C. (April 10); to be Lt. (July 10).

D.C.M., retires on ret. pay (June 20).

FOOT GUARDS

S. Gds.—Capt. H. L. Graham, M.C., is seed. for serv. under the Colonial Office (May 16).

INFANTRY

King's Own R.—Maj. L. I. Cowper, O.B.E., retires on ret. pay (June 30); Capt. A. D. Seddon to be Maj. (June 30).

North'd Fus.—Capt. J. O. Byrne, M.C., is restd. to the estab. (June 17).

The follg. Lts. to be Capts. (April 24) :—H. A. Ingledew, and remain seed.; G. C. Humphreys.

Leicester R.—Maj. (Qr.-Mr.) H. C. Brodie, M.B.E., retires on ret. pay on attaining the age limit for retirement (June 30); R.Q.M.S. Arthur Charles Cave to be D.W.R.—Lt. H. B. Owen is seed. for serv. as an Adjt., T.A. (June 29).

Hampshire R.—Capt. P. H. Cadoux-Hudson, M.C., is restd. to the estab. (June 14).

Dorset R.—Capt. R. A. J. Matthews, M.B.E., to be Adjt., vice Capt. J. S. Hewick (July 1).

P.W.V.O.Vols.—Sec. Lt. J. C. L. Thomas to be Lt. (Feb. 19), with seny. Dec. 5, 1928.

Essex R.—Lt. T. M. Martin is seed. for serv. as an Adjt., Aux. Force, India (March 5).

Capt. H. Wilkin, M.B.E., M.C., is seed. for serv. as a Staff Capt., India (Feb. 18).

N. Stafford R.—Lt. E. Groom retires on ret. pay (July 2).

Cameronians.—The follg. Lts. to be Capts. (June 8) :—P. W. Cooper, M.C., H. Wilson, under the provisions of Art. 111 Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1926.

Rifle Bde.—Capt. E. W. Ayre is seed. for serv. as Adjt. and Qr.-Mr., Army Vocational Trg. Centre (June 1); Lt. G. Newton to be Capt. (June 22); Lt. F. C. D. Tothill, from the h.p. list, to be Lt. (July 2), with precedence next before Lt. T. R. Wilbraham.

ROYAL TANK CORPS

Lt. R. I. P. Earle is seed. whilst Asst. Instr., Tank Gunn. Sch. (June 9).

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

The follg. Lt.-Cols. retire on ret. pay (June 30) :—N. D. Walker, O.B.E., M.B., G. S. K. H. Reed.

The follg. Majs. (temp. Lt.-Cols.) to be Lt.-Cols. (June 30) :—T. C. C. Leslie, O.B.E., M. W. Meadows, D.S.O., promoted; L. G. Gibson, vice T. T. H. Robinson, D.S.O., M.B., to ret. pay; K. H. Reed, to ret. pay.

The follg. Majs. to be temp. Lt.-Cols. (June 30) :—A. C. Amy, D.S.O., M.C.; W. Mitchell, O.B.E., M.B.; Lt. M. Woods, M.B., to be Capt. (June 28).

ROYAL ARMY CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT

The Rev. D. T. Conway, M.C., Chapln. to the Forces, 4th Cl., retires on ret. pay (June 1).

STAFF FOR ROYAL ENGINEER SERVICES

Lt.-Col. (S.I. of Wks.) J. T. Rees, D.S.O., retires on ret. pay on attaining the age limit for retirement (June 30); Maj. (Lt. of Wks.) L. A. Nicholls, O.B.E., to be Lt.-Col. (S.I. of Wks.) (July 1).

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE

Sister Miss M. Dick retires on ret. pay on account of ill-health (July 2).

ESTABLISHMENTS

Capt. J. C. Campbell, M.C., R.A., relinquishes the appt. of Instr., Equitn. Sch. (June 19).

The follg. apnts. are made :—Temp. Capt. W. A. Shell, Vandeleur, C.B.E., from Supply Design Dept., to be temp. Lt.-Col., the Mil. Coll. of Science (June 22), and is granted the temp. rank of Brigadier (June 22); and is to be Supt., Design Dept. (June 22); Col. (temp. Brig.) H. R. W. M. Smith, C.B.E., D.S.O., from Dir. of Arty., War Office (June 22); Col. G. O. Boase, C.B.E., to be Dep. Chief Supt., Research Dept. (June 22).

MEMORANDUM

Lt.-Col. F. B. Legh, O.B.E., M.C., h.p. list late R.E., retires on ret. pay (June 30).

REGULAR ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

General List

Maj.-Gen. Sir A. A. Chichester, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., having attained the age limit of liability to recall, ceases to belong to the Res. of Off. (July 2).

REGIMENTAL LIST

Royal Regiment of Artillery

Edward Fifield, D.C.M., M.M., late Lt., R.A., to be Lt. (June 8), with seniority Oct. 10, 1925.

ROYAL ENGINEERS

Lt.-Col. F. B. Legh, O.B.E., M.C. (ret. pay), to be Lt.-Col. (June 30), with seniority May 4, 1925.

INFANTRY

Lan. Fus.—F. F. Gregory, late Sec. Lt., Lan. Fus., to be Sec. Lt. (June 7), with seniority Aug. 29, 1926.

Lan. R.—Capt. J. Dawson, having attained the age limit of liability to recall, ceases to belong to the Res. of Off. (June 24).

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

Lt. J. C. Mullenger resigns his comma. (July 2).

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

W. D. Speedy, M.B., to be Lt. (July 2).

SUPPLEMENTARY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

Infantry

R. Fus.—Offr. Cadet D. S. S. Nicholson, from Oxford Univ. Contgt., Sen. Div., O.T.C., to be Sec. Lt. (July 2).

TERRITORIAL ARMY

Yeomanry

Cheshire.—G. R. Barbour (late Cadet, Stowe Sch. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.) to be Sec. Lt. (July 2).

Shropshire.—Capt. H. Sandford to be Maj. (March 16).

ROYAL ARTILLERY

73rd (Northumbrian) Fd. Bde.—T. Hudson (late Cadet Under-Offr., Sedbergh Sch. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.) to be Sec. Lt. (June 20).

107th (S. Notts H.) Fd. Bde.—N. S. Brundell (late Cadet Lce.-Corpl., Forest Sch. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.) to be Sec. Lt. (July 2).

Clyde Heavy Bde.—Bombr. J. Holmes to be Sec. Lt. (July 1).

Cornwall Heavy Bde.—Lt. P. E. Stephens (late 7th Bn. Devon R., T.F.) to be Lt. (July 2).

54th (C. of Lond.) Fd. Bde.—F. H. Cassels (late Cadet Under-Offr., Sedbergh Sch. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.) to be Sec. Lt. (July 2).

ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

50th (Northumbrian) Divl. Sigs.—C. Crosthwaite (late Cadet Lce.-Corpl., Uppingham Sch. Contgt., Jun. Div

Parliament

LORD BEATTY ON NAVAL TREATY

GOVERNMENT DEFENCE

THE FINANCE BILL

HOUSE OF LORDS

TUESDAY, JULY 1

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock.

The Rabbits Bill was brought up from the Commons and read a first time.

THE NAVAL TREATY

EARL BEATTY rose

To call attention to the serious effects which will ensue to this country from the proposed Naval Treaty; and to move for papers.

He would call the attention of their lordships, he said, to a great and appalling blunder to which we were about to be committed by signing away the sea-power by which the British Empire came into being and became what it was to-day. The Prime Minister, in opening the Naval Conference, said that the sea was us, and the country felt that its principal delegate realized beyond question what sea-power had been to us in the past and what it meant. When the Conference came to an end the Prime Minister pronounced himself as fully satisfied. But the report that was the result of the Conference showed that we, the only nation to which sea-power meant existence, were the only Power to make any disarmament or any reduction, and that to such an extent as to render us impotent and incapable of protecting that which we had and maintaining control over the connecting links of our Empire. How could the Prime Minister be satisfied? In the United States this disarmament Conference had had the result of increasing their armaments by no less than 233,000 tons, and from the reports received over here they were very far from being in agreement with the Prime Minister. Japan was increasing her cruiser tonnage by 10 per cent., or 42,000 tons. France was not restricted in any way and had built three 10,000-ton cruisers, was building three more 10,000-ton cruisers, had authorized another 10,000-ton cruiser, and had avowed her intention of having 12. Italy had built two, was building four, had authorized one, and they might be sure that, after the recent words of Signor Mussolini, she would not be behind in her cruiser programme of the future.

The First Lord had given figures trying to prove conclusively that, although this agreement meant reduction it did not mean any reduction in relative strength so far as the British Navy was concerned. The facts were before them and that statement was not in accordance with the facts. Were all these Powers wrong in their estimation of the value of military strength or the necessity of providing adequate protection? He would say at once that in all their calculations at the Admiralty they had never taken the United States into consideration. Indeed, the Admiralty were ordered not to do so in formulating our requirements. It was recognized that if the United States wished to build up to our standard she could do so without causing us any anxiety. Taking that into account, it was considered that the number of cruisers we required was 70, and this number remained the aim and object of the Admiralty up to the end of the last Administration. How or why that number was in the short space of a few months cut down to 50 was one of the most inexplicable things of all times. The First Lord had given three reasons—first, the signing of the Kellogg Pact; second, the signing of the Optional Clause; and third, that the Treaty was for a limited period. Those were reasons of high policy; they were not technical. They were reasons which took risks and were the responsibility of the Government and no concern of the Admiralty, which was primarily a technical board. But, in any case, the first and second reasons were the same in May as in September, when the change came. The First Lord had added two other technical reasons. One was that other Powers should reduce their programmes. If they left out the United States, which came to the Conference with a gigantic programme for bargaining, that had not been done, but other programmes had been increased. The second technical reason was that we should have a reasonable programme of replacement. From the statement in the other House as to the replacement programme, he did not think it was a very substantial or reasonable one. We were vulnerable as no other country, and for that reason our policy had been to have a naval strength equal to that of the next two strongest naval Powers, leaving out the United States.

At the Geneva Conference, with many misgivings and under great pressure, the Admiralty agreed to a ratio being accepted in 10,000 tons 8in. cruisers similar to that accepted at Washington for the capital ships—five for Great Britain, three for Japan, and one and three-quarters for France and Italy, leaving the cruisers of less than 10,000 tons with 6in. armament out of the question. That left us with a small margin of superiority over the two next strongest Powers, still leaving the United States out. That Conference proved abortive. By the London Treaty we were asked to accept 15 8in. cruisers to Japan's 12, a ratio of five to four. To France there were allotted seven, with the intention of increasing to 12, to Italy seven, with the certainty of increasing that number probably to the equal of France.

As to the 35 cruisers with 6in. guns which we should have in 1936, the Government had now produced a programme which did not even provide for the very small number that we were permitted by this Treaty to have. We had tied ourselves to replacing only 91,000 tons of cruiser tonnage; that was to say, 14 ships of 6,500 tons apiece. To complete these 14 by 1936, commencing, as we were told, some time in 1931, we should have to lay down, if we did the right thing, four in one year and five in the next two succeeding years. But we were not going to do that. We were laying down three in 1931, leaving 11 to be laid down in 1932 and 1933. That was allowing three years in which to complete the ships, and not something over two, as the First Lord said in another place. Surely the Admiralty must have plans spread over a very limited period of three years, which would provide continuity of work for the dockyards and shipbuilding and armament firms, and the country was entitled to know those plans.

"THE DARK SIDE"

The very dark side of the picture remained. Of the remaining 21 cruisers, in 1936 they would be 17, 18, and 19 years old. They would only have a life of one, two, and three years, taking 20 years as the life of a cruiser. Other nations were permitted to replace at 16 years, but this unfortunate country was limited to replace only after 20 years. (Hear, hear.) They would be worn out and useless. (Hear, hear.) In 1936 the Government of the day would require to build 21 cruisers in three years—that was to say, seven cruisers a year—and they would be of less than 5,000 tons, to enable them to get the adequate number of 50. The value of our trade in the Far East was in excess of any other country, not excluding Japan. We had but one port, which was not equipped as yet, and was not yet capable of providing a base for our fleet, but we hoped—and it was a pious hope—that time would rectify this. Without it we were powerless to protect our Empire and trade in the Far East, and India itself would be in danger. Assuming that we had this base, and a situation arose which necessitated our moving our fleet to the Far East, we should leave an insufficient force to safeguard our vast trade through the Mediterranean and home waters. Therefore we should be at the mercy and good will of any Power possessing great naval strength in the Mediterranean, and not only cruiser strength but strength in destroyer and flotilla leaders. By the Treaty we were not allowed to build destroyers to anything like the power and size of those building and completed by France, or the numbers we should require. At Washington we definitely refused to consider any question of coming to an agreement about destroyers unless submarines were not permitted to be built. The destroyer was the antidote to the submarine. To-day we were not only restricted, but other countries were free. What possible chance would this country have against a preponderating cruiser strength, a vast superiority in submarines, and an overwhelming superiority in the air; what possible chance should we have of maintaining our food supplies against such a force possessed by a Mediterranean Power? (Cheers.) Even with 70 cruisers we should have very great difficulty in maintaining the Western approaches to the Mediterranean.

That was bad enough, but what he quarrelled with still more was the ships which we could not build should the need arise. Should a wave of militarist action ever again attack this country we could not build ships without making a declaration that the action of other Powers had brought about a change in the international situation. That was a very serious handicap on the naval forces of this country. (Cheers.) Part III. of this Treaty was an engagement between three Powers, two of which had a similar problem. They were oceanic Powers and were not affected by the troubles and difficulties which beset the centre of the world—Europe. The third party, our unfortunate country, was an oceanic Power also, but with European responsibilities which she could not avoid and were subjects of vital concern, which did not affect or form any part of the problem confronting the other two Powers. It had been said that we were definitely and irrevocably committed to this Treaty. Was that so? Could a Treaty of such far-reaching and crushing effects on the British Empire come into being without full discussion in the Houses of Parliament and the proper understanding of them and all that they meant?

One of the most amazing things was the apathy of all the leaders of the political parties, with a few exceptions, and of the great Press, which should instruct the public on all these questions. As to the former, he believed it was due to the fact that the seriousness of the situation and its true effects had not been sufficiently forcibly put before them. The great organs of the Press that enlightened and educated the people could not be fully alive to all that this Treaty meant. If they were to devote time to consider fully this great question, he was sure that they would be willing to perform a service to their country by devoting space in their publications to setting before the people the true meaning and the actual effect of the Treaty on the British Empire. They read daily in a portion of the Press very striking articles on the need of the economic unity of the Empire—a policy which must appeal to all Imperialists. But he would ask the directors of that great movement of what value it would be unless the trade routes, the connecting links between the portions of the Empire, were protected? It was a question of insurance. The Navy was the insurance company of the economic unity of the Empire. (Cheers.) Under the Treaty of London, the Navy will be entirely inadequate to provide that insurance. From all that he heard, there was no apathy in the minds of the British public; indeed, the hearts and minds of the mass of the people were very much alive to the necessity for maintaining the security of the seas. They were anxious to see the outcome of this deal, and that anxiety was not confined to any particular political party, but was very general among all, and it was a very real anxiety. The belief in the Navy was still existent and it would be a real shock to the people of this country when they woke up to the fact that naval protection was a thing of the past and that we were at the mercy of, and existed only by the good will of, other Powers.

He was not alone in this matter. Lord Jellicoe, in a serious speech in their Lordships' House, had warned the Empire that the Treaty was going beyond the limits of safety. (Cheers.) An opinion from such a source, from one who had occupied the highest position in the great Service as Commander-in-Chief and as First and Principal Naval Adviser to the Government during the War, could not be completely ignored. He had discussed this question, and talked with many of the most experienced, enlightened, and capable sea officers, who condemned absolutely and unequivocally this Treaty as one which would render the Navy impotent and incapable of the service for which it existed. It was the habit of a great many people in these days to look on these sea officers as cranks, alarmists, and rattlers of the sabre, but that was not so. What we wanted to do was to safeguard our beloved country from coming so near to disaster as it did in the late War owing to the cutting off of the food supplies by sea. If we had not the money to provide for our national defence, as in the past, and if we had not the courage to make sacrifices, let us at least have the commonsense to keep ourselves free and untrammelled by a Treaty of this sort. (Cheers.) He could not have thought it possible that there could be a body of statesmen in this country who would deliberately sign away our power to preserve the Empire if the full effect of what they had signed were fully and adequately understood by them. He had not believed it possible to have found naval experts capable of giving advice which would have had the effect of reducing the great Service to which they belonged to such an extent as to render it incapable of performing its duties and maintaining the security of this country on the seas. (Cheers.)

EARL JELLICOE'S VIEW

EARL JELLICOE said that Earl Beatty had placed before the House most clearly and completely the dangers to which this country was subjected under the Treaty of London. He had uttered a grave warning to the country and the Empire, with which he (Lord Jellicoe) was in the fullest possible agreement. In a debate in May he (Lord Jellicoe) called attention to the inadequacy of the British Navy under the Treaty and particularly to the inadequacy of our cruiser strength, upon which depended the entire protection of our sea communications. At the Geneva Conference the Government and the Admiralty looked upon a minimum of 70 cruisers as absolutely essential. Those who took part in that Conference and those who held positions of responsibility during the Great War were anxious to know the reasons which had induced the Admiralty and the Government to cut down the figure to 50. The Lord President of the Council in the debate in May referred to the signing of the Pact of Paris, and drew the conclusion that because we incurred heavy losses in the War, when we had 114 cruisers, we could never depend on force to give safety and security. The noble lord forgot that had it not been for the 114 cruisers our losses would have been so serious that we should have been driven by starvation to submission in the early months of the War. (Cheers.) Treaties did not themselves always give security and safety. They were more likely to be observed if there was force to uphold them. The Prime Minister stated on May 15 that the Admiralty's position was that under international conditions as they existed to-day the number of 50 cruisers could be accepted for a strictly limited period provided other Powers met our standard of 50, and in our 50 there was a proper proportion suited for extended operations. He wondered how far the Admiralty view was influenced by the fact that since the Geneva Conference of 1927 the Governments in power had laid down so few cruisers that it was almost beyond hope that we could obtain more than 50 cruisers by 1936 efficient from the point of view of age. We should only have 24 cruisers under 16 years of age in 1936 in addition to those about to be built.

Turning to new construction he said it was certain that the other Powers who signed the Treaty would build up to the Treaty. This country was tied by the extraordinary limitation that we were only allowed to build 91,000 tons of new cruiser construction by 1936. We were allowed a total of 192,000 tons of 6in.-gun cruisers. If we had 35 vessels carrying 6in. guns with 15 carrying 8in. guns the total would be 50. It was assumed that the Government intended to build 14 6in.-gun cruisers of 6,500 tons displacement by 1936. The Admiralty view in the past had been that cruisers should not for extended sea operations displace much less than 7,000 tons. When the 14 cruisers had been completed we should be cut down to cruisers of 5,000 tons to keep below the 192,000 tons. He was exceedingly doubtful whether cruisers of 5,000 tons would be found suitable for extended oversea operations.

Speaking of the limitation of 91,000 tons, he said the Prime Minister had explained that we could only keep our cruiser strength to the number of 50 by including vessels over 16 years of age. His noble friend had mentioned the limit of 16 years of age laid down by the treaty and told them that we alone were unable to make use of that limit and still retain our cruiser strength of 50. This was one more instance of the British Empire making concessions which no other nation was asked to make on the naval side (cheers), the British Empire being the one nation which was absolutely dependent on the security of its sea communications. The Prime Minister had said that if we built beyond the 91,000 tons limit we should eventually find ourselves in a situation in which the labour conditions in the dockyards and shipyards would be upset. But the truth was that that difficulty did not arise at all. It seemed to have been forgotten by the Prime Minister that by 1936 the question of the replacement of capital ships would have arisen. In certain quarters in this country there was a belief that the capital ship was dead, but if other nations built capital ships we should be bound to follow suit.

We were allowed 150,000 tons of destroyers under the treaty. That would give us a total of about 110 destroyers and flotilla leaders. Of our present destroyer strength 80 destroyers would become over age by 1936, which meant that we should lay down 16 destroyers a year in order to build up to the London Treaty. The present Government programme was a total of nine for this year. If that continued in subsequent years the position would be that in 1936 we should have 35 of our destroyers one year over the age limit; in 1937, 26 of them would be two years over the age limit; in 1938, 17 of them would be three years over the age limit; and in 1939, eight of them would be four years over the age limit. Having had the responsibility in 1917 of dealing with unrestricted submarine warfare, no one knew better than he did the extreme importance of the destroyer, and it was putting ourselves in a position of extreme danger if we did not build up to the programme allowed by the Treaty. We should therefore be laying down 16 destroyers this year instead of nine. In 1936 the British Empire would have 31 destroyers under 16 years of age, the United States 63, Japan 85 (of which, it was true, 25 were rather smaller than was usual), France 51, and Italy 52. That position was such as to cause the greatest possible anxiety.

The great question of the day now was unemployment. Why should not some of the millions that were being spent on relief work be turned to the British Navy? Why should we not build ships to help unemployment in our shipyards, dockyards, and armament works and at the same time give our men experience which they would badly need in the future when we recommenced our building programme? If we built ships with that money and so gave employment to men on shore, we should at the same time be giving employment to thousands of officers and men of the Royal Navy who would have nothing to do at the prime of their lives. (Cheers.)

LORD PARMOOR'S REPLY

LORD PARMOOR, Lord President of the Council, said that all that the Government had done had been subject to their desire to maintain the security of this country and the Empire, and on the advice they had received from their experts at the Admiralty. He would ask the two noble admirals who had spoken whether they were not in agreement, at any rate, with the purpose of the Naval Treaty. They had taken care not to depend merely on words and phrases, but on actual numbers and limitations which, whether right or wrong, constituted a real guarantee in relations of this kind. This was an agreement not only between this country and Japan and America, but between the British Empire and this country and Japan and America. That was very important.

EARL JELLICOE said that our Dominions came to the London Conference, as it was hinted to them that it was desirable that they should not have expert advice other than that given by the Admiralty. He knew that because he was invited by the New Zealand Government to represent them at the conference. At an interview he had with Lord Passfield, he (Lord Passfield) informed him that it would place the Dominions and the Government in an awkward position, because they wanted no expert advice other than the Admiralty. (Laughter and cheers.)

LORD PARMOOR.—Does the noble earl suggest that any one of the Dominions entered into the obligations and undertakings of a Treaty of this kind without acting on expert advice which they could trust?

EARL JELLICOE.—The Admiralty expert advice was what was given to the Government of the day. It was not certain that other expert advice given to the Dominions would have followed the same lines; indeed, when I had to refuse the post of delegate to the New Zealand Government I was asked by the New Zealand Government if I would write my views on this subject of the Naval Treaty to the Admiralty, which I did. (Cheers.)

LORD PARMOOR.—Nobody would suggest that any advice from the noble earl would not be extremely valuable. Does he suggest that the Dominions acted wrongly by taking the Board of Admiralty advice in becoming parties to this Treaty?

EARL JELLICOE.—I would not like to criticize Dominion action in any sense. (Hear, hear.)

LORD PARMOOR said the attitude of the Government was that they did not desire to criticize the attitude of the Dominions, and it was a great source of strength to the whole position under the Treaty that they all signed the terms, as well as this country. With regard to the 91,000-ton limit, it was quite clear that it would not be possible to settle the future programme without consultation with the Dominions. That underlay the objection to a great deal of Lord Beatty's criticism. One of the matters at the Imperial Conference would be the conditions and strength of the Empire Navy. When that was all known, the time would come when the ultimate programme could be laid down, passing on to the end of 1936. Under the terms of the Treaty, the actual limitation on the building by Japan, for replacement purposes, of cruisers before the end of 1936 was 35,655 tons. It was not the fact that we accepted a limitation in tonnage for replacement and that Japan was left without any corresponding limitation. The question of replacement did not really affect America at all, because there it was really a question of new building.

It was true to say that as between 1927 and 1930 the changed conditions were quite sufficient to explain why 50 cruisers at the later stage would give the security for which 70 were required at the earlier stage.

LORD CARSON.—Will the noble lord say what the changed conditions are?

LORD PARMOOR said it was the general growth of a spirit of friendship and a desire for friendship between countries. These 50 cruisers and the 91,000 tons replacement margin were discussed, considered, and settled by the Admiralty advisers in this country before the Naval Conference met in London. He could not understand the basis of Lord Beatty's criticism. There was a difference of opinion, of course, but the noble lord stated positively that this concession, in his view, went too far. Other experts did not agree with the noble lord. The Government acted on the advice of the experts of the Board of Admiralty in taking the number of 50 instead of 70 cruisers. Their advice was on the basis that the agreement which we were going to make only lasted to the end of 1936; it had a definite limit. The point which both the noble admirals had overlooked was that there was a condition in the agreement that in 1935 the arrangements could be reopened in the sense that they could have a new conference in order that, when the end came in 1936, a new arrangement might come into force. He presumed that whatever Government was in power then, that would be done. He did not think that any Government would neglect the opportunity of reconsidering the position. In Part 3 of the Treaty there was a limitation of cruiser tonnage up to the end of December, 1936. That worked out in this way:—Our limitation was 339,000, the American limitation was 323,500, and the Japanese limitation 209,000. These limitations must be taken into consideration as well as the other factors to which attention had been called. Taking all these matters into consideration, it seemed to him that, so far as cruisers were concerned, the advice was well given by the present advisers of the Admiralty that, subject to these limitations, the 50 cruisers would be adequate for our protection and security.

VISCOUNT BRIDGEMAN asked if that advice was given with the idea that we should be the only country which would have, among the 50 cruisers, a number considerably older than the cruisers of the other countries concerned.

LORD PARMOOR said that the advice was given with all those conditions before them. As he understood it, the advice was given on the basis of 20 years' life; that as a matter of fact all the cruisers would be under 20 years of age, and nearly all of them would be in accordance with the 16 years standard. It seemed to him that one of the greatest steps ever made in the security of this country at sea was the understanding come to between this country and the United States. He believed the great mass of the people of this country desired a full understanding between the United States and ourselves. On the other hand, they were prepared now as in the past to feel safe so long as they knew that any step taken was taken under the advice of the expert advisers for the time being of the Board of Admiralty. By 1936, if his calculation was right, the 91,000 tons would have been used for the purpose of replacement, and there would be the full 50 cruisers agreed to. The whole of the 8in. cruisers were settled under the terms of the Treaty itself. He did not agree that the proportions between Japan and ourselves had really been altered to our disadvantage. The Government were making an economy where as an industrial people we ought to make it.

LORD CARSON.—Will legislation be necessary to carry out the Treaty?

LORD PARMOOR.—I am not aware that legislation will be necessary. I do not think anything is necessary except ratification, and ratification would not come before this House.

EARL STANHOPE said Lord Parmoor had made it a great point that the Dominions had agreed with this country in regard to the Treaty. They could do nothing else. They were given the same advice as Ministers on the opposite bench, and they were told that if ships had to be provided it would be this country that would provide them. They were not in a position to say anything else than that they agreed with the Government of this country. With regard to the statement that 50 cruisers were enough for the Empire up to 1936, he wanted to know the premises on which that expert advice was asked for. The First Lord's statement that this Treaty left us in a stronger position relatively than if it had not been signed was untrue. He had only referred to two other Powers—the United States and Japan. He had assumed that, but for the Treaty, the United States would have completed the whole of her programme, while it was just as likely as not that she would never have completed it. He included in the United States cruisers some so old that they were not included in the official return for this year; one of them was not less than 37 years old, and some of the vessels were listed for disposal. In regard to Japan also, some very old vessels were included. It was not, perhaps, realized that the figure of 50 cruisers was not mentioned in the Treaty at all. All that was given was a total tonnage within which those cruisers, whatever their number, must fall. Under the tonnage in the Treaty it was impossible for this country to have 50 cruisers in the radius of action referred to by the Prime Minister.

Where was the steady and continuous building programme advocated by the First Lord of the Admiralty? What in the world had the Imperial Conference to do with the building programme? (Hear, hear.) The right thing for the Government to have done would have been to have produced a programme covering the general period of the Treaty.

LORD LLOYD said that the country would be profoundly disquieted by the shifts and evasions they had once again had from the Government on this question. On what hypothesis had the Government proceeded?

LORD THOMSON, Secretary of State for Air, said he gathered that Lord Beatty had always been of opinion that 70 cruisers were the absolute minimum. How was it, therefore, that when the present Government took office they found only 54, with four building? What was the explanation of the attitude of the Sea Lords if they tolerated a state of affairs which, in their mature opinion, constituted a menace to the British Empire? When the Prime Minister and the First Lord of the Admiralty stated that the Admiralty were agreed that 50 cruisers would be sufficient in the conditions that they stipulated, it was said that they were shirking the issue and not stating to the House that this opinion might have been expressed by one Sea Lord, overruling the opinion of his expert advisers. Was the morality of the Sea Lords such that, if their advice were over-ruled in that fashion, they would not resign? Of course they would resign. If it were said that in order to elucidate this matter he had to give in a public assembly the questionnaire that was put presumably by the First Lord to his expert advisers, he was afraid he could not give the information, and even if he could he would not. It was highly objectionable that the confidential opinions expressed by experts to their political chief should be bandied about in a political assembly. If that were done, the experts would never give an opinion again.

When the Treaty was about to be concluded there was, after the failure at Geneva in 1927, a very alarming prospect of serious competition in naval programmes. The purpose of the Treaty was, first and foremost, to arrest that process, to bring down to actual figures the requirements over a period of years of the principal naval Powers. Referring to the 91,000 tons limitation, he said that was the figure with which the Admiralty went to the Conference quite apart from any consideration of other countries. The Admiralty felt that 91,000 tons would bring up the strength of the British Navy in cruisers to the desired amount. The figure was a kind of compromise between the two age limits of 16 and 20 years. Twenty years was the normal life for a well-cared-for cruiser. The figure of 91,000 tons had never been disputed by a single Admiralty expert so far as he knew. In that figure there was none of the lurking danger which so many noble lords opposite seemed to apprehend. The replacement programme for this year was for one year only. No doubt a more comprehensive programme could be worked out, but so far as labour was concerned no effort had been spared to prevent discharges of men from the dockyards. High-class workmen had been particularly carefully looked after. He thought it reasonable to say that it would be convenient to settle our four or five years' programme up to 1936, after there had been a chance of consultation with the Prime Ministers of the Dominions. There was no mystery about this one year business. The Naval Treaty had provided for an arrangement of a highly reasonable character, though far from perfect. There was no one more dissatisfied, in a sense, than the Prime Minister, but it was a big effort in the right direction and it went some way to solve our high seas problem. Since 1927 there had been a danger of rivalry in naval armaments. He did not say that danger was entirely removed, but it was largely limited. He did not know anyone alive to-day who could foresee what was going to be the outcome of war in such a place as the Mediterranean 20 or 30 years hence. He could assure the House that the Treaty represented a genuine effort to deal with one of our major problems, and it went some way in that direction. He believed that so far from being a peril or a menace to the British Empire, the noble and gallant earl himself would in time recognize its saving virtues.

EARL BEATTY said he had not been satisfied with the reply of the Government. They could not get away from the fact that the Empire to-day was from the sea point of view in a parlous state. We had not lived up to the standard set by the Admiralty as far back as the Washington Conference. He asked leave to withdraw his motion for papers.

The motion was withdrawn.

Their Lordships rose at 28 minutes past 7 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

TUESDAY, JULY 1

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

The Darlington Corporation Bill was read the third time.

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA

Mr. MAC DONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham), answering Sir P. RICHARDSON (Chertsey, U.), said it has now been decided, in view of the short time remaining, not to seek the appointment this Session of a Joint Committee to consider the question of closer union in East Africa. The question of the appointment of the proposed committee, will, however, be brought forward at the earliest possible opportunity next Session.

IRON AND STEEL TRADES

Mr. MAC DONALD, answering MAJOR COLVILLE (Mid Lothian, N., U.), said his Majesty's Government have decided that the most advantageous method of dealing with the Report of the Civil Research Committee on the iron and steel trades is to consult the industry confidentially in regard to it. A preliminary meeting, at which representatives of the employers and workmen were present, has already been held, and further consultations are in progress.

MAJOR COLVILLE asked whether, in view of the great increase in unemployment in the iron and steel industry during the past year, the Government would treat this matter as very urgent indeed.

Mr. MAC DONALD.—We have been doing that. As a matter of fact, I myself presided over the conferences which have already been held, and we are dealing with the matter in relation to the general unemployment problem.

INLAND REVENUE ERRORS IN TAX ASSESSMENTS

SIR W. DAVISON (Kensington, S., U.) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether it was the practice of the Inland Revenue to make *ex gratia* payments to a taxpayer who had been forced to pay taxes under a mistaken interpretation of the law by the Inland Revenue in the event of a legal decision putting right the mistaken opinion of the Inland Revenue.

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley):—No, Sir. Speaking generally, the power of a taxpayer to require the reopening of an assessment to income-tax or surtax which has become final and conclusive is governed by the provisions of section 24 of the Finance Act, 1923, which deals with certain cases of error and mistake; a judicial decision has no retrospective effect in relation to assessments which have become final and conclusive under the law.

SIR W. DAVISON asked whether the State ought not to make an *ex gratia* payment to a taxpayer who had paid taxes under an error on the part of the State. Mr. SNOWDEN said that was not quite the right way to put it. It was not that the State had made a mistake, but that it had been acting on a wrong interpretation of the law. Sir K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.).—Is not the State, like an individual, presumed to know the law? No reply was given.

ZAMBEZI BRIDGE

Mr. SNOWDEN, answering Mr. LAMBERT (South Molton, L.) said:—The Zambezi bridge scheme has been approved by the Treasury at a total estimated cost of £3,062,354, including connected railway extensions. The expenditure will be financed by the Nyasaland Government out of the proceeds of a guaranteed loan to be raised under the Palestine and East African Loans Act, 1926, and that Government will receive free grants not exceeding £500,000 from the Colonial Development Fund, which Fund is provided out of moneys voted by Parliament.

Mr. ORMSBY-GORE (Stafford, U.) asked what were the ultimate liabilities of the Nyasaland Government and the British Government respectively.

Mr. SNOWDEN.—If the cost is just over £3,000,000, I suppose the liability of the British Government will be £500,000 and the liability of the Nyasaland Government £2,500,000.

SALE OF CHEESE BILL

Mr. R. RUSSELL (Eddisbury, L.), having obtained the necessary leave, brought up a Bill to amend the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, and to control the sale of cheese other than whole-milk cheese.

FINANCE BILL

PRIVATE COMPANIES AND ESTATE DUTIES

The House again went into Committee on the Finance Bill, Mr. YOUNG, Chairman of Committees (Newton, Lab.), in the chair, and began the consideration of the postponed clauses, 29 to 33, which are concerned with the levying of estate duty on the property of a deceased person which has been transferred to a private company.

SIR W. JOWITT, Attorney-General (Preston), replying to SIR D. HERBERT (Watford, U.), who asked for a definition of the kind of company to which it was intended that Clause 29 should apply, said a definition would be contained in Clause 33. Broadly speaking, it was a company which was not controlled by its shareholders—that was to say, where the whole effective control was in the hands of some governing director by reason of power conferred on him in the memorandum of articles of association, it might be, and not infrequently was, quite irrespective of shares in it, or else where a company had issued to the public less than 50 per cent. of the shares by which it was controlled. It not infrequently happened that the sole effective control was vested in the holder of certain management shares. The effect of the definition would be, broadly speaking, to include all those companies which were private companies as defined in section 26 of the Companies Act and, also, those companies which, though not technically private companies within the meaning of the Act, at the same time came within the definition which he had indicated. The fact that the business of a company was carried on by a manager or body of management would not, of itself, bring a company within the definition. They excluded companies which were controlled by their shareholders either generally or by a particular section of shareholders. A company in which control was reserved to some small class of shareholders would be brought within the clause by paragraph (2).

SIR D. HERBERT asked whether companies which were registered outside this country were covered.

Mr. SNOWDEN.—Yes.

On Clause 29, SIR L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS (Westminster, St. George's, U.) moved an amendment to secure that the clause should only apply where the transfer of property had been made by the deceased person "not more than 12 years before his death." He said that in the case of a large complicated estate a search such as this clause would necessitate, going back years and years, would be a matter of immense expense and would cause an absolutely unknown liability on the estate. It was not a liability which the Chancellor of the Exchequer was aiming at; it had nothing to do with any attempt to avoid duty.

Mr. SNOWDEN said he was ready to meet what he thought was the purpose of the amendment, but it would have to be done by reference to a period before the commencement of the Act and not by reference to the date of death. If it were the purpose that they should not go back more than 12 years, he was prepared to meet the point.

MAJOR NATHAN (Bethnal Green, N.E., L.) said that for purposes of everyday business and unless they were going to assume that every one who entered into a transaction with a company was doing so in order to enter into an "offending transaction," then he thought three or five years before the death of the person concerned would be long enough.

SIR B. PETO (Barnstaple, U.) asked that the clause should not be framed so that it would apply retrospectively to cover any number of innocent transactions, where a person had not received any benefit from the original transaction. It should be limited to cases where a person transferred his property and drew from the company something equivalent to the income he would have received if he had kept the estate.

SIR W. JOWITT said it was a misapprehension to say that the clause would be retrospective. There is no retrospective effect in this legislation; it applied, and applied only, in the event of deaths which took place after the passing of the Act.

SIR B. PETO said it was quite true that the clause only dealt with deaths which took place after the passing of the Act; but it was retrospective in the sense that transactions which were perfectly legal at the time they were entered into and which had been subsisting for years were to be regarded now as having been illegal.

SIR W. JOWITT said the use of the word retrospective was inappropriate. Every Estate Duty Act had always looked at the situation as it existed at the date of death. Though it was true that the amount of property which passed at death might be affected by what had been done, he must protest in order to avoid any misunderstanding against the use of the word retrospective in this connexion.

Mr. O'CONNOR (Nottingham, Central, U.) moved an amendment to the amendment for the purpose of making the proposed period three instead of 12 years. The vice of the clause was that it brought within its ambit transactions which had been perfectly genuine. It was retrospective and viciously retrospective.

After further discussion the amendment was by leave withdrawn.

The Committee agreed to a further amendment, moved by Mr. SNOWDEN, deleting the word "private" from the phrase "private company," and substituting the phrase "company to which this part of this Act applies." The object of the amendment, the right hon. gentleman said, was to avoid having one phrase in the Companies Act and another in the Finance Act.

Mr. C. WILLIAMS (Torquay, U.) moved to amend the provision relating to estate duty where property of deceased person has been transferred to private company, "whether directly or indirectly," by omitting the words quoted, which, he contended, were vague and indefinite.

SIR W. JOWITT said the words were necessary in order to close the door to the evasion of duty by transferring property to a private company through an agent. In the course of further discussion, Sir W. Jowitt said he would look up and see whether the phrase "directly or indirectly" was used in other Finance Acts. If he found that it was, he thought it would be much better to stick to a phrase that had been used than to invent some new phrase which, so far as he knew, had never been used before.

The amendment was negatived by 277 votes to 164—majority 113.

Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE, Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Leicester, W.), moved the insertion of the following paragraph:—

(a) The sum computed as aforesaid shall be reduced by the amount, if any, by which the principal value of the subject of the transfer at the date of the transfer or the principal value thereof at the date of the death, whichever is the greater, is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to fall short of the said sum; and

(b) Notwithstanding anything in this section, the value of any property or any interest in property shall not be taken into account directly or indirectly for the purpose of assessment of estate duty more than once on the same death.

He said that the amendment was a concession to the taxpayer and went a fairly long way to ensure that the taxpayer's estate was not multcted beyond the amount that it strictly ought to be.

Mr. ATKINSON (Altrincham, U.), while welcoming the amendment up to a point, said the way in which it was carried out was thoroughly unfair. It was designed to ensure that duty should not be levied on any sum higher than the value of the property, but the unfair feature was that the Government could not make up their mind whether they would take the value of the property at the date of transfer or the date of death. It was a case of "heads we win, tails you lose." The Government should make up their mind and take one date. He thought the right date was the date of transfer.

Mr. A. M. SAMUEL (Farnham, U.) did not think the Government ought to have the option of the two dates. The date of the valuation should be the date of death.

The amendment was agreed to.

SIR W. JOWITT moved an amendment to leave out the words "for full consideration" and to insert "where the consideration for the sale was received or receivable wholly by the deceased for his own use or benefit, and was satisfied in one or more of the following manners, that is to say, by a capital sum of a fixed amount or by shares in or debentures of the company." He said that it had been thought desirable to leave out the words "for full consideration" because it might be extremely difficult to pronounce satisfactorily as to whether the consideration was full or not. But they had to guard against a case where the amount paid to the transferee was in the nature of an annuity not terminable on his death. That would defeat the whole purpose of the clause. The sum must be fixed or be capable of being fixed and not depend upon a contingency such as the length of time which the transferor still had to live.

On the motion of MAJOR NATHAN there was inserted in the amendment after "satisfied" the words "or to be satisfied," and the amendment as amended was agreed to.

SIR D. HERBERT moved to omit from paragraph (b) of Sub-section (2) the words which brought within the clause "a business which substantially consists in holding, managing, developing, or dealing in land." The Government, he said, had in view concerns which unduly evaded taxation, but there were large numbers of companies whose business substantially consisted in holding, managing, developing, or dealing in land—not necessarily all of these things, but some one or others of them—which were perfectly honest, genuine businesses, with no attempt to evade taxation. Yet, as this paragraph stood, they would be brought within the operation of the Act. This clause was about the most open and unabashed attempt in legislation to victimize the holders of real estate that he had ever known. (Opposition cheers.) Why were people whose business was in real estate to be penalized simply because there were some sinners among them? If it was their duty to stop people evading their fair share of taxation it was also their duty to see that honest businesses intended to provide more houses were dealt with fairly.

VISCOUNT WOLMER (Aldershot, U.) asked what justification the Chancellor of the Exchequer had for picking out the landed and agricultural interests from all the other interests of the country for special discrimination? The net profit of the landowner was very small indeed—he was fortunate if he got a 1 per cent. return—and why should his estate be taxed at his death on a capital sum which bore no relation to the income he had ever drawn from the land, or which he would expect or desire his son to draw? All that these agricultural landowners had done in turning their estates into estate companies was to put their estates on a business footing.

CAPTAIN BOURNE (Oxford, U.) supported the amendment. He said that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was trying to prevent any development of the agricultural industry along ordinary commercial lines.

SIR W. JOWITT said that if the owner of a landed estate sold his estate to a company by ordinary business methods the transaction did not come within the clause. It was not possible to do more than the Government was doing to ensure that there was no risk of an innocent man being hit by the provisions of the clause for preventing evasion. He did not believe that the wit of man could devise a provision like that perfectly. (A Unionist member.—"Why try?") He hoped and believed that that risk had been reduced to the minimum. He had never come across cases of tax evasion of this kind except in connexion with landed concerns; but if it were found in the future that advantage was being taken of the provision by other than landed companies to practise evasion the Government would not hesitate to ask for power to deal with them.

SIR L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS said the amendment was not designed to aid tax-evaders. Duty was charged on the capitalized value or income of the shares held in an ordinary business. All that amendment asked for was that when landed estates were rationalized by being transferred to a private company duty should likewise be charged only on the capitalized value or income of the shares.

Mr. CHURCHILL said prejudice against landowners had grown up from a time when ownership of land constituted almost the sole source of wealth. It had now become an almost infinitesimal part of the stream of wealth from which the Exchequer derived revenue; but the prejudice persisted though the facts had altered. In the case of land the rule of levying taxation in proportion to ability to pay was no longer followed. Take the question of inclusion of amenity value in the valuation for death duties where an estate was passing by succession. The Chancellor the Exchequer ought to consider, while he wished to stop the deliberate evasion of death duties, the question of protecting the successor from being blackmailed to buy back his home in competition with all and sundry from any part of the world.

Mr. SNOWDEN said the real issue was this—Did hon. members opposite want, or did they not want, to stop the practice of transferring landed estates to one-man companies for the purpose of avoiding duty? (Ministerial cheers.) There was no doubt about it that unless the provision in the clause stood unamended the practice of forming one-man companies for the evasion of estate duty would go on. The reason why the provision in the clause applied to landed estates only was that it was in respect of landed estates that this kind of tax evasion was practised. He was well aware that legal ingenuity would devise some means of evading the clause, and it would be for a future Parliament to cope with them.

SIR D. HERBERT said the proper course for the Chancellor of the Exchequer was to have legislated to get at the tax-dodger. The objection to the clause was that it required the large percentage of those legitimately engaged in this business to prove their innocence.

The amendment was rejected by 242 votes to 149—majority, 93.

Progress was re

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COMMENCING MONDAY NEXT

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WEYMOUTH COLLEGE

The Governors of Weymouth College have just acquired a property for a new and enlarged Junior School. After 27 years the original buildings have become too small. Radipole House, a late Victorian building with 3½ acres of garden near the playing-fields, has been purchased and will be adapted this autumn for school purposes. This will enable a larger number of boarders to be taken at once and will allow for further development. It will also provide more places in the college proper, which has grown considerably in the last few years. The present Junior School was originally built as a boarding-house for the senior boys, to which purpose it will now be restored. By this means the Governors are providing for some 20 more places in the Junior and 40 in the Senior school by Easter, 1931.

Letters to the Editor

A SUNNY JUNE

FIGURES FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—June has been dry, sunny and warm, the monthly figures at this station comparing well in each case with the average results for June. There were four rain-days, with a total duration of 7.3hr., and a rainfall of 0.939in. for the month, the average figures for 77 years being 12 rain-days and 2.269in. The bulk of this rain came down in a sharp thunder storm on the 18th when in 1.4hr. the fall measured 0.715in.; a close inspection of the chart shows that 0.660in. fell in 12min. During the hour preceding this outburst the temperature dropped 13deg. from 77.0. There were a few gusts of wind from S.W. at the height of the storm, and one from N.E. when the lull came; otherwise it was calm. No percolation had been measured in the drain gauges since June 9 owing to the dry state of the ground, but the storm water soon asserted its presence through the soil. Ten minutes after the deluge began there was drainage through the 20in. depth gauge, and through 60in. in another 10min.

For the first half of this year the rainfall of 11.704in. compares with an average of 12.670in. January, April and May show a slight excess of rain, the totals for the other three months being below the average.

For June 242.6hr. of sunshine were recorded at this station. This is 39.2 above the average and helps to compensate for the deficit in April and May, 44.3hr. and 39.6hr. short. The sun shone for over 12hr. on 11 days in June, five of these being in succession (5th to the 9th), the sunniest days being 5th, 6th and 29th with a daily record of 14hr. each. The six months' sunshine value was 755.1hr., against an average of 804.6hr.

The mean monthly temperature, 59.1deg. (Fahr.), is 2.1 above the average for 52 years; on 11 days the maximum exceeded 70deg., the warmest day being the last day of the month with a maximum of 79.3deg. Minimum temperatures for the month were registered on the 8th, in the screen 41.2 and on the grass 33.5deg. The soil thermometers reached their highest level on the 30th. The readings at 3 p.m. (G.M.T.) are given:—

	Grass.	Bare soil.
4in.	67.0	71.2
8in.	72.2	81.9
12in.	65.3	69.8

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. D. CHRISTMAS.

Records Department, Rothamsted Experimental Station, July 1.

CONSERVATIVE POLICY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—*Pace* Lord Beaverbrook, I emphatically agree with the opinion of one of your late correspondents that, should the Conservative Party go to the polls with the declared policy of a tax on food, the battle would be lost before it was joined. It would mean bringing in the Socialists with an overwhelming majority, and after that—the deluge! On the other hand, the Referendum, so welcomed at first, seems now to have somewhat lost favour.

May I suggest to Mr. Baldwin, with all diffidence, that his better plan would be simply to promise as before that he would not tax the people's food without the people's leave, and then, when firmly in the saddle, to decide in due course and at his leisure in what way that leave could best be obtained, whether by Referendum or otherwise? There would be no need for hurry: on the contrary, much advantage in delay.

Obediently yours,

GETHIN W. GRIFFITH.

Springfield, Marsh-road, Tenby, June 30.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have deliberately waited a few days before expressing in public any view of the Conservative meeting last Tuesday.

I am not concerned with personalities, but I am very deeply concerned with the cause, which does seem to me to be definitely injured by the events of last week. I am not concerned with Lord Beaverbrook's actions, but I do know that he has advocated with energy a cause which for many years has been the paramount issue of my political creed.

May I ask the Leader of the Conservative Party a question? Who is our enemy? Being a humble follower on the back benches, I should have answered this question with the names of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Philip Snowden. May I appeal to my Conservative colleagues that against them our attacks should be made, and not against those who, after all, are advocating policies which 99 per cent. of the Conservative Party believe in?

Yours faithfully,

JOHN R. REMER.

25, Victoria-street, S.W.1, June 30.

TAUNTON CASTLE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society have for nearly 80 years owned and endeavoured to maintain Taunton Castle, which is the oldest fortress built by the English, has foundations dating back to the time when Ina ruled over the West Saxons, and has walls that have witnessed Perkin Warbeck's insurrection, the Civil War, and the Bloody Assize. One of these great walls has recently split longitudinally for a length of 40ft. and may fall apart. This and the urgency of other repairs have shown the council of the society that the task of making the structure safe is beyond their unaided financial powers. These, which are derived from the members' annual subscriptions, are largely taken up by the maintenance of the County Museum, which is installed in the castle, a museum the council had hoped but are now unable to enlarge. In the special circumstances in which they find themselves at the present time they feel that they have no alternative but to obtain assistance from without as well as from within the county. They have accordingly asked us to make an appeal for £2,500 and to beg that subscriptions may be sent to the secretaries, Taunton Castle.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

MATTHEW NATHAN, President-elect of the Society.

ETHELBERT HORNE, Chairman of the Council.

Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society, Taunton Castle.

HENLEY AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In the many arguments which I have seen lately in the Press for and against a Public School Cup to be competed for at Henley exclusively by the public schools, the pith of the whole argument in favour appears to have been left out.

The age argument is obvious to anyone with the most elementary understanding of the development of the growing body. But the real point is that, whereas nobody is in the least interested to know whether or not such-and-such a school crew is better or worse than such-and-such a university college crew, everyone would be keenly interested to know among the public schools of the world how their various boats stand in relation to each other. Here is the essence of the whole thing.

Your obedient servant,

JACK D. MERVILL.

London Rowing Club, Putney, June 30.

PREACHING AT ST. PAUL'S

Mr. C. B. Gabb's letter reminds me, too, of great preaching at the Cathedral, though in a generation much nearer to the present. No doubt, as in the minds of many others, the name of Canon H. Scott Holland will always remain uppermost in my own. As a youth in the choir in 1910, I shall never forget his great sermon on the occasion of King Edward VII.'s death on the text "Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?" The Cathedral was packed, and the vast congregation deeply moved by the Canon's wonderful oratory.—The Rev. GORDON PAGET, Minor Canon of Norwich.

THE DISPUTE IN MALTA

RIGHT OF ELECTORAL FREEDOM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The letter of Professor de Zulueta appearing in your columns to-day is of interest as a considered defence of the action of the Maltese Bishops (as approved and endorsed by the Vatican) in relation to the recent events leading to the suspension of the Constitution in that island.

When the subject was raised in Parliament none of the Roman Catholic spokesmen had the temerity to defend the policy of excommunication, as threatened in the Pastoral Letter from the Maltese Bishops issued on May 1 last. Viscount FitzAlan, in the House of Lords, twice expressed his regret that such drastic action had been taken. In the House of Commons on the following day Sir James Reynolds spoke of the edict being a great shock to all of his faith, and then suggested that the edict had only emanated from certain priests in Gozo and had since been withdrawn. Parenthetically, it should be pointed out that Sir James Reynolds made a grave misstatement, inasmuch as the threatened excommunication was the deliberate action of the Maltese Bishops, and this action has since been approved by the Vatican.

While Parliamentary Roman Catholic members (like Agag) walk delicately, Professor de Zulueta marches into the controversy with a challenging stride. One must assume that Professor de Zulueta has taken the trouble to read the Blue-book setting out the correspondence with the Holy See. On that assumption, it is at least difficult to reconcile his soft sentences with the hard facts.

The Professor tells us that the Maltese Bishops "felt it their duty to warn their flocks that it would be a sin not to vote against him (Lord Strickland) at the approaching election. . . . Their right so to act is a fundamental Catholic position." Later on, the Professor speaks of the Maltese Catholic "informing his conscience by the guidance of his religious superiors." I ask your readers to put side by side with these euphemistic phrases the facts as set out in the Blue-book itself. Out of the many declarations, as set out on pages 71 to 79, take that of Mr. A. Tonna-Barthet, Commissioner for Gozo:—

"On April 23, 1930, at 9.30 p.m., I went to Father Egidio Vella, of the Minor Conventuals, for confession. When I had finished, confessor told me that he had received orders to refuse absolution to Stricklanders and those who intended to vote for Strickland. He then asked me whether I was a Stricklander and whether I intended to vote for Strickland.

"I said: I came to you to confess my sins, and I think you have no right to question me about matters which do not concern you as a confessor.

"He replied: I must obey orders.

"I agreed. I then declared that I sympathized with the Strickland Party and that I intended to vote for him. Thereupon, I was refused absolution."

Take, further, the operative words of the Pastoral Letter:—

"And to come to the concrete, and in order not to leave in your souls any indecision. Know, therefore, as Catholics:—

(1) You may not, without committing grave sin, vote for Lord Strickland and his candidates, or for all those, even of other parties, who in the past have helped and supported him in his fight against the rights and discipline of the Church, or who propose to help and support him in the coming election.

(2) For even stronger reasons, you may not present yourselves as candidates in the electoral lists proposed by Lord Strickland or by other parties who propose to support him in the coming election.

(3) You are also solemnly bound in conscience in the present circumstances to take part in the election and to vote for those persons who, by their attitude in the past, offer greater guarantees both for religious welfare and for social welfare.

In order, then to prevent abuses in the administration and reception of the Sacraments, we remind our priests that they are strictly forbidden to administer the Sacraments to the obstinate, who refuse to obey these our instructions. It pains us greatly to see Catholics guilty of public and grave violation of Catholic discipline continue freely to approach the Sacraments to the great wonder of the good. It is time that those responsible performed their duty with firmness and without human respect, if they do not wish to draw down the wrath of the Divine Judge."

In my speech in the House on Thursday last I pointed out the significance of these threats. A British citizen who dares to exercise his elementary right of free choice in the election of his representative is threatened with excommunication. He is to be denied the grace of Baptism for his child. He is to be denied the benediction of the Church on his marriage. He is to be denied the forgiveness of sins. He is to be denied religious consolation for the dying, and he is to jeopardize his immortal soul! He is to be separated from the Church, militant and triumphant, and is to be cast off from the resources of Divine Grace!

All this Professor de Zulueta euphemizes into pastoral warning and the fatherly guidance of religious superiors. "Their right so to act," he says, "is a fundamental Catholic position." Be it so. None the less, and however fundamental this right may be to the Catholic position, it is so far contrary to the British conception of citizenship and fair play that any such "warning" or "guidance" has by our law been made a criminal offence, punishable with heavy penalties. Is it a part of the contention of Professor de Zulueta that these rights of pastoral guidance (representing a fundamental Catholic position) should be adopted in this country? If England becomes predominantly Roman Catholic, are we to expect these methods of political persuasion whenever they are deemed to be appropriate by the clerical hierarchy of the day?

On May 16 last Mr. Chilton, our Ambassador at the Vatican, handed to the Cardinal Secretary of State the Declaration that his Majesty's Government were obliged, by recent events, to make a resumption of negotiations "conditional upon orders being given by the Holy See to the episcopal authorities in Malta and Gozo which will restore to the electorate of the colony complete freedom to exercise their political judgment." In the same statement the British Government said they were "content to leave judgment in the hands of Parliament and of public opinion."

The debates of last week in both Houses (although, in the circumstances, no vote could be taken) showed clearly the opinion of Parliament. That opinion, I believe, is representative of opinion throughout the country. The attitude taken up by *The Times* throughout this controversy will, I am confident, and despite the disapproval of the learned Professor, be endorsed by the overwhelming majority of the English people.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ISAAC FOOT.

House of Commons, July 1.

ELECTRIC LINERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your City Notes for June 25 point out that the White Star Line, when it comes to consider a vessel of what in effect is "mammoth" Transatlantic type, may have to take into account the possibility of such propulsive systems as turbo-electric and Diesel-electric drive. In completing the Britannic this company has virtually begun a new era in propulsion for British Transatlantic liners. In building an electric ship, whether turbo- or Diesel-electric, it would be still further getting away from stereotyped marine engineering practice, and it is not without interest to point out that at this moment the change from coal to oil and from steam to electric is bringing with it a change in the centre of gravity of our marine engineering business.

A turbo-electric ship of 180,000 shaft horse power such as might conceivably be required for fast Transatlantic service would have as its main machinery contractor an electrical company; the only part played by marine engineers *qua* marine engineers in such a ship would be for pumps and for boilers, and even these latter in marine turbo-electric practice are tending to become more and more built on land practice lines.

A Diesel-electric ship of this power would be probably the most epoch-making step in marine engineering that has ever been taken, and it is generally understood that designs for such a ship have been prepared. A very rough estimate shows that a vessel of this type would carry on her round trip between Southampton and New York some 9,000 tons of fuel less than a corresponding oil-burning turbo-electric ship. Considerations of weight and space for fuel carried might conceivably, therefore, persuade such progressive owners as the White Star Line to adopt this type of propulsion, which would be as different from that of existing ships as existing ships are from the vessels of 50 years ago.

Faithfully yours,

A. C. HARDY.

110, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

FIRST-CLASS UMPIRES

A PLEA FOR BETTER PAY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I be allowed in *The Times* to call attention to the position of umpires in first-class cricket? The nature of their duties must be well understood. Physical fitness and complete concentration are necessary for men who have to stand in the open from 11.30 a.m. until 6.30 p.m. with but an hour's break. On them more than on anyone else depends the well-being of the game, and it says much for their capability that things run so smoothly; but it may be pointed out—and with truth, for I speak and write as one having experience—that their position is a precarious one. A faulty decision may bring down on their head a bad mark in the report made by the captains or one of them after a game. Against this there is no appeal.

It is, however, the financial side of their position that I have in mind. Their pay is £9 10s. for a match beginning on a Wednesday and £10 10s. for a week-end match which covers four days. They, unlike the players, are never at home because they do not umpire in games where their own county is concerned. They are unable to obtain cheap fares, as do the others who have their third-class fares paid for them. I gather that during the summer, on an average, each man has 22 matches, £220 in all, out of which all his expenses have to be paid. We can take it that they are away from home for 154 days. Including railway fares their expenses must come to about 15s. a day, so that the margin is small. They receive no winter pay, as do the players, so that they are the worse off all round. Again, in the Test Matches the fee of £25 is paid; as standing in these games means missing two county matches, the umpires, who presumably are absolutely at the head of their profession, are only a mere fiver to the good. Is this fair?

I strongly advocate that their remuneration during the summer should be the same as that of the players themselves. Such a body of men are well worth better pay. I am glad to say that I played with most of the present list, and am only too glad to endeavour to assist them, for I count many genuine friends among them.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

FRANK MITCHELL.

Blackheath, July 1.

STAINED GLASS ARTISTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As the recent correspondence in your columns about stained glass artists and the signing of their work started with a letter from Miss Dorothy Silk on my work, I should like to add a word.

The identification of the author with his work is not only common justice; if it did not exist there would be incalculable confusion in the affairs of man. As regards the production of a stained-glass window it is common knowledge that, if an artist desires to impart satisfactorily his thoughts to others, he must know intimately the medium he has chosen and its limitations, and such knowledge is acquired only by exhaustive study and practice. If the artist leaves to others the execution of his ideas the result must be akin to a portrait or subject picture by several hands.

The personality of the artist is revealed in the execution. In glass, in a sense, the execution is almost of greater importance than the design. Glass, with its association with light itself, occupies a unique position. Anyone who has cut and handled glass and lead for many years will be brought to realize that his ideas must be moulded to their dictation. They become his teachers. Cut down a piece of glass you may think correct to the dimensions of your plan, and you may find that you have spoiled its beauty, in which case the cartoon must be altered to propitiate your vitreous mistress, and you try again. The result is that the cartoon grows out of the glass. One lives, breathes, and designs in a glass world. The beauty of glass is as the beauty of flowers set free by the touch, persuasive, selective, of their lover whose art it is to release the blooms of the perfect rose from their age-long briar-prison.

To revert to the question of signature, where one is exhorted to follow in the wake of monks and not sign one's work; if it is wrong to do so in work of a religious nature, then Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, devotional writers, Bach, and a host of others were all naughty boys. I shall know the names of the preachers at the churches next Sunday. Many bought a catalogue of the recent Italian Exhibition at Burlington House.

I am, &c.,

LEONARD WALKER, R.I.

SIMPLIFIED METHODS IN BUSINESS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The elimination of waste in industry and the resultant greater efficiency and stability which are the aims of the doctrine of rationalization have a corollary in the movement towards simplified practice and standardization. As is well known, this movement in recent years has received much support both in the United States and in Germany. (*Vide* the article entitled "First Steps," published in *The Times* of May 13.)

So far as its application to particular industries is concerned, the movement becomes part of the rationalization policy which must be worked out for each separate industry. But there are some aspects which seem to call for treatment on a broader basis inasmuch as they affect not individual industries but all industries.

The simplification and standardization of business forms is one of these. It is surely the concern of every industrialist that business papers and documents vary so much in form and detail. The work of the cashier, the auditor, and the bank clerk could be substantially reduced in respect of handling, listing, and filing, if cheques, for instance, were of standard form. At present these abound in all sizes. Some require endorsement on the back; in others the endorsement acts also as a signature of receipt, and may appear, paradoxically, on the face. The figures showing the amount of money are to be found in various positions. Thus an enormous amount of valuable time is wasted daily in the handling of tens of thousands of these assorted instruments. Is there any sound objection to their standardization? The question put to a number of banking friends has discovered none.

The printing of commercial and trade papers provides another example of unnecessary waste from an advertiser's point of view. The latter may go to considerable expense to obtain special advertisement blocks only to find great diversity in the breadth of newspaper columns. Is there any logical reason why this should be so—or, at any rate, why it should continue so?

These examples will perhaps serve to illustrate the need. Singly they may seem relatively unimportant, but their number is legion and their cumulative effect in swelling overhead charges by no means inconsiderable.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

D. J. GARDEN.

College of Technology, Manchester, June 24.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE AFTER SEVENTY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With reference to the letter from "Septuagenarian," I would like to mention my experience. I have had a policy against death by accident for over 20 years, and in due time reached the age of 70 (I am now 72). I wrote to the insurance brokers pointing out this fact and asked if I was still eligible. By return of post I received a reply stating that they had submitted my letter to the underwriters who had said that, in consideration of the many years that I had renewed the policy, they were quite willing to continue it. I duly received the policy endorsed "Over seventy years of age."

Yours faithfully,

ANOTHER SEPTUAGENARIAN.

June 30.

Points from Letters

AFTER PRISON

The letter which appeared in your issue of June 30 seems to me to raise two practical objections of some moment. My experience of Wormwood Scrubs Prison, as chairman of the Royal Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, leads me to the conclusion that the great majority of prisoners would prefer not to enrol themselves definitely under any society or association after leaving prison. The admission of accredited representatives of various societies to H.M. prisons, in addition to the existing staff of visitors, would surely render some difficulties of prison administration and discipline. May I add in conclusion that I have been for many years an admirer and supporter of the excellent work of the Salvation Army?—Mr. F. P. WHITBREAD, 36, Hanspiace, S.W.1.

"NON OLET"

Mr. Lloyd George is very angry with Mr. Baldwin for speaking of certain Liberal candidates in uncomplimentary terms. Many years ago an eminent personage said of money, obtained no matter how, *non olet*. Public opinion did not agree with him.—LORD FORTESCUE, Castle Hill, Barnstaple, Devon.

WHERE CREDIT IS DUE

Mr. Lloyd George asked in his speech last Saturday one question which it is very easy to answer. "Let Mr. Baldwin's friends point out one thing either in statesmanship or in business which stands to Mr. Baldwin's credit." Friends and political opponents alike realize that the settlement of the General Strike was indeed a piece of great statesmanship, and the credit of this stands to Mr. Baldwin almost entirely. We all of us, without prejudice to our political complexion, can give Mr. Baldwin this unstinted credit even as most men give Mr. Lloyd George credit for his signal statesmanship in creating the General Command during the War.—The REV. G. D'ARCY BLACKMAN, 48, Prince of Wales-road, Norwich.

A BUNCH OF LAVENDER

In previous years we have received a quantity of lavender which has been sent to us to be used in aid of our Deptford and Greenwich Babies' Hospital, which is situated in one of the poorest parts of Dockland. May I again beg those who have lavender in their gardens to help us by sending what they can spare? The pressure upon the hospital in this overcrowded neighbourhood has increased to such an extent that it is absolutely essential to enlarge our hospital, and gifts of lavender such as your readers have sent us in former years help us to carry on our difficult task.—SIR WILLIAM WAYLAND, M.P., Chairman, Deptford and Greenwich Babies' Hospital, Albany Institute, Creek-road, Deptford, S.E.8.

THE CARYATIDS AT ATHENS

When Mrs. Carr states that "the Caryatids that remain at Athens are in an excellent state of preservation" I must regretfully say that she is not right in her facts—a fact that all lovers of Athens know and lament. Atmospheric changes at Athens—caused probably by the existence of chemical works, &c., at Piraeus—have altered the state of the statues most woefully. Comparison of the condition of the "cast" taken from the figure in the British Museum with that of her sisters shows how very much the faces of the whole set have deteriorated in the last century from the cause named. The only one that has not worsened is the eastern figure in the second row—which has been replaced.—The REV. DR. W. A. WIGRAM, former British Chaplain, Athens, Green Acres, Wells, Somerset.

TREES IN DOMESDAY BOOK

I have in my possession a facsimile of the Middlesex portion of Domesday Book (published by Head and Meek in 1876), and in it I find the following, under the heading "The Land of Ernulf De Hesding," among other items:—"Pasture for the cattle of the town. There is a park of wild beasts there, a beech grove." There are also copious references to "wood for pigs." I find no mention of oak trees.—Mr. J. IRELAND, 76, Belmont-road, St. Andrew's Park, Bristol.

THE FLYING SCOTSMAN

In your account of the summer railway services your reference to the Flying Scotsman omits to mention the fact which for 99 per cent. of passengers is more important than all other things put together—namely, that in this year 1930 the train will actually be slower than it was in 1876. When I travelled by the Flying Scotsman nearly 54 years ago the speed was appreciably higher than it is for the non-stop run to-day. In view of the general quickening of communications which has taken place all over the world in the last half century it is depressing to find in England alone a railway company which is content with not merely stagnation, but retrogression.—Mr. W. B. THOMPSON, United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.1.

VILLAGE WELLS AND PUMPS

I was glad to see Mr. Garnet Man's letter in *The Times* of June 24. Village pumps and ponds are becoming a rarity. Public fountains are a necessity; every animal from man to bird ought to have access to a free and open drink of pure water, and no woman ought to live in fear of the tramp's ring which so often, under the excuse of a request for a drink of water, opens the door to threats and theft.—Mrs. E. BEALEY, Alassio, Italy.

ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE

Now that the once beautiful old St. James's-square has succumbed to the pressing needs of parking area for cars, and is no longer one of London's picturesque centres, further progress for public utility should be resorted to, and I suggest, with a view to a speedier crossing of this Square, that a public footpath be made from the gate facing King-street straight across to the gate facing Charles-street. No possible harm or damage could be done to the Square or to the equestrian monument to William III., as both statue and footpath could be fenced in; and what a great saving of time this would mean to the pedestrian from either direction! I think it is worthy of consideration. Vandalism has already begun in this locality, so that I cannot be accused of this charge.—SIR HENRY JERNINGHAM.

LOW FLYING

A certain amount of low flying is essential near any aerodrome, but a passing plane is only of momentary annoyance. Considerable relief would be obtained if there were a regulation that in residential and populous districts planes below an altitude of (say) 3,000ft. were forbidden to cruise in circles of less than, perhaps, three miles diameter. Such a regulation could not, of course, be rigidly enforced, but it would indicate to pilots generally what is expected of them, and it is one to which the majority of pilots would undoubtedly respond. The air hog who deliberately and unnecessarily flies low over house-tops and crowds can only be cured—like his prototype on the road—by public opinion or occasional prosecution.—Mr. HUGH A. FRANKLIN, Golders Green.

CROCODILES IN AFRICA

A short time ago you published a letter from Dr. G. D. Hale-Carpenter on crocodiles in Africa, referring to the temperature of the water in which crocodiles may be found. This point is brought up by Mr. A. Blaney Percival, late of the Kenya Colony Game Department, in the chapter on crocodiles in his "A Game Ranger on Safari," in which the writer states:—"Their distribution appears to be regulated by the temperature of the water. So far as my experience goes, they occur in most rivers and lakes whose temperature is 64deg. or over, but seldom when it is less. The same applies to the fish in East Africa: few are found in waters less than 64deg. These points may have relation one to the other, for the staple food of the crocodile is undoubtedly fish, though man-eaters and game-eaters are only too common." These facts may be of interest to some of your readers.—Mr. FRANK SHEPPARD, Box 583, Bulawayo, S. Rhodesia.

MUTTON PIES

Your correspondents take you "the long way to Bannockburn." Here is the years' old ordinary recipe for mutton pies understood by all to-day:—

Pie-crust:—1lb. of flour, 1-teaspoonful of salt, 5oz. of lard or butter, 1 gill of water. Put water and butter (or lard) into saucepan; when boiling add to flour and mix to stiff paste. Roll out and cut for lining and covering of one large pie or several small pies.

Filling:—1½lb. of lean or fat mutton (fresh, no bone). Salt, pepper, sugar, or any condiments to taste; one tablespoonful of water.

Process:—Either chop up meat on a board or pass through mincing machine. Add water and flavourings; mix well, and fill pie or pies. Place on pastry lid, making incision on top to let out air as it cooks.

—MARGARET L. S. F. SHERRIN, Fairacres, Ingatestone, Essex.

CHRISTIANITY WITHOUT CREEDS

Not only is it quite clear, as is pointed out by your correspondent the Rev. F. E. Preese in your issue of last Saturday, that Christianity could not continue to exist without creeds, but it is equally certain that it did not begin without a creed—that is, if by the word "creed" is meant a positive statement of a truth to be believed by all disciples of Christ. For among the very earliest records of Christianity there is one (St. Matthew xvi.) that, in answer to the question put by Christ to his Apostles, "Whom say ye that I am?" St. Peter formulated the plain statement, "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." For this definition of faith Peter was by Christ himself declared "blessed." Surely it is true to say that here is a creed indeed which contains within itself the germ of creeds to follow?—CANON C. W. DAVEY, Holy Cross, Bedminster, Bristol.

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* * *

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CASE AGAINST LORANG

BLUE BIRD PROMOTER IN COURT

CHARGES DETAILED

Before M. Alderman Maurice Jenks at the Justice Room, Guildhall, yesterday, Francis Lorang, 49, a company director, described as having no fixed abode, was brought up in custody to answer a number of charges under the Larceny Act, 1916, arising out of his operations in connexion with the Blue Bird group of companies.

Following the liquidation of these companies, the accused left the country, and a warrant for his arrest was issued at Guildhall in September, 1929. It was not, however, until June 23 last that Lorang, after extradition proceedings, was brought back to London. He denied that he had misappropriated any moneys belonging to the various companies in question, declaring, on the contrary, that they owed him money.

The charges of misappropriation involve a total sum of £317,000, and the indebtedness of Lorang to the different companies was stated in Court to amount to something over £500,000.

The following is a complete list of the charges made against Lorang :—

That being a director, manager, and public officer of Blue Bird Petrol, Limited, he published a statutory report of that company, dated April 11, 1929, which he knew to be false in certain material particulars—namely, that since April 6, 1929, certain payments by the company—£17,726 2s. 3d. on account of the preliminary expenses of the Blue Bird Petrol (Foreign), Limited, and £11,000 by Blue Bird Petrol, Limited, on account of the preliminary expenses of the Blue Bird Holdings, Limited, and a certain payment by Blue Bird Petrol, Limited, of £459 4s. 8d. to Blue Bird Motor Company (1924), Limited, in respect to wages and expenses, the item aggregating £29,185 6s. 11d., had been repaid to Blue Bird Petrol, Limited ; that an amount of £80,600 had been paid to Blue Bird Motor Company (1924), Limited, by Blue Bird Petrol, Limited, in respect of a process under contracts dated November 1 and 7, 1928 ; that the sum of £36,775 had been paid by Blue Bird Petrol, Limited, to Blue Bird Motor Company (1924), Limited, in respect of pump installations ; that a sum of £49,775 10s. 3d. had been paid by Blue Bird Petrol, Limited, to Blue Bird Oil Importers, Limited, in respect of petrol to be delivered under contract dated October 26, 1928, with intent, by means of these alleged false statements, to deceive members, shareholders, and creditors of Blue Bird Petrol, Limited.

As an officer of Blue Bird Petrol, Limited, the accused was charged with fraudulently converting to his own use and benefit various sums amounting to £366,150 10s. 3d., as an officer of the Blue Bird (Foreign), Limited, £31,250, and as an officer of Blue Bird Oil Importers, Limited, £93,421.

The prisoner was also charged as an officer of Blue Bird Holdings, Limited, with fraudulently converting to his own use and benefit three sums, amounting to £8,200.

Mr. Eustace Fulton appeared on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions ; Mr. Harry Myers, solicitor, represented the accused ; and Mr. John J. McIntyre, solicitor, held a watching brief on behalf of parties interested.

BLUE BIRD PETROL

Opening the case for the prosecution, Mr. Fulton said the first company with which they were concerned was Blue Bird Petrol, Limited, which was registered on October 16, 1928. The defendant was chairman and joint managing director with Mr. Trye. The capital was £310,000, divided into 1,000,000 Ordinary shares of 5s. each and 1,200,000 Deferred shares of 1s. each. The company's passbook showed that the amount received from the public was, approximately, £238,698. The statutory report which the prosecution alleged to be false was issued on April 11, 1929. It represented that three amounts had been paid on account of Blue Bird (Foreign), Limited—£17,726 2s. 3d. on account of the preliminary expenses of Blue Bird Holdings, Limited, and that other payments of £11,000 and £459 4s. 9d. respectively had been made. It was made to appear that these sums had been repaid. That statement was false. Those sums never were repaid. On April 12, 1929, the defendant drew a cheque for £29,185 6s. 11d., which was the aggregate of these sums, on the company's account, in favour of the company itself. There was, at that time, in the company's account only £7,000, and the effect of doing that was that it was made to appear in the passbook of the company that there was a credit of £29,185 6s. 11d. on that day.

On the same day, counsel continued, there appeared in the minute-book of Blue Bird Petrol, Limited, a resolution that the three sums owed by the three other companies should be transferred to Lorang and that the company had no further claim upon the associated companies to which they lent the money. The minutes went on to state that Lorang had satisfied the company by the transfer of £30,000 worth of shares on account of Blue Bird (Foreign), Limited, to the company. As a matter of fact, all these transactions were quite unreal, because no shares were ever transferred to the company at all.

ALLEGED FALSE MINUTES

The next item in the report was in regard to a sum of £80,600. There had been found among the documents belonging to the Blue Bird Motor Company, Limited, an agreement, which was referred to in the report, under which the Blue Bird Motor Company agreed to acquire from another associated company, called the Blue Bird Motor Company, a secret process for £79,600, and upon November 2, according to the minutes of the motor company, there was a meeting at which Mr. Piejus and Mr. Trye, who were directors of that company, as well as the Petrol Company, were shown as being present, authorizing Lorang to receive that £79,600 and dispose of it in his entire discretion. Mr. Piejus denied that he was present at such a meeting, and Mr. Trye stated that he signed the minute on June 12, 1929, when he met Lorang in Paris and at his request.

Between November 3 and December 11, 1928, a number of cheques were drawn upon the Blue Bird Petrol Company's account to the total of that exact sum of £79,600—drawn to cash, and to the defendant personally. A number of receipts purporting to have been signed by Mr. Piejus for these sums had been found among the documents of the company. Mr. Piejus stated that at about April 11, 1929, all those receipts were put before him, and he was told that it was necessary for book-keeping purposes that he should sign them. Of the amount he (counsel) had mentioned £63,500 had actually been traced to Lorang, and that sum would be substituted for the £79,600 mentioned in the charge. The next sum appearing in the statutory report was £36,775, said to be a payment to the Blue Bird Motor Company, in respect of pumping installations delivered under contract, dated November 28, 1928. On November 29 Lorang drew two cheques, each for £36,775, on the account of the Blue Bird Petrol Company ; one was used to buy a draft which was credited to Lorang's private account at the Midland Bank. Mr. Piejus, in the same circumstances as he had done in relation to other receipts, signed a number of receipts in the name of the motor company for that amount. So far as he (counsel) knew no such agreement had been found, but there was a minute of the Petrol Company, dated December 19, 1928, which recorded that the board approved that agreement and that Mr. Piejus and Mr. Trye were present. Mr. Piejus declared that he never was present at any such meeting, and Mr. Trye said the minute was signed by him when he met Lorang in Paris in June, 1929. What happened to the other cheque he (Mr. Fulton) did not know.

BLUE BIRD OIL IMPORTERS

A sum of £49,775 appeared in the report as a payment on account of Blue Bird Oil Importers, Limited, in respect of petrol to be delivered under contract October 26, 1928. An agreement had, in fact, been found which, oddly enough, bore the date October 26, 1929—it was impossible to say whether this was a mere clerical error—under which the Petrol Company agreed to buy from Oil Importers, Limited, £126,000 worth of petrol. On October 26, 1928, cheques for sums totalling that £49,775 were drawn and they purchased a banker's draft, which went into the defendant's private account at the Midland Bank. Piejus later signed receipts as a director of Oil Importers, Limited, which purport to show that the company had received this money. All these items were charged as false statements made by the defendant, knowingly.

Continuing his statement, counsel said that the Blue Bird Motor Company (1924), Limited, was incorporated on May 8, 1924, with a nominal capital of £125,000. The Blue Bird Oil Importers, Limited, was registered on March 16, 1927. Its objects were to acquire from the Blue Bird Motor Company, of which the defendant was also a director, its business in bulk oil and the right to use the name "Blue Bird." The nominal capital was £200,000, divided into 170,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each and 600,000 1s. Deferred shares. The statutory report issued on June 14, 1927, showed that £110,563 was received from the public. On the other side it set out various disbursements, which left a sum of £92,712 11s. 10d., which should have stood to the credit of the company at its bank. In point of fact, at the date of the statutory report the company had only a sum of £9,000 in its account at the Westminster Bank, and the explanation of the position that had so quickly arisen was to be found in a number of cheques drawn by the defendant on the company's account. There were 18 of them, and they totalled something like £93,000 ; and all but four of them went into Lorang's private account at the National Provincial (Foreign) Bank at the West End, and the other four into another private account he had at the Westminster Bank.

A PAYMENT OF £93,000

In reply to the Alderman Mr. Fulton said there was a record of a meeting of the board at which the payments to Lorang purported to have been authorized. None of the directors reported to have been present was in fact present, and there was no justification for the payment of that £93,000 to the accused.

The Blue Bird (Foreign), Limited, was registered on November 26, 1928, with a capital of £615,000, in 2,000,000 Ordinary shares of 5s. each and 2,300,000 Deferred shares of 1s. each. The objects were stated to be to acquire from the Petrol Company the right to sell Blue Bird petrol abroad. The consideration was a sum of £210,000 payable by an allotment of shares. The balance of the shares after the allotment had been made to the Petrol Company were put upon the market, and a sum of £411,565 was received from the public. At least, it appeared so from the company's pass-book. The company, in fact, only received from the public £76,032. The larger subscription was made to appear by the company drawing, on December 10, 1928, two cheques on its own account payable to itself for £66,500 and £40,875 6s., which were credited and debited on the same day. On March 27, 1929, the company drew a cheque for £228,158, which was in the same way drawn to its debit and credit on the same day. On December 11, 1928, Lorang drew a cheque personally to himself by name for £42,250, which went into his own private account ; on January 11, 1929, another cheque was drawn for £6,000 upon the company's account, signed by Mr. Piejus, as director, in favour of the defendant, which also found its way into his private account ; on January 22, 1929, there was a cheque for £3,000 drawn to cash upon the company's account, and this also found its way into the defendant's account.

The next company, said Mr. Fulton, was Blue Bird Holdings, Limited, which was registered on December 10, 1928, with a capital of £750,000, divided into 1,500,000 Ordinary shares of 10s. each. The object of this company was to acquire holdings in the other companies. So far as had been ascertained, there appeared to have been a sum of £434,642 allocated for subscriptions for shares. In fact the total received in cash from the public was only £88,671 5s. 2d. On February 7 there was a cheque drawn by Mr. Piejus for £2,000, and that went into the defendant's private account. On February 18 a cheque for £4,000 was drawn by Mr. Piejus in the same way, and paid into the defendant's account ; and then on March 12 three cheques drawn by the defendant personally upon the company's account found their way to an hotel at Cannes, where the defendant was at that time staying.

Mr. Edgar James Smith, a clerk in the Companies Registration Department, produced the files of the companies counsel had referred to, and said all were wound up in May and June, 1929.

The further hearing was adjourned till next Wednesday.

The Alderman allowed the accused to attend in the meantime to inspect the books, &c., and to go to Brixton in a cab.

L.C.C. AND CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

At yesterday's meeting of the London County Council, over which Major R. I. Tasker, the Chairman, presided, the composition of the Charing Cross Bridge Scheme Advisory Committee was announced.

The Improvements Committee in an "urgency" report stated that Sir Leslie Scott, K.C., had expressed his willingness to act as chairman. Sir Leslie desired to be allowed to submit to the Council a report on the findings of the Advisory Committee at the conclusion of the deliberations and to that condition the Improvements Committee had agreed. The Committee recommended the names of Sir Percy Simmons and Mr. L. Silkin as the Council's representatives on the Advisory Committee.

Submitting the recommendations SIR PERCY SIMMONS, chairman of the Improvements Committee, said that the Council was to be congratulated on the acceptance of the chairmanship by Sir Leslie Scott, who would make an ideal chairman. A vice-chairman would be appointed so as to give him as much assistance as possible. As a great deal of the work was technical, it would have to be dealt with by sub-committees. No fees were to be paid to the chairman and members of the Advisory Committee. Every one would act in an honorary capacity. The Committee would be constituted as follows :—

Westminster City Council.—Captain J. F. C. Bennett, J.P. (Mayor).
Lambeth Metropolitan Borough Council.—Alderman George Brittain, J.P.
Southern Railway Company.—Brigadier-General the Hon. Everard Baring and Sir Herbert Walker, K.C.B.
Underground Electric Railway Company.—Mr. Frank Pick.
Port of London Authority.—Mr. C. F. Leach (vice-chairman of the Authority).
Royal Academy.—Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A.
Royal Institute of British Architects.—Dr. Raymond Unwin, F.R.I.B.A.
Institution of Civil Engineers.—Mr. William Wylie Grierson and Mr. Ernest P. Crosbie Trench, C.B.E.
Town Planning Institute.—Mr. F. Longstreth Thompson, B.Sc., F.S.I.

The representation of the Royal Fine Art Commission would be considered by that body on July 3, and by the Surveyors' Institution on July 7.

Sir Percy expressed regret that the Minister of Transport was not to be represented. The reason given was that he must be free to consider the report on its merits and to examine it from the financial point of view. The Council itself, however, would not be bound by the report of the Advisory Committee, so that there was no question of the Minister being bound. He (Sir Percy) was sorry that any such interpretation should have been placed upon it. There would have been a great advantage in having had a representative from the Minister.

The Council adopted the report of the Improvements Committee.

After a long debate on a motion by Mr. Manning calling on the Council to say that the time had arrived for the abolition of fees in London secondary schools, SIR JOHN GILBERT accepted an amendment, proposed by Mr. W. C. Johnson, instructing the Education Committee to consider whether there were sufficient scholarships and free places, founded by the Council in various forms at post-primary education institutions, to ensure that no child capable of profiting should be prevented by lack of means.

MOTOR DRIVER ACQUITTED

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday, before MR. JUSTICE MACNAGHTEN, DAVID JOHN LACEY, 21, motor driver, on bail, was found *Not Guilty* on an indictment charging him with the manslaughter of Doris Gyngel, and causing bodily harm to Elsie Parfitt, and he was discharged. Mr. Eustace Fulton and Mr. R. E. Seaton appeared for the prosecution ; Mr. E. G. Kimber defended Lacey, who pleaded "Not Guilty." Evidence was given that in the early hours of May 25, after a birthday party, Lacey was driving home his *fiancée*, Miss Doris Gyngel, and Miss Elsie Parfitt. In Barking-road, Plaistow, the car skidded and struck a lorry which was collecting street refuse, and which was stationary. The motor-car overturned and the two young women were thrown out. Miss Gyngel died about half an hour later, and Miss Parfitt is still in hospital. For the defence it was alleged that the rear light of the lorry was obscured, so that the vehicle was not discerned until the motor-car was close upon it.

MESSRS. AVERY'S BICENTENARY

The bicentenary of Messrs. W. and T. Avery, Limited, whose Soho factory and foundry at Birmingham has associations with the pioneer labours of Watt, Boulton and Murdock, was celebrated yesterday. Guests not only had the opportunity of seeing relics of the past, but were shown many varieties of weighing machinery in every stage of production in the manufacturing departments. Speakers at the luncheon included SIR WALTER RAINE (President of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce), SIR J. FORTESCUE-FLANNERY (chairman of the company), SIR GILBERT C. VYLE (managing director), and Mr. GEORGE BARNES. Mr. Barnes said it was a significant and encouraging fact that representative employers and workmen were more than ever standing on a common platform and discussing not only problems connected with industry, but the larger problems of social policy and general welfare.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL GALLERIES

The Secretary of State for Scotland has appointed the Hon. Hew Hamilton Dalrymple, one of the members of the Board of Trustees for the National Galleries of Scotland, to be Chairman of the Board until March 31, 1932 in the room of the late Sir John Ritchie Findlay.

THE DUKE OF YORK AT SOUTHAMPTON

NEW CIVIC CENTRE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SOUTHAMPTON, JULY 1

The Duke of York carried out a number of engagements to-day on his first official visit to Southampton. He laid the foundation-stone of the municipal offices, inspected the new docks extension, opened the Royal Southampton Horticultural Society's show, placed a wreath at the foot of the cenotaph, visited the Ordnance Survey office, and opened at Highfield Hall a new hall of residence for women belonging to University College.

Except for a heavy shower of rain during the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone, the weather was fine. The town was bravely arrayed in flags and decorations, and many thousands of people extended to the Royal visitor a welcome of unmistakable cordiality. Particularly pleasing was the greeting of the school children assembled on both sides of the Avenue, the mile-long stately approach to the town. Armed with paper favours in the national colours, they formed a happy, cheering and seemingly unending guard of honour.

The Duke, who was attended by Rear-Admiral Basil V. Brooke, was received at the station by Major-General J. E. B. Seely, the Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire. On his arrival at the site of the Civic Centre, the Mayor (Mr. Hector Young) read an address of welcome, in which he pointed out that the Centre, when completed, would comprise municipal offices, law courts, an art gallery, and town hall—four buildings that had for many years been urgently required to give adequate expression to the municipal and social life.

In his reply, handed to the Mayor, the Duke said he was convinced that the Civic Centre would most worthily symbolize all that was best in the civic, judicial, and artistic life of the British nation.

After the Duke had declared the foundation-stone well and truly laid, it was consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester (Dr. Woods). The procession then went on to the docks and to the horticultural show, and the Duke was later the guest of honour at a civic luncheon. The Mayor presided, and, in proposing the Duke's health, said that during the War Southampton had the distinction of being known as "No. 1 Port," and it was their firm determination to retain that designation in their municipal and commercial life.

THE DUKE'S REPLY

The DUKE, in reply, said he had heard with very real pleasure of the progress of the town and its numerous activities, which pointed to the ever-growing importance of Southampton as a centre of Imperial trade and communications. It was only fitting that their civic centre should be worthy of the high position they held in the world, and he was certain that the scheme which was in the capable hands of the town council and Mr. Alderman Kimber and his committee would result in a masterpiece of building, of which not only their citizens, but the whole nation, would be proud. Referring to his visit to Highfield Hall, the Duke said that in these days, when many people tended to be pessimistic and depressed, he regarded it as a most hopeful sign that the promotion of education and the development of university life figured so largely in the public eye, and that there was a genuine desire among the people of this country to promote these great national causes. The Duchess of York and he were keenly interested in everything pertaining to education, and she had asked him to say how warmly she wished prosperity to their university, and especially to the new Highfield Hall, a wish that he fully shared.

At the Ordnance Survey office the Duke was presented with maps of the Glamis, Pytchley Hunt, and Windsor districts and a book in which, on a space no bigger than a threepenny piece, Mr. Thomas Muir, a lithographic draughtsman, had written the Lord's Prayer 22 times. The Duke examined the microscopical writing through a magnifying glass. At Highfield Hall he was received by Dr. Claude G. Montefiore, president of University College, Southampton, and, after opening the new hall, made a tour of the building.

PENAL SERVITUDE FOR BLACKMAILER

WOMAN ACCOMPLICE BOUND OVER

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday, before the Recorder (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.), PATRICK GARRITY, 30, engineer, and HELENA HARRY, 25, were indicted for demanding money from a person who was called "Mr. X," with menaces. The defendants pleaded "Not Guilty." Mr. Algernon Brown prosecuted ; Mr. H. Elam appeared for the defence.

The case for the prosecution was that the defendants pretended that they were man and wife, and that Garrity tried to extort money from the prosecutor on the threat of exposing his relations with the woman Harry to his employers.

Both the defendants denied the charge in the witness-box. Garrity said he had intended to marry Harry, but he was a Roman Catholic, and therefore would not marry in a register office, while the woman was a Protestant and would not be married in a Roman Catholic church.

The jury found both the defendants *Guilty*, but strongly recommended Harry to mercy on the ground that she was under the bad influence of the man.

The woman was given a good character by the police, and it was stated that in 1929 she was a nurse at a hospital, and met Garrity, who was a patient there.

The RECORDER bound her over for two years in her own recognizances in the sum of £5 to come up for judgment if called upon, and she was discharged.

Garrity was sentenced to four years' penal servitude, the RECORDER remarking that a more ingenious and wicked piece of blackmailing had seldom, if ever, come within the range of his (the Recorder's) experience. He refused to allow Garrity to see the woman before he went to prison.

The Recorder said he wanted to congratulate "Mr. X" on his courage in coming forward to prosecute, and Detective-sergeant Ambrose and Detective Gray for their conduct of the case.

QUEEN'S WESTMINSTERS

GEN. PITCAIRN CAMPBELL'S CALL FOR RECRUITS

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Pitcairn Campbell (Colonel Commandant of the 2nd Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps) distributed the prizes to the members of The Queen's Westminster and Civil Service Rifles (16th London Regiment) at their headquarters, Queen's Hall, Buckingham-gate, S.W., last evening. Among those present were :—Lieutenant-General Sir Reginald B. Stephens (Director-General of the Territorial Army), Major-General L. C. L. Oldfield, commanding the 47th (2nd London) Division ; the Mayor of Westminster (Captain J. F. C. Bennett), and the hon. chaplain, Dr. Foxley Norris (Dean of Westminster).

The COMMANDING OFFICER (Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Alston), after congratulating the battalion on the efficiency of its specialists, and the improvement in musketry, said he had to deplore the fact that it was now only some 320 strong. That strength was not worthy of the traditions of the two units. He knew there were peculiar difficulties nowadays with regard to recruiting ; the youth of the country was not much encouraged in the direction of patriotic duty. The Territorial soldier did not join as a means of livelihood, but because he wanted to enjoy the camaraderie and friendship of his fellows, and know the satisfaction that came from a patriotic duty well done. He trusted their members would increase ; there was no reason why they should remain at 320.

After distributing the trophies, &c., Lieutenant-General Sir W. Pitcairn Campbell, in a reference to the falling off in recruits for the Territorial Army, said they had troubles in India, Egypt, and Malta, and it was impossible to foretell what might happen. He appealed to the ladies for help, for it was well known they were the finest recruiters in the world.

SURREY ASSIZES AT KINGSTON

For the first time for 50 years Surrey Assizes were held in the County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames, having been transferred from Guildford after considerable public discussion. Mr. Justice Avory was the presiding Judge, and in addressing the Grand Jury, he said :—"The fact that these Assizes are being held at Kingston has already received comment in the public Press. It is a coincidence that one of the few men still living who were practising at the Bar at these Assizes when they were last held at Kingston should be presiding in this Court to-day. Time will show whether the change which has been made is for the benefit of the public and for the benefit of the county."

BOYS AND GIRLS IN INDUSTRY

INADEQUATE SUPPLY IN PROSPECT

MINISTRY'S EXHAUSTIVE INQUIRY

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The Ministry of Labour is inquiring into the prospective supply of, and demand for, juvenile labour between now and 1938. A *questionnaire*, drawn up by the National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment, has been addressed to all local juvenile employment committees, and replies are to be made by July 15. The Ministry's desire is to secure a thoroughly reliable and comprehensive idea of the position as to juvenile employment in the next eight years, taking into account (1) the reduction of the birth-rate during the War ; and (2) the reduction in the number of employable juveniles which will follow upon the raising of the school-leaving age to 15.

It is certain that, as the combined result of these two causes, there will be a deficiency of juvenile labour in the country taken as a whole, but it does not follow that this will exist everywhere. Some areas, it is stated, were largely exempt from recruiting during the War, and in consequence of a high war-time birth-rate in those particular areas a relative surplus of juvenile labour may be available during the next few years. Even so, the raising of the school-leaving age will need to be considered as a set-off, reducing the possible surplus either in part or in whole. In other areas industrial activity has dwindled so much during the last 14 years that the reduced number of juveniles entering the labour market will exceed requirements. In such areas a surplus may show itself, notwithstanding the raising of the school-leaving age. In still other areas there may be plans for the rationalization of industry, which will result in reduced demands for juvenile labour. On the other hand, there are areas of industrial expansion to which the normal estimates of the supply of juveniles leaving school will not apply.

DISCOVERING LOCAL VARIATIONS

The many local differences can only be discovered by a detailed survey. In the first place, therefore, the Ministry is asking how many juveniles have left, or are expected to leave, school for purposes other than further education during each of the years 1926 to 1938. The figures are to relate to all types of schools—elementary, secondary, technical, and private. It will also be useful to know the percentage of girls taking up employment outside their own homes immediately, or shortly after, leaving school. As a guide to recent changes of employment, the Ministry is to be informed of the number of persons whose insurance books were exchanged in the years 1927, 1928, and 1929, and of the industries which were mainly responsible for the changes. Agriculture and domestic service are industries outside the scope of the unemployment insurance scheme, and the Ministry wants to know for each area what numbers of juveniles were employed at the end of May (*a*) in insured industries and (*b*) in uninsured industries.

If it is anticipated in any area that there will be no change in the demand for juveniles, the Ministry would like to know how a deficit or surplus available for employment would manifest itself. Alternatively, if an altered demand for juveniles is anticipated the Ministry desires to have an indication of the leading factors in bringing about the alteration. Where deficits of juvenile labour are probable the following particulars are wanted :—

(*a*) Which of the local industries are likely to be chiefly affected ; (*b*) if industries in which skilled labour is employed are more likely to be affected by a shortage than those forms of industry in which little or no training is required, and, if so, which skilled occupations are likely to be more affected than others ; (*c*) if it is considered that girls will enter occupations now normally confined to boys, and, if so, which occupations or industries are likely to be affected, and to what extent ; (*d*) if it is considered that girls who do not at present take up employment outside their homes will enter the labour market, and, if so, which occupations or industries are likely to be affected, and to what extent ; (*e*) if employers are contemplating any special arrangements in view of the prospective shortage of juveniles—*e.g.*, in the form of improved machinery, transfer of adults to juvenile work, return of married women to industry, &c.—if so, details and names of industries so affected ; (*f*) if any re-arrangements are likely to be made in regard to the age of recruitment for the more skilled occupations in consequence of the raising of the school-leaving age to 15.

In some areas the number of juveniles available for employment in the years 1935 to 1938 will be greater than in the immediately preceding years, and so the Ministry inquires whether any difficulties will be experienced in finding employment locally for them when they become available.

POSSIBILITIES OF TRANSFER

Transfer may help to smooth out some of the inequalities of supply and demand, and the local committees are asked to state (*a*) whether steps should be taken to transfer additional juvenile labour into an area from other areas ; (*b*) the nature of any difficulties (other than insufficiency of earnings to cover cost of maintenance immediately on transfer) which stand in the way of juveniles being transferred, and how such difficulties might be overcome ; and (*c*) if the idea of transfer is rejected, what reasons lead to rejection and what alternative proposals there are for dealing with the prospective unsatisfied demand for juvenile labour. Committees in areas with an excess of available juvenile labour are asked, if they also reject the idea of transfer, for alternative proposals. Daily travelling may be a means of adjusting an anticipated surplus or deficit, and committees are therefore asked if daily travelling facilities can be developed and also if any special transport arrangements for juveniles are being provided at present by employers. Finally the local juvenile employment committees are invited to consider the share they can take in overcoming the anticipated difficulties of the future. They may make suggestions (*a*) in regard to a more effective distribution of juveniles over the various industries and occupations carried on ; and (*b*) for a closer association between juvenile employment committees and organizations of employers and individual firms, with a view to full consideration of the problem.

Every local juvenile employment committee in the country will now be engaged in formulating its replies to the *questionnaire*. Local interest in the problem is bound to be stimulated, for no committee will be able to reply effectively without consulting the local organizations of employers and workers. Furthermore, the inquiry will provide information as to industrial hopes and fears. The result will be awaited with keen interest by all concerned with the recruitment of boys and girls to industry, as well as by those who are watching anxiously the course of the country's industrial progress.

"RUSH SERMON" IN KENT CHURCH

The annual "Rush Sermon" will be preached by the rector of Farnborough, Kent, in the parish church, on Sunday. The sermon will be on "The Uncertainty of Human Life," and a small sum will be distributed to the poor of the parish. The custom dates back to the sixteenth century. The legend is that in the middle of that century there lived at Tubbendens one George Dalton, who was found drowned in a bed of rushes by the side of his house after returning home one night the worse for liquor. A tablet on the walls of St. Giles's Church, Farnborough, records the "benefaction of George Dalton, Gent., of this parish," who by his will, dated 1566, settled a perpetual annuity of 13s. 4d. chargeable upon his lands at Tubbendens to be disposed of as follows :—

For one sermon to be preached every year in this church on the Sunday next after the Feast of St. Peter for ever, with charges for the preacher ten shillings, to the poor of this parish upon the same day for ever 3s. 4d. If the above sums shall at any time be unpaid, the churchwardens have power to distrain for the same.

SEARCH FOR ESCAPED PRISONER

A woman, who is believed to have played an important part in helping James Turner, the motor bandit, to escape from Wandsworth Prison, was yesterday being sought by Scotland Yard detectives. Police inquiries revealed that Turner, after being taken to a place where he could change his clothes, was driven to the West End, where he met the woman, and the two then hired another car. It is thought that, for a time at any rate, Turner will hide in some place distant from London.

The King has reappointed Lord Crawford and Balcarres a member of the Council of the British School at Rome for a further period up to June 21, 1933.

MAIDA VALE MURDER CHARGE

ACCUSED MAN'S STORY OF WOMAN'S DEATH

Mr. Vincent Evans, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, yesterday outlined before Mr. Hay Halkett at the Marylebone Police Court the case against LESLIE TURKINGTON, 27, who is charged with the murder of Hilda Harrison, otherwise Keith, at a house in Sutherland-avenue, Maida Vale, on June 15. Mr. C. V. Hill, solicitor, defended.

Mr. Evans, having opened the case at length, read a statement which the prisoner was alleged to have made to Divisional Detective Inspector Yandell at Harrow-road police station after being cautioned. In this statement Turkington said he made Hilda Harrison's acquaintance five years ago on the night he was to have sailed for Canada. He lived with her, and about seven or eight weeks ago they went to live at Sutherland-avenue. When he reached home at midnight of June 14 he was surprised to find her there with a strange man. She was more or less intoxicated, and after the man had gone she created a violent scene, and used abominable language. Twice he removed her from the bedroom. She threw herself to the floor, screamed, attacked him with her slipper, tried to injure him, and only after an hour or an hour and a quarter was he able to eject her. Then she banged and kicked at the door and screamed.

I then heard her move along the hall very quickly (the statement continued), and the door opened and shut. I dashed through the sitting room and looking through the venetian blinds I saw her attempting to reach over to the window. I put my hands through the slats of the blinds and pressed firmly downwards against the window pane for about five seconds, when I heard a thud and a faint moan. I thought she had fallen in the doorway and was moaning for my sympathy.

Opening the door gently, he saw no sign of her, but on reaching the porch he found that the moaning came from the basement, and saw her lying flat on her back in the area. He ran to her, and raised her head, saying, "Try to get up, Peg. I am too weak to carry on." She did not reply. He felt that his hands were all sticky, and knew that she had split her head open. He got her up from the area, and on reaching the entrance hall he collapsed with Harrison on top of him. Two or three minutes later he dragged her into the bedroom. She was then breathing very heavily, like one in a drunken sleep. He attempted to stanch the flow of blood, and ran for Dr. Hodge, to whom he said : "A girl has fallen down the area and hurt herself." The doctor came and pronounced her dead.

Mr. Vincent Evans said that the dead woman was 32 years of age and was a married woman living apart from her husband, and for the past five years she had been living off and on with the prisoner. About 1.50 a.m. on June 15 Dr. Hodge was called by the prisoner, who said a woman had fallen over the area steps and had a bad scalp wound. On arrival at the house he found the woman was dead. She had a wound at the back of the head. The doctor asked the prisoner how it happened. The prisoner said :—"We had a prolonged row. I put her out of the flat. She came in again and the row continued. I put her out again ; she attempted to get in through the front window. I placed my hand on the lower sash to prevent her opening it. Then I heard a thud and I found her lying in the basement. I picked her up and carried her upstairs. On the way I fell with her through exhaustion, having recently got over an attack of tonsillitis." When the police arrived Turkington repeated the story he had told the doctor and said that the woman was the daughter of a Liverpool policeman. Mr. Evans said that in fact she was the daughter of a tailor's cutter who had done some work in fitting policemen's uniforms.

Referring to the prisoner's statement, Mr. Evans said that it was suggested that this was only partially true. The medical evidence went to show that the woman's injuries could not be accounted for entirely by a fall into the area. It was suggested by the prosecution that what happened was that the woman was trying to re-enter the flat from the steps by means of the sitting room window and that, in preventing her doing so, the prisoner hit her on the point of the jaw and knocked her into the area, and so caused her death. In view of the prisoner's statement it was strange that no blood was found on the steps leading up from the area ; and as to his calling the doctor the prosecution suggested that he only did so after waiting to see that the woman was dead.

Dr. Hodge gave evidence, and, cross-examined by Mr. Hill, said he did not notice blood coming from any other wound than the scalp wound. The prisoner told him he had been treating himself for tonsillitis.

A further remand was ordered.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

HIGHER SCALE SOUGHT

Mr. C. W. Maudslay, chairman of the Association of First Division Civil Servants, gave evidence on salaries before the Royal Commission on Civil Service in London yesterday.

The association suggested that assistant principals should be paid on a scale rising to £750 instead of £671, principals on a scale rising to £1,350 instead of £1,168, assistant secretaries £1,800 instead of £1,541, and principal assistant secretaries a flat rate of £2,200 instead of a scale rising from £1,541 to £1,914.

Mr. Maudslay emphasized the fact that the service of the State did not offer greater attractions than were provided by many types of external employment. The total cost of introducing the new consolidated scales of salary suggested by the association was estimated at £130,000 per annum. There was a tendency for men in the higher grades of the Service to accept more remunerative posts outside, owing mainly to the fact that the Service was less attractive than it had been.

Sir Hubert Montgomery, Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Foreign Office, submitted a report on behalf of the Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stating that the Foreign Office and the Treasury were agreed that the circumstances of Far Eastern Consular Service justified an earlier retiring age—say from 60 to 55. The members of this Service had to combat the climate, the low sanitary standard, and the psychological effects resulting from years of exile. Only a limited number of the members of this Service retained their health sufficiently long to reach the normal retiring age.

WOMEN IN FOREIGN POSTS

Asked by LORD TOMLIN why all diplomatic and Consular services were reserved for men, Sir Hubert remarked that so far as the Diplomatic Services were concerned, women would be unable to get on proper terms with foreign officials. Women were also hardly likely to be useful in the Consular Service owing to the fact that many of those posts were unhealthy and dangerous. These officers were often called out to settle disputes, and when stationed at ports they had to deal with sailors who were not always sober, and who were likely to become abusive. (Laughter.)

LORD TOMLIN, quoting from the evidence of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, cited instances of women who held posts in foreign Consular Services. "In fact," he said, "an Irish woman is Chilean Vice-Consul at New York." (Laughter.)

Sir Hubert Montgomery pointed out that if women were allowed in the Diplomatic and Consular Services and were permitted to get married their husbands could not carry on any business occupation at the post where they were appointed.

LORD TOMLIN.—That would mean that the unfortunate Ambassadress would have her husband hanging about the house all day. (Laughter.)

Mrs. WINTRINGHAM, M.P., suggested to Sir Hubert that if the women in foreign countries had been given Consular and Diplomatic posts British women ought to have a chance. She thought that the experiment ought to be tried in one or two places at least.

The Commission adjourned until to-day.

BANKRUPTCY COURT SCENE

SOLICITOR FINED FOR ASSAULT ON OFFICIAL

MR. ROBERT HARRY PAYNE, 71, a solicitor, of Blomfield House, Upper Westbourne-terrace, Bayswater, was fined £5 and ordered to pay £5 5s. costs at Bow-street Police Court yesterday for assaulting Mr. Charles E. Roberts, a senior official in the Examiners' Department of the Bankruptcy Court.

Mr. Roberts said that on June 11 he was engaged in examining accounts in the Bankruptcy Court relating to a receiving order. He remarked to Mr. Payne, who was the petitioning creditor's solicitor, "The figures you have supplied me are not very truthful." Mr. Payne left his seat in a great rage and shouted, "Do you call me a damned liar ?" He afterwards struck Mr. Roberts a blow on the face, which stupefied him for a moment.

Mr. Payne said that he was three times wrongly accused by Mr. Roberts of being untruthful, and he then slapped his face. He would do the same thing again in similar circumstances.

The MAGISTRATE (Mr. Graham Campbell) said it was intolerable that any man in Mr. Payne's position should behave in this way.

News in Brief

Bournemouth Borough Council yesterday forbade the sale of oysters on the sea front, reversing a previous decision to advertise for tenders for the use of a stall near the pier.

Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Belfast, launched yesterday a single-screw cargo steamer for Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, of Paris, the first of six similar vessels to be built at Belfast.

The L.N.E.R. have placed a contract with Messrs. R. Y. Pickering for 80 steel wagons (50 tons capacity) for the conveyance of sulphate of ammonia.

While several boys were riding on empty bogies used for brick work near Drumchapel, Dumbartonshire, one of them, William Brown, 9, of Douglas-street, Clydebank, fell and was killed.

The Corporation of London are proposing to seek Parliamentary powers to provide that the officers of the Central Criminal Court shall come within the scope of their superannuation schemes.

A Canadian, Alan Mackenzie, 18, was saved from a sinking rowing boat several miles off Dover yesterday by fishermen who saw his signals for help. The bung was out and his boat half full of water.

Mr. William Hall Hickin (M.R.), of Dulwich Wood Park, was returned unopposed for the vacancy on Camberwell Borough Council caused by the retirement of Mr. Humphrey Davey from the College Ward seat.

Completion of the widening of Wardour-street to a minimum width of 40ft. is proposed in the report of the Improvements Committee, which will come before the Westminster City Council to-morrow.

Ralph Henry Tiley, foundry moulder, of Essex-street, West Hartlepool, and five of his six children were found dead in his house yesterday by the police. A year-old baby was still alive. A supply pipe near the gas meter had been cut through.

Norman Kelly, 27, of C

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(Editorial Room), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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THE NATION NEEDS MORE RICH MEN

By CALLISTHENES

All over the world the unfortunate feeling appears to be spreading that no man has any right to be rich. Some would call it a conviction, we prefer to call it a pervading feeling; for we have found that those who speak most strongly against the rich man are usually actuated rather by envy or jealousy than by a reasoned belief that the concentration of wealth in the control of one man is not good for the State.

In days of a Socialist Government it may seem an unusual boldness to assert that this country needs more rich men. But we feel entitled to express that opinion in this column, where we have never and never will discuss straight politics, but because the desirability and national expediency of having rich men is a matter for economic, not political, argument.

Rich men must of course do their share in contributing to the national revenue, and there is plenty of room for all shades of political opinion as to exactly what that share is to be. But it ceases to be politics, and becomes disastrous economics, for anyone to feel, as some seem to, that it should be made more and more difficult for anyone to either acquire wealth or to retain what he may have acquired.

It may seem right to loose thinkers that a million citizens should each have an extra pound rather than that one man should have a million pounds—but it is not good economics. One man in control of a million pounds may do some good economic service to the country. A million people in control of one pound each can do nothing.

Rich men use their money in creating great industries primarily if you choose in their own interests; but they thereby inevitably build up the general business of the country. One business with a volume of a million pounds a year means more to the general prosperity and national effectiveness than five hundred businesses with a volume of two thousand pounds a year.

It is the rich man who can afford to risk his money in big new enterprises, thus creating employment—and we all know in these days how great a service that is to the State.

Given a man with leadership, character, and money, together with a human, friendly attitude to his fellow men—and everyone is human—he becomes a national asset. Take from him his money and he is made almost helpless—his wishes are as good as before but the power to carry them out has gone.

The national advantages of wealth autocratically controlled is a matter for economic discussion. Let the subject not enter the vortex of political emotion.

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A LARGE METEORITE

GIFT TO BRITISH MUSEUM

The British Museum (Natural History) in Cromwell-road has just received from the Administration of South-West Africa, as a gift through Mr. L. G. Ray, the Chief Inspector of Mines, a single mass of meteoric iron far larger than any fragments hitherto preserved in this country.

It is a pitted and cavernous specimen, measuring 26in. long and 13in. by 10in. in section, and weighs 299lb. It was among the smaller of some thirty similar masses preserved in the public park at Windhoek, the capital of South-West Africa, where a deposit weighing altogether about 10 tons was collected from a scattered series found in the desert of Great Namaqualand near Gibeon. The existence of these meteorites was first recognized by General Sir James Alexander nearly a hundred years ago, and the collection brought more recently to Windhoek totalled originally over 15 tons. A specimen weighing 1,431lb. was presented to the South African Museum at Cape Town, and other very large masses have been given to collections in Pretoria, Hamburg, Berlin, Copenhagen, and other cities and to the Museum of Harvard University.

The present specimen was selected by Dr. L. J. Spencer, the Keeper of the Department of Minerals in the British Museum, during an excursion of the International Geological Congress through South-West Africa. Smaller masses were discovered to be still lying in the neighbourhood of Gibeon. In Damraland, 400 miles to the north, the expedition visited the "Hoba" meteorite, discovered in 1920, which is easily the largest authenticated mass of the kind yet known. The surface of this will support a dozen people, and Dr. Spencer, who measured the expanse as 10ft. by 9ft., with a greatest thickness of about 3ft., calculates that the weight of the iron is about 20 metric tons. He was naturally unable to bring back the meteorite itself for the British Museum, but presented to the Trustees on Saturday specimens of the shale to which the surface, surrounded by limestone, has weathered.

The Department of Minerals has received a magnificent group of large blue crystals of melanterite (iron vitriol), coloured by the presence of copper sulphate. The individual crystals, 6in. to 8in. across, are of an unusual platy form, clear and transparent, and the group as a whole measures 15in. by 8in. by 12in. It was found in a cavity filled by inert gases in an ancient stope (probably of Roman working) in the pyritic ore-body of the Scouriotissa Mine in Cyprus. The crystals were probably formed by local supersaturation from the liquid draining into the cavity. The specimen has been presented by Mr. J. L. Bruce, resident manager of the Cyprus Mines Corporation, at the suggestion of Professor C. Gilbert Cullis, of the Royal School of Mines, who brought the specimen home.

The Department of Geology has purchased a fossilized skeleton of the primitive short-legged rhinoceros known as *Teleoceras fossiger*, which was found in the pliocene of Kansas, U.S.A. The animal had in its general proportions the build of a hippopotamus, with a single small blunt horn at the tip of the nose. The heavy, dense leg-bones were found at the bottom of a deposit of fluviatile sandstone, the skull and lighter bones at a higher level. Hence it is deduced that the animal was buried in what was once a quicksand.

A collection of over 1,000 skulls and skeletal preparations of Indian snakes has been received by the Department of Zoology from Colonel F. Wall.

"THE 'BADGER'S GREENS' OF ENGLAND"

Miss Constance Smedley is organizing a special *matinée* performance of *Badger's Green* at the Prince of Wales Theatre on Wednesday, July 9, in aid of the funds of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England and of the Commons, Open Spaces and Footpaths Preservation Society. Mr. Maurice Browne has promised that wherever *Badger's Green* is played in this country the objects of the two societies shall be made known on the programmes, with the slogan "Save the Badger's Greens' of England." "It is felt," state the societies, "that the play may not only wake up those who see it to the war that is going on between industrial civilization and the traditions and beauty and peace which mean England, but may make them realize better England's needs, her humour, her character, and her beauty."

Entertainments

THE FILM WORLD

TALKING PICTURE OF EMPIRE

SCENES IN BUCKINGHAM PALACE

The new British talking film, *One Family*, is to be shown for a week at the Palace Theatre, beginning on Monday. The film, which was directed by Mr. Walter Creighton and made by the British Instructional Films at Welwyn, contains the first pictures ever taken within Buckingham Palace. The story is of a small London boy who falls asleep in school with the pictures in his mind of the King's chef making an all-Empire Christmas pudding. In his dreams he visits Buckingham Palace, and is commissioned to supervise the making of the pudding. He wanders through the State rooms, meeting the members of the King's household, and holds a council in the Council Chamber with representative inhabitants of the many countries of the Empire before him.

These representatives are portrayed by well-known people. India is represented by Miss Dadabhoy, daughter of Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy; Canada by Lady Keeble, perhaps better known as Miss Lillah McCarthy; Australia by Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry; New Zealand by Baroness Ravensdale; South Africa by Lady Carlisle; and the Irish Free State by Lady Lavery. In addition to the views of Buckingham Palace, the film contains scenes of Kafirs treading the grapes for South African brandy; a Scottish crofter's cottage on the coast of Scotland; a farm in Wicklow, Ireland; and views of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand and industrial England. The film, too, is set to stirring music and amusing dialogue, and should prove of interest throughout English-speaking countries.

Among the pictures taken in the interior of Buckingham Palace are those of the kitchen, taken during the preparation of an actual meal; the Council Chamber, and the Throne Room, the King's piper, the Yeomen of the Guard, and a number of officials.

In a foreword to the film, Mr. John Grierson, of the British Instructional, says that the problem of dramatizing the resources and achievements of England and the Empire is not easy, though it is important enough. The material of the everyday, of labour and production, is stubborn. Just because people take it so much for granted, it is most difficult to bring it to the point of romance. *One Family* is their first real effort at celebrating the everyday of the Empire. It is a tattoo, a march past on a gigantic scale of all the wealth of Africa and the Indies, of Australia and New Zealand, and Canada and England. It seizes the spectacular in each industry and commerce, and trusts the massed spectacle of the Empire at work to tell its own story. The film has been made in cooperation with the British Empire Marketing Board, and took over a year to produce.

The success of the British Instructional *Secrets of Nature* series places these films in a class by themselves, and the demand for them from all over the world is steadily increasing. The last of the first series of 12 "talkies" is now being completed, and of these the first nine have already been released. The titles are:—*The Aphis, The Suhdew, Down Under, Bathtime at the Zoo, The Merlin, Peas and Cues, Sea Level, Marine Models*, and *The Flight Machine*. The second series is due for completion by the end of next month, and at the present time four are completed, two are in production, and six remain to be made. These include *Special Messengers*, which deals with racing pigeons, two Zoo pictures, two on plant life, and one of cheese mites. They will all be made in four languages—English, French, German, and Spanish. Six travel "talkies" are also to be produced during the next few months.

MEMORIAL TO LE PRINCE

A memorial tablet to Louis Aimé Augustin Le Prince, said to be the "father" of the film, is to be placed on the wall of the workshop at 160, Woodhouse-lane, Leeds, which he occupied from 1887 to 1890. This memorial to Le Prince is identified with the City of Leeds because it was there that in 1888 he photographed the first animated pictures ever made with a single-lens camera at 20 pictures per second. He also showed the first pictures on a screen with the projector having electric arc lamp illumination. The tablet has the following inscription:—"Louis Aimé Augustin Le Prince had a workshop on this site, where he made a one-lens camera and with it photographed animated pictures. Some were taken at Leeds Bridge in 1888. Also he made a projecting machine and thus initiated the art of cinematography. He was assisted by his son and by Joseph Whitley, John William Longley, and Frederic Mason, of Leeds. Erected by public subscription." The Lord Mayor of Leeds has consented to unveil the tablet and the French Ambassador will be represented by Sir Charles Wilson.

COLOUR FILMS

In a paper on the future of colour films, read by Mr. S. Rowson, managing director of the Ideal Films, before the annual conference of the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association at Blackpool, he said that the chemist had been devoting much attention to the increasingly insistent demand for natural-colour film. After tracing earlier attempts to convey the illusion of colour, he said that during the last three or four years a number of processes have been introduced in America and many examples had been shown here. The best known was the Technicolour, which had occasionally rendered a number of gorgeously beautiful scenes, but it suffered from the defect of loss of detail and definition in many scenes, especially where there was much movement of the photographed object in a direction across the axis of the camera. This defect was fundamental in the system and could never be wholly eliminated so long as the camera must take a succession of pictures for the various colours to be rendered. The popularity of this system and of many other allied systems was on the wane. He believed, however, that the black-and-white, with all its undoubted merits and its claims to their affection, would disappear from the screens as rapidly and as completely as the "talkie" superseded the silent film. The natural colour film when it did come would involve no revolution in mechanism, in processing, or in handling. But it would, of course, call for changes in studio technique.

LONDON PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA.—*All Quiet on the Western Front.*
ASTORIA.—*Such Men are Dangerous* and *Golden Calf.*
AVENUE PAVILION.—*Journey's End.*
CAPITOL.—*The Brat* and *The Dream Waltz.*
CARLTON.—*Paramount on Parade.*
EMPIRE.—*The Girl Said No.*
KENSINGTON.—*Disraeli* and *The Delightful Rogue.*
MARBLE ARCH.—*Condemned.*
NEW GALLERY.—*Courage* and *Vengeance.*
PLAZA.—*Only the Brave* and *Roadhouse Nights.*
POLYTECHNIC.—*Across Bolivia* and *The Magic Clock.*
PRINCE EDWARD.—*Song o' My Heart.*
REGAL.—*All Quiet on the Western Front.*
STOLL.—*Disraeli* and *The Delightful Rogue.*
TIVOLI.—*Love Finds a Way* and *Loving the Ladies.*

STREATHAM ASTORIA

OPENING OF NEW CINEMA

The Streatham Astoria, the most recently completed of the large cinema theatres which are being provided in the outlying districts of London, was formally opened on Monday night by the Mayor of Wandsworth. The front elevation of the theatre to the Streatham High-road is dignified and effective; and the auditorium combines originality of decoration with luxurious comfort, perfect acoustics, and an uninterrupted view of stage and screen from every seat in the house. The general scheme of decoration is based on Egyptian traditions, and the flank walls of the circle are enriched with highly-coloured bas-reliefs.

Concealed and reflected lighting is skilfully arranged, and the main ceiling has an unusual conception. There are actually two ceilings, one above the other; the upper, illuminated by flood lights, is visible through the perforated panels of the suspended ceiling below, and the effect is spectacular but pleasing. The Astoria is equipped with the best talking apparatus; a permanent orchestra is to be maintained; and a Compton organ is installed. During the present week the films shown are *Paris*, with Jack Buchanan and Irene Bordoni, and *The Whip*. A gala stage production on Monday included numerous dancing acts, songs by Mme. Odali Careno, and turns by entertainers from the variety theatres.

The general manager of the new theatre is Mr. Charles Penley, and Mr. R. Brough-Johnson is the resident manager. Mr. E. A. Stone, the architect of the building, is the chairman of directors.

A PILGRIMAGE OF HADRIAN'S WALL

WHOLE LENGTH TO BE COVERED

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

HEXHAM, JULY 1

To-night and to-morrow Hexham is the headquarters of one portion of the large party of Hadrian's Wall enthusiasts who are taking part in a four days' pilgrimage along the whole 73 miles length of the structure, from Wallsend-on-Tyne to Bowness-on-Solway in Cumberland. This pilgrimage has been very appropriately organized by the joint efforts of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne and the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Biological Society, in a year when untoward circumstances have made necessary every possible means of awakening public opinion to the danger threatening the most imposing and the most historically valuable of all relics of the Roman occupation of Britain.

The opening day was happily favoured with ideal weather conditions. Distinguished visiting members of the party are Sir George Macdonald, of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries, Dr. Behrens, of Mainz (representing the Commission charged with similar investigations of the German boundaries of the Roman Imperial Dominion), the Rev. J. Collingwood G. Bruce, of Worplesdon, Surrey, grandson of Dr. Collingwood Bruce, the first thorough scientific investigator of the Wall and its problems; Mr. R. G. Collingwood, of Oxford, and Mr. Peers, of the London Society of Antiquaries. There is a full attendance of officers of the two northern antiquarian societies to whom the whole country is so much indebted for recent efforts in defence of the Wall.

To-day almost every piece of the Wall, the Vallum, or the forts extant and easily accessible between its eastern extremity, the fort of Segedunum at Wallsend, and the site of the Roman bridge across the North Tyne, Chollerford, 21 miles west of Newcastle, has been visited, and Mr. F. Gerald Simpson, Mr. W. Parker Brewis, and Mr. R. C. Bosanquet have shared with equal distinction the work of guides and informers. To-morrow the pilgrimage will be resumed at Chesters (Cilurnum), the site of the sixth fort on the Wall, and the home of the remarkable museum of Wall antiquities, due to the enlightened work of the late Mr. N. G. Clayton. Here Sir George Macdonald and Mr. R. G. Collingwood will be guides.

This second day's pilgrimage will extend also to Limestone Corner, to the great fort at Housesteads (Borcovicus), Peel, and Chesterholme, with its Roman milestone, the last-named place being the most promising site in Britain for the study of the *vicus* of a fort. On Thursday the exploration will be continued to Carlisle, and on Friday it will be pursued to the western seaboard.

No direct relation between the present pilgrimage and the efforts to save the Wall and Vallum, where these are threatened by modern quarrying enterprise, 33 miles west of Newcastle, has yet emerged, but we may hear something about it on the spot on Thursday. It is 24 years since a pilgrimage of the Wall was made with such thoroughness, that of 1920 having been of minor interest in comparison. Outstanding archaeological and historical problems give the study of Hadrian's Wall a living and unexhausted interest, and their solution demands the preservation of this noble relic from the damage and destruction with which it has lately been threatened. The present pilgrims owe a debt to Mr. R. G. Collingwood for an admirable 50-page illustrated handbook to the pilgrimage which he has compiled and a still greater debt to him for his introductory address last night, when he reviewed the results of excavations since the pilgrimage of 1920, and stated the questions about the Wall which cannot yet be answered with certainty.

SCARBOROUGH CHESS CONGRESS

THE EIGHTH ROUND

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

SCARBOROUGH, JULY 1

The eighth round of all tournaments in the Chess Congress was played this morning, and produced some interesting games in the Masters' Tournament.

Here Rubinstein improved his position by defeating Winter, and, as Maroczy only drew, he and Rubinstein headed the list with 5½ points each. Maroczy now appears to have the best chance of winning first prize in this event. In the British Ladies' Championship Tournament Miss Hooke gained a valuable point from Mrs. Wheelwright, and now leads with 6½ points, Miss Gilchrist and Mrs. Holloway coming next with 5½ each, while Mrs. Michell and Mrs. Wheelwright have five each. In the Major Open Tournament W. A. Fairhurst still leads with 6½ points, D. Noteboom has six, and J. A. Drewitt 5½.

The pairings and results in the eighth round of the Masters' Tournament were as follows:—

WHITE	OPENING	BLACK	RESULT
Sultan Khan	Centre Counter	Thomas	Adjourned
Michell	Alekhine's Defence	Grunfeld	Drawn
Colle	Queen's Pawn	Sergeant	Adjourned
Ahues	Queen's Pawn	Maroczy	Drawn
Yates	Caro Kann Defence	Miss Menchik	Adjourned
Rubinstein	Queen's Pawn	Winter	White won

The adjourned games from the seventh round ended as follows:—Thomas drew with Michell in 66 moves; Maroczy beat Yates in 55 moves; and Sergeant drew with Ahues.

In this morning's games Sultan Khan was in his usual attacking mood against Thomas, who kept level until late in the morning, and then yielded to the temptation of capturing an isolated pawn. The result was a position in which Sultan Khan should win easily. Michell began to drive the knight in his game against Grunfeld, but could not do any more than maintain equality.

Colle varied his usual methods against Sergeant, risking a good deal for an attack on the king's side. Sergeant met this in a manner which won him the exchange, but the ending is difficult. Ahues and Maroczy came to agreement quite early. Yates should win easily against Miss Menchik. He played the variation wherein the knights are exchanged in the early stages, and though he had to meet a fierce attack later on, his replies were more soundly calculated. Rubinstein beat Winter in 23 moves, the final battle coming on the queen's side, with Winter coming out a piece to the bad.

British Ladies' Championship, eighth round.—Mrs. Holloway beat Miss Abraham; Miss Hooke beat Mrs. Wheelwright; Mrs. Houlding beat Miss Eveling; Mrs. Michell beat Miss Harrison; Miss Gilchrist beat Miss Hutchison-Stirling. One game was adjourned. The adjourned games from the seventh round ended as follows:—Miss Hooke beat Miss Abraham; Mrs. Wheelwright beat Mrs. Houlding; Miss Harrison drew with Miss Gilchrist; Mrs. Michell beat Miss Andrews.

Major Open Tournament, eighth round.—Saunders beat Roughton; Noteboom beat Mortlock; Drewitt beat Wenman. The other three games were adjourned. The adjourned games from the seventh round ended as follows:—Roughton drew with Jackson; Fairhurst beat Watts.

From The Times of 1830

FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1830. Price 7d.

The borough of Taunton has already rushed into the arena of electioneering activity. The news of the death of the late King was brought into this town on Sunday morning at nine o'clock; and in less than half an hour afterwards General Peachy, one of the present members for this borough, arrived in his carriage and four. Between eight and nine in the evening, Mr. Bainbridge, one of the new candidates, appeared in an open carriage and four, attended by several gentlemen, and followed by a great concourse of the town's folks. Early the next morning addresses were issued by both these gentlemen, explanatory of their intentions, and they immediately proceeded to an active canvass. Another party at the same time commenced their assiduities in favour of Mr. Labouchere.—*Taunton Courier.*

PRESENTATION TO MR. W. G. GALES

At the Conservative Party Headquarters yesterday, Mr. W. G. Gales received a presentation on his retirement after 50 years' service as a political organizer for the Conservative Party. The presentation, which took the form of a set of antique chairs and an album containing the names of the subscribers, was made by Mr. J. C. C. Davidson, the retiring chairman of the party. There was also present the principal agent and a number of Mr. Gales's colleagues, including many Central Office area agents.

The Broadcasting Programmes for today and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 19

PETERBOROUGH SHOW

FIRST DAY AWARDS

NOTABLE HUNTERS AND SHIRE HORSES

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

PETERBOROUGH, JULY 1

The Peterborough Show, which opened to-day and continues to-morrow and on Thursday, is a remarkably fine exhibition of horses, cattle, and farm implements. Although in some sections there are fewer entries, the show, as a whole, is well up to the standard, and is particularly strong in hunters and Shire horses. Except for a brief shower in the early afternoon the weather was ideal, and there was a good attendance. The King, who is patron of the show, sent two exhibits from Sandringham. These were a bay Shire colt, Appleton Premier, by Heirloom, which was shown in the yearling entire colt class and was placed third; and a brown filly, Snelston Sunbeam, by Barton Fields Nulli Secundus, which was unplaced in a strong class of two-year-old Shire fillies.

The open class for mares or fillies of any age was one of the best in the Shire section. It was headed by Mr. A. Thomas Loyd's five-year-old bay mare Lockinge Ridgeway Rose, which was the supreme champion of her sex at the London Shire Show in the spring, and was also a first prize winner at Peterborough last year. The second prize in the class went to Sir Gomer Berry for his Kerry Clanish Maid, a seven-year-old by Basildon Clansman. The same exhibitor's Windrush Tulip, a four-year-old by Heirloom, was third in the two-year-old stallion class. Messrs. A. H. Clark and Son won the first prize with Moulton Primate, and in the two-year-old gelding class the leading award went to Royal Warrant, a bay shown by Mr. John Measures.

Three-year-old geldings were headed by Burton, a powerful brown horse belonging to Messrs. Mann, Crossman, and Paulin, Limited, who also got the second prize with Magnet, a bay of fine type. The class for geldings four-year-old and upwards made a remarkably good show. Bradford Grey King, exhibited by Messrs. Joseph Hanson and Sons, Limited, was placed first, and was followed in order of merit by Lancaster, a seven-year-old dark bay, and Drummer, a six-year-old brown gelding, respectively, both shown by Messrs. Mann, Crossman, and Paulin.

PRIZE FOR THE KING'S COLT

In the yearling entire colt class, in which the King's bay colt Appleton Premier was third, the leading winner was Bower Winalot, a promising bay owned by Mr. G. R. C. Foster, and the second award went to Mr. F. W. Griffin's bay colt Boro Padre. Sir Gomer Berry's Pendley Marceline, by Darley Wild Fire, headed a nice class of yearling fillies, and the same exhibitor secured the first prize for two-year-old fillies with Llyncly's Lady Love, by Basildon Clansman. He also exhibited the first-prize winner in the class for mares with foal at foot, his Pendley Rose Marie, a four-year-old by Monk's Green Friar, being placed at the head of a strong class. Three-year-old mares or fillies formed a good class, in which the Marden Unity and Marden Undine respectively, both shown by Sir Bernard Greenwell.

In the class for pairs of Shires two years old and upwards, Sir Gomer Berry's Windrush Tulip and Kerry Clanish Maid were placed first, and Mr. A. Thomas Loyd's Lockinge Ridgeway Rose and Nameless second.

The Shire Horse Society's gold medal for the best stallion or entire colt in the show was won by Moulton Primate, shown by Messrs. A. H. Clark and Son, and Mr. G. R. C. Foster's Bower Winalot was placed reserve. The Shire Horse Society's gold medal for the best mare or gelding was awarded to Mr. A. Thomas Loyd for Lockinge Ridgeway Rose, and Sir Gomer Berry's Llyncly's Lady Love was placed reserve. The winner of the Shire Horse Society's bronze medal for the best Shire-bred gelding was Burton, shown by Messrs. Mann, Crossman and Paulin. The Papyrus Challenge Cup for the best Shire mare or filly, the property of a farmer residing within a radius of 30 miles of Peterborough, was won by Mr. Alan Holm, with Tilton Jean. The champion prize for the best Shire exhibited by a farmer resident within 15 miles of Peterborough, and the Allsopp challenge cup for the best young Shire bred by a farmer, were won by Messrs. A. H. Clark and Son with Moulton Primate.

FINE HUNTER SECTION

The hunter section was of very fine quality. Messrs. T. and H. P. Ward won the leading prize in the class for brood mares capable of carrying 14 stone, and also the Hunter Improvement Society's gold medal with Nada Ross, a twelve-year-old brown mare, and in the class for mares capable of carrying up to 14 stone the first prizewinner was Redwing 7th, shown by Mrs. Philip Fleming. In the young stock classes the principal winners were Mr. H. Burges, Mr. E. D. Newman, Mr. H. Goodfellow, Mr. John Stubbs, Miss N. E. Pike, Captain J. H. Marshall, and Mr. G. Singlehurst.

The riding classes attracted great admiration. Mr. John Drage won the leading award in the class for hunters of any age carrying not less than 12st. or more than 13½st. with the well-known bay mare Diana. Mr. Victor Emanuel's Roulette was first in the class for hunters of any age carrying not less than 13½st. or more than 15st., and Lord Rosebery won the first prize in the class for hunters of any age capable of carrying 15st. with his gelding Black Magic.

Suffolk horses were represented by a small group of geldings four years old and upwards. Messrs. Wray, Sanderson, and Co., Limited, were the most successful exhibitors, following on their successes at the Lincolnshire Show. Their two Suffolk punch geldings, Briton and Pyrford Prince, were placed first and third respectively. The second prize winner was Billy, a five-year-old chestnut exhibited by Mrs. Evelyn Rich. The percherons formed a much-admired feature of the show. Five classes were provided, and these contained a number of excellent horses true to type. Messrs. Chivers and Sons, Limited, won the first awards in the classes for two-year-old stallion foals and two-year-old geldings or fillies.

CATTLE CLASSES

The cattle section was not so large as usual. Among the reasons given for the slight falling off in the entries were the present depressed state of agriculture and the imminence of the greater show of the Royal Agricultural Society. Lincoln red cattle were a feature. In the class for cows, three years old and upwards, the judges reversed a decision which was given at Skegness by placing Mr. E. S. Tansley's Beacon Hill Agnes first before Burton Jewess 5th, the Skegness winner exhibited by Messrs. John Evens and Son. Mr. Tansley also won the first prize in a class for bulls of 18 months old and upwards with Anwick Exchequer.

In the special dairy class Burton Jewess 5th, shown by Messrs. John Evens and Son, was the leading winner. The champion prize for the best dairy Shorthorn in the female classes was won by Mr. C. J. Allday with Fothering Foggathorpe. Sir Gomer Berry, Mr. G. H. Drummond, and Mr. A. L. Jessop were the most successful exhibitors of Shorthorn cattle, and the last-mentioned won the champion prize with Latton Missie 36th, a four-year-old cow. The Apethorpe Challenge Cup and the English Aberdeen Angus Cattle Association's silver medal for the best animal in the Aberdeen Angus classes were won by Mr. J. J. Cridlan with Prince Eric 5th of Maisemore.

There was a good show of pigs, particularly of the Middle White breed, and goats were also well represented.

FRENCH CHEF HONOURED

The FRENCH AMBASSADOR, M. de Fleuriau, presided at a dinner given by the Société Culinaire Française de Secours Mutuels de Londres at the Restaurant Frascati on Monday night in honour of their president, M. E. Herbodeau, the well-known chef of the Carlton Hotel, who has recently been awarded the decoration of Chevalier of the Legion d'Honneur by the French Government. M. Herbodeau, who has been in London for 30 years, has always been an active worker for the French Culinary Society, which assists French people who are in need in this country as well as acting as an employment registry office. He has already been made a Knight of the Merité Agricole and an officer of the Order of Nichan Iftikar of Tunis. The FRENCH AMBASSADOR spoke appreciatively of the work their guest had done for the French colony and French cooks in London. He was an artist in his profession, and the decoration he had received had been awarded for his devotion to his colleagues in London. M. J. LOUSTALOT and M. P. BOETTIGER proposed the toast of M. HERBODEAU, who responded.

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Conductor—JOHN BARBIROLLI.
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Ella Bailey, Tamara Beltacchi, Nadia Kovaceva, Jose Malone, Edith Mason; Fernando Autori, Aristide Baracchi, Philip Bertram, John Brownlee, Luigi Cilla, Angelo Minghetti, Michele Sampieri.
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ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15.
Matinées, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
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With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.
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"One of the finest plays in London." Last 5 Perfs.

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
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THE SILENT WITNESS
MARIE LOHR. MALCOLM KEEN.
The Old Bailey trial that is thrilling all London.

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"NINE TILL SIX."
A Play by Aimée and Philip Stuart.

DALY'S. EVENINGS, at 8.30. Gerr. 0201.
THE COMMAND TO LOVE.
Yvonne Arnaud Ronald Squire Isobel Elsom
Matinées, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.30.

DOMINION, Tottenham Court-rd. Mus. 2176.
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15. Mats., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
THE ROMANTIC MUSICAL COMEDY.
SILVER WINGS.
HARRY WELCHMAN LUPINO LANE
DENNIS HOEY DONALD MATHER
DESIREE ELLINGER EMMA HAIG
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. 2s. to 8s. 6d., PLUS TAX.

DRURY LANE. (Temple Bar 7171.)
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
DENNIS KING in
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS."
A ROMANTIC MUSICAL PLAY.

DUCHESS, Aldwych. (Tem. 6888.) Pop. Prices.
EVGS., 8.30. Mats., Wed., Thurs., 2.30. (LAST WEEK).
THE PLOUGH AND THE STARS.
Sara Allgood. Maire O'Neill. Arthur Sinclair.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Tem. Bar 5122.
TO-DAY, 2.30. EVGS., 8.30. MON. & WED., 2.30.
In association with Willhut., Ltd.,
Famous Players Guild, Ltd., presents
THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN.
By Walter Hackett.
MARION LORNE. C. AUBREY SMITH.
CATHLEEN NESBITT. GEORGE TULLY.

GAIETY. (Tem. 6991.) NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Matinées TUESDAY and FRIDAY, 2.30.
"THE LOVE RACE."
STANLEY LUPINO, LADDIE CLIFF,
MADGE ELLIOTT, CYRIL RITCHARD, Connie Emerald.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
Matinées, THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
RENEE KELLY in
"ALMOST A HONEYMOON."
THE DARING BUT REALLY FUNNY FARCE.

GLOBE. Gerrard 8724.
Charles B. Cochran's and Maurice Browne's
INTERNATIONAL SEASON.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats., Tues., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
THE JAPANESE PLAYERS,
Including TOKUJIRO TSUTSUI.

GRAFTON, Tottenham Court-road.
ANNAJANSKA.
By GEORGE BERNARD SHAW.
And UNUSUAL VARIETY. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
WED., FRI., 2.30. Museum 1424. Cafe opens 6.30.

HAYMARKET. Regent 6030.
TO-DAY, 2.30 and 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.
ANNIVERSARY PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT.

HIPPODROME, London. (Gerr. 0648.)
EVGS., 8.15. Mats., Wed., Thurs., and Sats., 2.30.
Herbert Clayton and Jack Waller in Association with Moss' Empires, Ltd., present
BOBBY HOWES
In a New Musical Comedy.
"SONS O' GUNS,"
with ROBERT HALE and MIREILLE PERREY, &c.

HIS MAJESTY'S.
Proprietor: Joseph Benson. Licensee: W. C. Gaunt.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats. TO-DAY and SAT., 2.30.
400TH PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S Production
"BITTER SWEET."
An Operette by NOEL COWARD.

LITTLE. (Tem. 6501.) To-morrow, at 9.
MARY NEWCOMB in
JEALOUSY.
Mats., Tues. and Sat., at 2.30. First Mat., Sat.

LONDON PAVILION. 8.15. Tues., Th., 2.30.
CHARLES B.
COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE.
"MR. COCHRAN'S BEST REVUE."—*Daily Mail.*

LYCEUM. TEMPLE BAR 7617.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., Weds. and Thurs., at 2.30.
A JULIAN WYLIE Musical Production.
"HERE COMES THE BRIDE."
CLIFFORD MOLLISON EDMUND GWENN
JEAN COLIN RICHARD DOLMAN
Vera Bryer, Maria Minetti, Albert Brouett.
Howell, Harger, and Naldi.
SEATS BOOKABLE from 3s. (Unres., 3s. 2s. & 1s.)

LYRIC. POPULAR PRICES. Ger. 3686.
TO-DAY, at 2.30. TO-NIGHT, at 8.15.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
"LILAC TIME."
A Play with Music by FRANZ SCHUBERT.

LYRIC, Hammersmith. Riverside 3012.
TO-DAY, 2.45, EVGS., 8.45. LAST 6 PERFORMANCES
A SEASON OF BALLET.
KARSAVINA and THE MARIE RAMBERT DANCERS.
Mats., To-day & Saturday, 2.45.

LYRIC, Hammersmith. Mon. next, at 8.30.
(Subsequently 8.40.) First Matinée, July 12, at 2.30.
Nigel Playfair presents
THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST.
By Oscar Wilde.
John Gielgud, Mabel Terry-Lewis, Jean Cadell.

NEW. (Tem. 3878.) To-night, 8.30, subs., 8.45.
SACHA GUITRY'S Comedy,
"DÉSIRÉ."
Adapted by John Leslie Frith.
OWEN NARES. JEANNE DE CASALIS.
First Mat., Tues., July 8, and every Tues., Thurs., 2.30

PLAYHOUSE. Evgs., 8.30. Ger. 5162.
GLADYS COOPER and
GERALD du MAURIER
in *"CYNARA."*
By H. M. Harwood and R. Gore Browne.
CELIA JOHNSON.
ANN TODD. DORICE FORDRED.
CAMPBELL GULLAN.
Mats., Wednesday and Thursday, at 2.30.

PRINCE OF WALES. Gerrard 7482.
Proprietor: Tonie Bruce. Lessee: Andre Charlot.
MAURICE BROWNE presents
"BADGER'S GREEN."
A New Play by R. C. Sherriff.
With HORACE HODGES.
EVGS., at 8.30. Mats., Tues. & Thurs., 2.30.
"A LITTLE MASTERPIECE."—*Evening News.*

PRINCES. Temple Bar 3633.
A WARM CORNER.
NIGHTLY, 8.30. Mats., Wed. & Thurs., 2.30.
HEATHER THATCHER. AUSTIN MELFORD.
CONNIE EDISS. L

Imperial and Foreign News

A FIRM HAND IN SPAIN

THE FUTURE OF THE CORTES

(FROM OUR MADRID CORRESPONDENT)

The taciturn but quick-witted General Berenguer has a firm grip on the situation in Spain. During the 18 weeks he has been in office he has poured a quantity of the oil of tact on troubled waters, and where oil would not suffice he has used the police and the censorship as unhesitatingly as the Dictator.

In spite of sporadic outbreaks—students' affairs in Madrid, the rowdy demonstration for the reopening of the gambling saloons at the Casino at San Sebastian, the attacks on religious processions in three different provincial towns, and the agrarian riot at Palencia, in all of which the police intervened and some blood was shed—Spain has an air of tranquillity. That she should be emerging from the Dictatorship without more disorder is surprising and a cause for congratulation.

Little progress, however, has been made towards a solution of the political deadlock. General Berenguer has twice felt obliged to forbid political propaganda. The passiveness with which the nation accepts Government interventions and the ease with which the censorship copes with its task of preventing the expression of public opinion (nearly seven years' practice has made it perhaps the most expert organization of its kind in Europe) recently induced General Berenguer at Barcelona to make the innocent statement that the Marqués de Estella used to make in declaring that "Spain is the freest country in the world."

General Marzo, the Home Minister, also imitates his predecessor General Martinez Anido (now on the Reserve List and the favourite candidate of those who believe a second Dictatorship to be inevitable) by issuing the almost daily bulletin: "Perfect tranquillity exists throughout the country." Why not then leave well alone? Or are the authorities expecting something different and wishing to show the country how successfully vigilant they have been?

THE DELAYED ELECTIONS

General Berenguer will not always imitate the ostrich, except perhaps to delude his adversaries, but it is possible that his success in maintaining law and order and in keeping the wheels of Government turning may induce him to be persuaded to maintain the *status quo* indefinitely. It would be dangerous thus to shelve problems that must eventually be faced.

General Berenguer is pledged to summon a Parliament. But the manner in which he is approaching this duty shows either a Machiavellian cleverness in provoking a situation that will defer the convocation of a Cortes or else a remarkable innocence of political and constitutional procedure, as well as of the demands of the nation. If the people clamour for a Cortes they presumably want it as a means of free expression. They desire to elect their representatives with as little outside interference as possible. In normal times elections to the Cortes presuppose municipal and provincial council elections before the final contest, so that the people may have the guarantee of municipal and provincial authorities elected by themselves in office at the decisive moment. Under the present régime the mayors of all towns of over 5,000 inhabitants are nominees of the Government, and General Berenguer proposes to call a General Election as soon as the census is ready, without holding preliminary municipal or provincial elections.

General Berenguer is being accused of wanting to hold a General Election in this irregular manner because he sees advantages for the Government in doing so. The present strong feeling of opposition to Government begotten by the long years of dictatorship, fosters this accusation, though it is not likely that General Berenguer would be led to make the sad mistake of attempting to pack the elections, no matter how much some old politicians would like to see such practices resumed. The alternative of postponing the elections until new municipal and provincial elections had been held—which, since the census will not be finished until November, would put them off until the spring of 1931—also rouses much popular indignation.

A GRANDEE'S PROPOSAL

A second alternative has been recently suggested by the Duke de Baena, a grandee, and is believed to have the support of Count Romanones. It is simply to dispense with a new General Election altogether and to convoke the Cortes which the Marqués de Estella dissolved, merely filling up the gaps in its ranks caused by deaths. The legal mandate of that Cortes expired in 1928, and the constitutional purpose of new elections would be to give the nation fresh spokesmen on the supposition that every six years opinion in the country changes. The Duke de Baena's proposal has therefore provoked some indignation.

A point much discussed is whether the Parliament would be a constituent or an ordinary Cortes. Public opinion takes little heed of this point, but it is weighing heavily on the minds of some statesmen. On the one hand, all Cortes are constituent inasmuch as they can proclaim themselves competent to deal with a reform of the Constitution, the sovereignty of the people being indisputable. But the elections would be fought on a more definite, cleaner issue, were the constituent character of the Cortes made clear to the electorate from the beginning.

In the case of a *Cortes Ordinarias* the doctrine of the inviolability of the Crown becomes operative, so that the Cabinet on its Blue Bench and the Speakers at their presiding desks are by duty bound to do all they can to prevent discussion of the moderating power and stop any incrimination of the Crown. In the circumstances this would be well-nigh impossible because the action of the King was constantly involved in the deeds of the Dictator, and nothing would be able to prevent the Cortes from ruthlessly examining and discussing the Dictatorship.

In a constituent Cortes the King's supporters would certainly be numerous and enthusiastic. But in an ordinary Cortes the King's case could not be supported. It would have to be taken for granted, as it were, that there was no case either for or against, which in the actual state of affairs would be absurd, seeing what a tempest of controversy rages round King Alfonso's actions. There is no reason to doubt that the nation is as conservative and as monarchist as it has time and again shown itself to be in history. What are all these idle tales that the King is afraid of his people? They can best be exploded by a remark of the King himself. "Let the people have their way. I am not afraid of their verdict." A gallant attitude still goes a long way in Spain.

The years of the Dictatorship were certainly years of trial for the nation, and the present is therefore a moment for free expression "if ever the sovereign rights of the people are to be restored." All the impatience of years of waiting and the bitterness of mistrust are pent up in this exclamation which one hears among Liberals and Conservatives and among large numbers of citizens who apparently do not know which way to turn. To revive the Cortes of 1923 would be to offer further violence to the Constitution, although—and this is Count Romanones's argument—not more so than to hold a General Election without the preliminary municipal and provincial elections.

Thus General Berenguer is coming to be regarded more and more as merely an attenuated prolongation of the Dictatorship. Until he supports the good intentions he expresses with unequivocal deeds the people will continue to distrust him. He is not, however, a person to be hurried. "One thing at a time" is his motto, and he has recently been occupied with the claims of Catalonia. The repeal of the Dictatorial Decree prohibiting such regionalist liberties as local flags, songs, and dances is admittedly a step in the direction of conciliation, though only a small beginning.

STRIKES IN SPAIN

SITUATION EASIER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, JULY 1

The labour situation is easier to-day. At Granada the strikers have returned to work, and the Governor has promised to liberate 10 of the many arrested men. At Huelva and Saragossa timely precautions on the part of the authorities have prevented general strikes from being declared. At Bilbao the leader of the Communists has been arrested. Leaflets secretly circulated among the workmen at Santander, urging them to join in a general strike, have had practically no effect, only 17 men having come out. These reports show that there is a widely organized movement, which, happily, so far, has not met with much success.

The union of general workers, affiliated to the Socialist Party whose headquarters are in Madrid, disclaims any share in the movement, and has issued a circular to all Socialist associations to preserve discipline and await instructions before joining in any strike.

THE KURDISH RAIDS INTO TURKEY

PROBABLE PROTEST TO PERSIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 1

This morning the official *Milliet* published a long and obviously inspired article concerning the disorders in the north-eastern part of Turkish Kurdistan. The article says:—

These disorders are constantly occurring, as armed brigands from Persia are continually crossing the frontier, attacking and pillaging our villages and carrying off cattle. The recent disorders have been on a bigger scale than usual, and the Government has acted wisely in taking strong measures. It must be asked why the Persian Government tolerates the presence of these bands of brigands in its territory and does not stop them from crossing the frontier. If a State which claims to have a political and military existence is unable to exercise its authority over bands and tribes which make raids into its neighbour's territory, then one can rightly question the force of authority in this State. These bands do not content themselves with pillaging, they have attacked us, and forced the villagers to join them. Further, it is learned that bands of hundreds of horsemen are trying to organize a reactionary movement. This is proved by documents which have been seized. All these movements will certainly be repressed and will not find an echo in other parts of Turkey.

Meanwhile, it seems that the fighting in the Bayezid region has been of a serious nature and that many Kurds and Turkish soldiers have been taken prisoners. At least one Turkish military aeroplane has been shot down by the Kurds. There is no doubt the Government will deal summarily with all the elements concerned in these disorders, and it is also likely that a strong diplomatic protest will be made to the Persian Government.

THE WAILING WALL IN JERUSALEM

EVIDENCE FOR THE JEWS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JERUSALEM, JULY 1

At the third day's session of the Wailing Wall Commission, counsel for the Jews produced three witnesses.

The first was a Bokharali Jew, Mr. Zion Zaharoff, who has been here since 1887. He said that he could remember the use of benches in front of the Wailing Wall without any interference on the part of the Moslem authorities, that he himself had given money towards providing such benches as well as for service books, that he had given a Scroll of the Law, adorned with silver pomegranates, which had been used at congregational worship in front of the Wailing Wall, that the Shofar (ram's horn) had been blown at the New Year ceremonies, and that even the rite of circumcision had been performed there.

The second witness, Mr. Chaim Solomon, till recently the Deputy Mayor of Jerusalem, who has been a regular frequenter of the Wailing Wall since childhood, remembered the use of a protective awning by Jewish worshippers, as well as a screen for separating the sexes.

The third witness, a Christian, Mr. Richard Hughes, a British subject who has resided for 38 years in Jerusalem, testified to the use by the Jews of benches and certain ritual objects during their congregational worship on Fridays and Saturdays in front of the Wailing Wall and said that until last year he had never heard that the Moslems attached any particular sanctity to the Wall.

At the fourth day's session counsel for the Arabs sought to prove that Jews went to the Wall only for private and haphazard devotions, whereas Jewish witnesses were produced to prove that the usages there on Sabbaths and holy days did not differ from the organized services in synagogues. Rabbi Abraham Schorr, head of the religious court, the Chassidim, produced correspondence dated in 1921 showing that the Government authorities then regarded the question of having a screen during congregational worship at the Wall as being entirely within the competence of the Grand Rabbinate of Jerusalem. Rabbi Benzion Uzziel of Jaffa also gave evidence. The session concluded with the exhibition of a cinema film produced in 1911 depicting a thronged scene at the Wailing Wall and showing the presence of a bench.

The High Commissioner, Sir John Chancellor, left yesterday for England on leave.

UNREST IN MEXICO

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JULY 1

The Mexican Government has arrested in Guadalajara several persons who are charged with subversive activities in planning a coup similar to that carried out in Chihuahua a week ago.

In Chihuahua a body of insurgents seized the State palace, deposed the Governor, General Almada, and elected Señor Manuel Estrada in his place. In a clash between insurgents and troops sent from Torreon to restore order about 20 persons were killed or wounded. A Government commission sent to investigate the situation reported in favour of General Almada, and he was restored to office.

The final report of the commissioners appointed to delimitate the boundary between the British and French mandated territories in TOGOLAND is issued as a White Paper (Cmd. 3611, price 1s.). The delimitation took place between January, 1927, and October, 1929, to execute an agreement come to in 1919. There is no map. Another White Paper (Cmd. 3612, price 3d.), also without map, defines the boundary between British and French Cameroons.

THE RHINELAND EVACUATION

REJOICINGS IN BERLIN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JULY 1

The celebrations of the liberation of the Rhineland began here this morning with two military thanksgiving services in the Evangelical and Roman Catholic garrison churches. At 11.30 a battery of field howitzers fired a salute of 21 guns in the Lustgarten. General Heye, the Chief of Army Direction, was present. The great square was quickly packed with people and traffic on Unter den Linden was at a standstill. At noon all the church bells rang. Flags were flown from all public and many private buildings, and from the municipal tramcars and motor-omnibuses.

All day long there was a stream of visitors to the grave of Herr Stresemann in the Luisenstädtische cemetery. After attending one of the garrison church services Dr. Brüning, the Chancellor, went to the cemetery and laid on the grave a wreath of oak leaves bound in black, red, and gold from the Government of the Reich. A deputation from the Foreign Office, headed by the new Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Dr. von Bülow, also deposited a wreath. Herr Curtius, the Foreign Minister, who was a close personal friend of the statesman, had made his pilgrimage alone yesterday evening, and spoke of it with emotion when, this morning, he unveiled a bust of Herr Stresemann in the Ambassadors' reception-room at the Wilhelmstrasse. Dr. Wirth, Minister of the Interior, who, as Minister for Occupied Territory, was closely associated with Herr Stresemann in the later stages of the evacuation negotiations, sent a large wreath inscribed "On the day of the liberation of the Rhineland."

ANTI-SEPARATIST RIOTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

FRANKFURT, JULY 1

In the early hours of this morning there were riots at Kaiserslautern, in the Bavarian Palatinate, directed against people who had played an active part in the Separatist movement during the French occupation. In four cases the shops and business premises of former Separatists were wrecked by a crowd and their contents thrown into the streets. The police and fire brigade with their hose finally succeeded in restoring order and preventing further destruction.

Posters which I saw at Mainz yesterday, bearing the names of former Separatists and asking them where they would go after the departure of the French, reveal the strong feeling against such people in the city, where, as I have been informed, Separatists have been threatened and have applied to the local authorities for protection.

FRENCH TRIBUTE TO RHINE ARMY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JULY 1

General Guillaumat, the General Officer Commanding the French Army of the Rhine, and M. Tirard, the President of the Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission, arrived in Paris this morning. M. Maginot, Minister of War, has addressed the following communication to General Guillaumat:—

The French Army of the Rhine has just returned to the national territory. As a guarantee for the execution of treaties it has for 12 years, often in the face of serious difficulties, vigilantly fulfilled its mission. By its worth and spirit of discipline it has given proof there of consistent military virtue. By the correctness of its attitude it has remained faithful to French tradition. The return to French territory has been achieved with a dignity and an orderliness that reflect the greatest credit on those concerned. In the name of the Government I send the gratitude of the nation.

M. Briand, the Foreign Minister, yesterday sent a telegram to M. Tirard expressing the satisfaction and gratitude of the Government "at the conscientious and tactful way in which you have discharged a heavy and often delicate task."

GERMAN COAL EXPORTS

RAILWAY RATES REDUCED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JULY 1

As from to-day a further conditional reduction of freight rates for German export coal comes into force on the German railways. The German railway company, which recently increased its rates for many other commodities, has announced this reduction for the "mitigation of the present marketing difficulties of the German coal industry."

The new rates apply to coal exported from Germany *via* German ports and the Danish-German frontier, and, to the extent to which they are really effective, are calculated to strengthen German coal exporters in the struggle with Great Britain and Poland for the Scandinavian markets. For a number of reasons it is difficult to estimate the effects of the measure, which are unlikely to be as startling as might be thought, but in the present acute state of competition in Scandinavia, and after the recent breakdown of Anglo-German negotiations for a partial understanding in that area, every reinforcement is bound to be a matter of concern.

The reductions work out at between two and five marks a ton, and the Silesian, rather than the Ruhr, coalfields will benefit. The reduced rates are to apply only to shipments in excess of a quota, which is understood to be fixed on the basis of the 1928-29 exports. In the Ruhr it is claimed that virtually no advantage will accrue, as that area exported 127,200 tons by the routes in question in that rather favourable year.

Silesia, on the other hand, which has not hitherto exported by rail, will benefit by the reduction on the first ton exported through Stettin to the Scandinavian market. The reductions do, indeed, appear to have been made principally for Silesia, which undoubtedly needed assistance, and will need it more if, and when, the Polish-German trade treaty, with its Polish coal export quota to Germany, is ratified. Other reductions, averaging some 50 pfennigs a ton, are also made for exports from the Ruhr, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Central German lignite areas through Dutch and Belgian ports. Apart from local inequalities, German exports to Scandinavia, as a whole, are bound to benefit.

THE TRANS-PERSIAN RAILWAY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JULY 1

It is understood that since the cancellation of the Persian Government's contract with a German-American syndicate, supported by British and French firms, for the construction of a railway from the Persian Gulf to the Caspian, negotiations have been opened with a German syndicate for the completion of the northern section of the line.

This syndicate consists of the same firms, Julius Berger, Philipp Holzmann, and the Siemens Bau-Union, which formed the German group of the international syndicate and were already at work on that section.

It was stated here at the time of the cancellation that the difficulties were understood to have arisen with the American group with which the British and French firms were associated, and it was indicated that the denunciation of the whole contract by the Persians was regarded as little more than a formality and that the German work on the railway was not expected to be suspended for long, if at all.

SOVIET INTEREST IN PALESTINE

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

(FROM OUR RIGA CORRESPONDENT)

Palestine is clearly arousing interest and attention in Moscow, where the Third International appears determined to make what profit it can from recent events. On June 22 *Pravda* published under the headlines, "The sections of the Comintern verify their work: Arabization plus Bolshevization," a contribution from its correspondent "A. M." at Haifa which indicates that the Communist organization has received orders from the headquarters of the Moscow International to "Arabize" Palestinian Communism as rapidly as possible and to attract the Arab peasantry, who are, however, to submit to "the hegemony of the working class."

After describing the circumstances of the meeting at "the end of May" of 27 comrades in an amplified Plenary Conference of the Central Committee of the party in Palestine, *Pravda's* correspondent continues:—

The composition of the conference, which was attended by a large number of Arab delegates, is in itself a living illustration of the successes of the new course of the party, the course of "Arabization." The conference took place in very difficult conditions for the party. During the whole 10 years of English dominion, Palestine has not experienced so many political arrests and trials as during the last few months, following the riots of last August. New detachments of troops have been thrown into the country. The police cadres have been reinforced. For the "reorganization" of police rule in Palestine a special order was sent to summon Major Doubigin (*sic*), an old police dog with decades of service behind him in the Colonial police. Many arrests and trials took place; dozens of death sentences were passed. At the same time, social-imperialism strengthened its ties with the nationalist Arab *bourgeoisie* against the revolutionary movement.

The English Parliamentary Commission which investigated the August rising draws clearly anti-Zionist conclusions in its report. Soon after publishing the report of this Commission, the "Labour" Government created a new Commission—specially to investigate the question of what influence Zionist colonization had on the agrarian system of the country. At the same time it prohibited Zionist immigration. These acts are being used by social-imperialism and its hangers-on for the purpose of inflaming national hatred among the toilers. The Zionists have started a campaign of protest, striving to deflect Jewish workers from the class path into the path of national struggle. But at the same time at the other pole the mobilization of the forces of revolution is going on. The peasant partisan movement is growing.

It was in these complicated and strained circumstances, rich in events, that the Plenary Conference of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Palestine assembled in May. In the centre of all the political questions which were subjected to consideration at the conference was the peasant problem.

The conference clearly established the fact that the only true path to the leadership of the peasant movement was the Arabization of the party. Right-wing elements tried to interpret Arabization as a slackening of the pace of Bolshevization. But the conference resolutely opposed this attitude by declaring that only Arabization plus Bolshevization would in the sum total give a fighting mass-section of the Comintern in Palestine. The conference set a firm course for developing class warfare, for attracting into the party broad strata of the Arab proletariat, for the conquest of hegemony in the peasant movement, for the creation of a unified international front of toiling Arabs and Jews directed against reaction, which is rearing its head against the inflaming of national hatred and against the ever-growing White terror.

DOMINION DAY IN CANADA

THE ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, JULY 1

Dominion Day—the sixty-third anniversary of the establishment of confederation—is being celebrated throughout Canada as a general holiday.

Midsummer finds the Canadian people feeling a certain amount of temporary anxiety about the immediate economic outlook. The fortunes of Western grain crops are by no means assured, several basic industries (like mining and newsprint manufacture) are struggling with difficulties; business is experiencing a substantial shrinkage compared with a year ago; unemployment is of more serious dimensions than in any summer since the War; and stock markets have during last month had a sharp slump in sympathy with New York.

There is particular apprehension about the future of the West as a grain-growing region in view of the severely restrictionist policies against wheat imports recently adopted by a number of European countries. The flow of immigrants has been much reduced during the first half of the year, but in view of the employment situation this is a fortunate circumstance. The election campaign has settled down into a humdrum affair, and in general the voters, many of whom are preoccupied with the fate of their crops or stocks, remain singularly apathetic towards the activities of politicians.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WINNIPEG, JULY 1

Mr. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, in a message issued here to-day, said Dominion Day this year would be regarded by future historians as a landmark in the nation's progress, signalized as it was by the return to the western provinces of their natural resources and by the removal of the economic disabilities of the eastern maritime provinces. He predicted that the coming years would bring an even greater development than ever. To-day Mr. King attended the Manitoba provincial exhibition at Brandon and addressed a political meeting in the evening.

A RUSSIAN BISHOP'S DISMISSAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JUNE 30

A representative meeting of members of the Russian Church held here yesterday passed a resolution calling upon the Metropolitan Evlogie to disregard the order for his dismissal from the post of Supreme Bishop of the Russian Church outside Russia and representative of the Patriarchate of Russia, given in Moscow on June 11 by the Metropolitan Sergius.

The recommendation of the meeting was based on the grounds that the dismissal is uncanonical, as only a full court of Bishops has the power of revoking such an appointment and because the Metropolitan Evlogie was not there to defend himself. In passing the resolution the assembly was careful to add that no disrespect to the Metropolitan Sergius was implied, as he had undoubtedly been coerced into the decision.

The order of dismissal was made mainly on the score that the Metropolitan Evlogie had conducted a requiem service for the engineer Mekk and others shot by the Bolshevists, and because of his participation in the Day of Prayer for victims of Soviet religious persecution recently held in Great Britain.

THE AUSTRALIAN CABINET

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, JULY 1

During Mr. Scullin's absence at the Imperial Conference Mr. Theodore will act as Prime Minister. Other temporary changes are Mr. Daly to act as Attorney-General, Mr. Forde as Minister for Markets and Transport, and Mr. Beasley, Industry and External Affairs. Mr. Scullin and Mr. Moloney will leave in the steamer Orama in August, and Mr. Brennan will leave for Geneva in the middle of July.

M. TARDIEU AND WAR PENSIONS

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JULY 1

In the early hours of this morning M. Tardieu applied the closure to a long debate on a question affecting pensions for the relatives of former combatants by demanding a vote of confidence. There voted for the Government 324 Deputies and against 265, a Government majority of 59.

The discussion arose out of a proposal put forward in the report on the June Vote on Account to extend the pension accorded to the widowed mother of a former combatant to the widower-father. The Minister of the Budget objected to the proposal on the ground that it would add another 155,000,000f. to the service of the recurrent debt, which was already 9,000,000,000f., equivalent to one-fifth of the Budget. The Socialists, however, insisted, and secured the retention of the vote. The Senate in turn resisted the Socialists' amendment, whereupon M. Tardieu adopted a firm stand, declaring that the Budget Minister had the fullest support of the Cabinet. While admitting that his personal sympathies were with the claims of the relatives of former combatants, he insisted that his first care must be a balanced Budget, and he added that if the proposal were restored to the Vote on Account the present Government would refuse to continue to act.

After the division had been taken the Vote on Account was returned to the Senate, which confirmed the decision of the Chamber. The result is considered to be a fresh triumph for M. Tardieu.

AN AIR TRIP OVER ICELAND

A WONDERFUL SPECTACLE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

H.M. FLYING-BOAT S 1264, OVER FAXAFLOI, ICELAND, JULY 1

We are returning to Reykjavik after a wonderful flight along the shore of Faxe Bay to the great 4,700ft. snow-capped peak of Snaefells, which is almost at the extremity of the mountainous peninsula on the northern side of Faxe Bay. At altitudes between 2,500ft. and 5,000ft. we have passed over an archipelago of little islands interspaced with channels of wonderful blue-green water.

Next we passed over a lava plain dotted with lakes of all sizes, varying from one mile long to tiny pools. A few isolated farms were each in a little oasis of green, otherwise there was dull grey-green lava and coarse herbage. We saw a few brown and grey ribbons, which were roads, but the country was mostly utterly barren and unhabitated. Next we came upon range upon range of mountains, some a wonderful blue, others dappled with snow, but all of wonderful colouring. Then we went over a sea of cloud, looking like rippled silk, with here and there chasms through which we saw the mountain sides flecked with puffs of mist. The great snow-capped peak of Snaefells Jokull was a most spectacular object, as also were the cone-shaped upheavals of rusty red, which represented old eruptions. We passed over the crater, which looked of new formation. To be seen properly, Iceland must be viewed from the air.

H.M.S. Rodney gives an "At Home" this afternoon to 400 people, and this evening the Captain and officers of the Rodney attend an "At Home" in the Niels Juel given by the King and Queen of Iceland and Denmark. The Rodney sails for home at midnight, and expects to reach Holyhead on Saturday morning.

The races between H.M.S. Rodney and the Swedish battleship Oscar II., pulled by junior officers in gigs and seamen in cutters, were held yesterday off Reykjavik, and were both won by the Swedes.

AUSTRALIAN FINANCES

SIR OTTO NIEMEYER'S VISIT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ADELAIDE, JUNE 30

A stir has been caused in financial circles by a telegram stating that Sir Otto Niemeyer's visit is connected with a proposal to restrict foreign borrowing.

Commenting on this report, Mr. Hill, the Premier of South Australia, said he would not like to think that Australia would have to find her own loan money for three years, but at present the position was that the local market was the only course. Australia had got to realize that she was thrown on her own resources entirely, and the difficulty was intensified by the accumulated deficits in London and similar huge totals in Australia. Australian Governments could only improve the London credit by straightening out their finances and meeting the adverse trade balance. The South Australian deficit in the next financial year would probably amount to £3,000,000 unless the position was substantially changed, and the Commonwealth Bank had now intimated that the Government was not allowed to increase the existing overdraft either in Australia or in London. The total overdraft was now approximately £3,000,000.

Mr. Hill urged that all Australian Governments should adopt a common financial policy, and warned them that Sir Otto Niemeyer was coming to advise them to put their house in order. It was regrettable that the Commonwealth Government was not tackling the position and was apparently unable to make the whole Labour Party realize the critical position. It was most important at the present juncture to avoid a political crisis. Sir Otto Niemeyer's advice on behalf of the Bank of England would have such tremendous political weight that it could hardly be thought that any political party dare refuse it.

STREET NOISES IN ROME

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, JULY 1

The Governor of Rome has forbidden shopkeepers to employ loud-speakers, gramophones, or other instruments for the reproduction of sounds of any sort in order to attract the attention of passers-by. This regulation has been hailed with general satisfaction. When at the beginning of this year the trams were banished from the centre of Rome it was boasted that their disappearance would create a "zone of silence."

This ambition has not been realized, and it is to be hoped that the Governor of Rome may now turn his attention to the incessant horn-blowing by drivers of motor-cars of all sorts, or otherwise the frequent complaints that one hears from foreign visitors and natives alike must end by giving the city an unenviable reputation for wanton noisiness.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF BOLIVIA

The following telegram has been received by the Bolivian Legation in London from the Military Directory in La Paz:—

Peace and quiet have been restored throughout the country as a result of the victorious military movement against the Government of the Council of Ministers. A military provisional Government has been formed to carry on the functions of the Executive as follows:—General Carlos Blanco Galindo; Colonels Filiberto Osorio, José L. Lanza, and Oscar Mariaca Pando; Lieutenant-Colonels Emilio Gonzales Quint and Bernardino Bilbao.

DEEP-SEA DIVING RECORD

SCIENTISTS' DESCENT IN STEEL SPHERE

(FROM OUR BERMUDA CORRESPONDENT)

Two American scientists, working from Nonsuch Island, have just penetrated in a steel sphere to a depth of 1,426ft., or nearly five times as much as the previous low-depth record for diving with any kind of apparatus.

Dr. William Beebe, head of the Bermuda Oceanographic Expedition of the New York Zoological Society, and Mr. Otis Barton, of the American Museum, New York, were the explorers and were "battened down" in a steel sphere, with an internal diameter of 57 inches and several inches thick, fitted with fused quartz observation windows, a telephone to communicate with the tug from which it was lowered, and equipment to keep the air pure—oxygen tanks for supply, and a quantity of sodium to interact with and render harmless the carbon di-oxide exhaled.

The weight of the sphere is 5,400lb., and as it was lowered in calm water five miles off the islands, where there are no known currents, either surface or submarine, there can be little or no doubt that it descended vertically in a straight line, and that the length of cable paid out represents the actual depth reached. The sphere was specially constructed in the United States to the order of Mr. Barton, who financed the experiment after working on the plan for over a year with Dr. Beebe.

When the two scientists had been made fast, the sphere was lowered at a fair speed from the deck of the tug into the water, which has a depth at this point of about 800 fathoms. A calibrated meter attached to the winch registered 1,426ft. when Mr. Barton, who was in charge of the telephone, gave word to stop. A counter-check, obtained by marking off the cable in 100ft. lengths, showed 1,428ft., or an experimental error of less than 0.15 per cent.

At this depth the water above the sphere exerts a pressure of 652lb. to the square inch, or over 43 atmospheres, and the actual weight of the water on the sphere would be about 3,100 tons. The sphere showed no sign of failing to withstand the terrific strain imposed upon it, and the men below reported that they felt no discomfort whatever. All that Mr. Barton said on the telephone was clearly heard on the deck of the tug by Miss Gloria Hollister, another member of Dr. Beebe's expedition, and readily taken down.

At this depth most of the light from the sun had been cut off by the intervening water, only the rays at the blue-violet end of the spectrum penetrating. At a depth of 1,000 metres, or a little more than twice the depth attained in this attempt, only the extreme violet rays persist, and between 1,000 and 1,700 metres all light rays are cut off. Dr. Beebe stated after his descent that the elimination of the middle and red end of the spectrum left an intense and seemingly brilliant blue light, quite strong enough for fairly easy observation of the fish that came past the windows, but useless for reading the gauges on the oxygen tanks, as it did not seem to reflect readily.

The fish that live at this depth are usually caught only on expeditions such as the famous voyage of the Challenger, and, more recently, the voyage of the steam yacht Arcturus, and although several thousands of them have been caught by the expedition at Nonsuch Island, Bermuda, in nets trailed from a tug at depths up to 800 fathoms, they are so unfamiliar that it was not found possible to identify them by a casual observation. The specimens that presented themselves most readily, however, all belonged to the extraordinary class which Dr. Beebe has been so successful in catching during his two years' work at Nonsuch—fish which carry their own lighting systems, built on an infinite variety of different patterns, but all depending on two organic chemical compounds, luciferin and luciferase, of which little is so far known.

Telegrams in Brief

An exhibition of British railway posters is being held in GENEVA.

The annual convention of the American Zionist organization at CLEVELAND, Ohio, met on Sunday.

Two Turks were arrested in MARSEILLES yesterday. They are supposed to be connected with the consignments of narcotic drugs which have recently been seized there.—*Reuter.*

M. Charles Rist, who has been investigating Turkish finances at the request of the Turkish Government, has left CONSTANTINOPLE for Bucharest. His report is to be ready in the autumn.

Resina Commune, which includes VESUVIUS, has decided to set up a commemorative tablet in the Chapel of the Saviour to record both the ascent of the volcano made by the Pope on December 31, 1899, and also the Mass said by him in the chapel.

At a meeting of Legitimists at SOPRON, in Hungary, on Sunday, the leaders of the party announced that no clandestine attempt was to be made to place the Archduke Otto on his father's throne in November, when he comes of age according to the Hapsburg House Law.

Mr. James Matthews and Mr. T. Hook, who left Lympne aerodrome on June 20 in an attempt to fly to Australia, arrived at Dumdum aerodrome, CALCUTTA, yesterday, after an eight-hours' flight from Allahabad, where they had been detained by defective petrol tanks.

Police removed a manifesto posted up in SOFIA on Sunday which is supposed to have been issued by some members of the Cabinet formed just after the *coup d'Etat* in 1923. The manifesto warned the nation against the growth of bureaucracy and called for reforms.

The AUSTRALIAN House of Representatives Select Committee on Tobacco Growing opposes a bounty and recommends increased import duties on foreign leaf, with a reduction of excise duties on Australian-grown leaf. The setting up of a research department is also recommended.

The members of the European Tariff Union, which is holding its first congress in PARIS to study the possibilities of a European tariff federation, attended a reception given by M. Briand yesterday afternoon. Yesterday's proceedings were devoted to an examination of European agricultural problems, especially in relation to tariffs, and to questions of organization and propaganda. On Monday the proposal was made that France and Germany should form a nucleus around which the neighbouring States should be grouped.

PROHIBITION OFFICIALS' DISPUTE

CHARGES OF LAXITY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JULY 1

Major Maurice Campbell, for three years Federal prohibition administrator of the New York district, who has been very much in the public eye as a result of his raids on hotels such as the Manger and Ritz-Carlton and his arrests of persons carrying their own liquor to night clubs, retired from office last night.

Major Campbell accuses Treasury officials in Washington and Federal attorneys in New York with failure to cooperate in prohibition enforcement, and suggests that the latter favoured manufacturers and distributors of liquor in New York because of the great political influence of the liquor traders. In the meantime a Grand Jury has returned charges of "laxity and nonfeasance" against him, asserting that he was involved in the affair of Charles Mrzena—a man who calls himself Bishop of the old Catholic Orthodox Church of Czechoslovakia. The jury says that, although the adherents of this Church in the United States are very few indeed, Major Campbell allowed Mrzena to have between 40,000 and 50,000 gallons of sacramental wine during 1929 alone.

Other Foreign News on following page

MIDLAND BANK
LIMITED

Travellers' Cheques at Hotels

A WORLD-WIDE currency is enjoyed by Midland Bank Travellers' Cheques, obtainable singly or in book form at any branch in denominations of £5, £10 or £20. They are freely encashable at banking offices at home and abroad and are accepted in payment of bills at 4500 leading hotels in Great Britain and Ireland and on the Continent.

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SENTENCE ON NEHRU

IMPRISONMENT FOR SIX MONTHS

THE ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE

CALCUTTA FEARS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 1

Pandit Motilal Nehru, former President of the Congress Working Committee, and Dr. Syed Mahmud have been found guilty on charges of being members of an unlawful association and of abetting the commission of an offence by the public and were sentenced to-day to six months' simple imprisonment on each count, the sentences to run concurrently. They did not take part in the proceedings, which lasted two hours.

Women relations of the accused were present in court, spinning taklis. The spectators carried on conversation while the trial was in progress. The Pandit vehemently refused to take part in what he considered "a mere farce," and laughed when asked to produce witnesses for the defence. When the magistrate announced his decision the Pandit asked for a supply of daily newspapers "to keep in touch." Both of the accused refused to sign anything or to answer any questions. The Pandit's last request was for a pair of sun glasses.

The arrests took place at 5 o'clock on Monday. A strong force of police surrounded the residences of both men, the telephone lines were cut, and no one was allowed to enter or leave. Both were removed to Naini gaol by motor-car. Pandit Motilal Nehru's office and Dr. Syed Mahmud's room were searched.

The news of the arrest spread rapidly and the shops immediately closed. A crowd assembled outside the guarded gates of the gaol, and was getting out of hand when the magistrate ordered the police to withdraw. There was some jeering and a few brickbats were thrown. A procession of some thousands went to the gaol, but dispersed when Pandit Motilal Nehru appeared at the window and exhorted them to return to their homes peacefully.

BUSINESS MEN AND THE BOYCOTT

CONVERSATIONS IN CALCUTTA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JULY 1

Misgiving has been occasioned in Calcutta by persistent reports from Simla correspondents that a party or section in the Government of India itself has been manoeuvring to give some new orientation to the Round-Table Conference. According to these reports there has been a distinct effort to get rid of the Indian Report as the basis of discussion at the conference on the ground that the Viceroy's declaration of November opened out a new prospect in Indian affairs.

The Simla Correspondent of the *Statesman* has repeatedly called attention to what has been afoot, and states that, while the Government is smiting the opponents of law and order, "its performances in the purely political sphere are far less satisfactory, and continue to indicate irresolution, with a marked sway towards a fall on the wrong side of the Simon Report fence." He records that as yet he can find no willingness to issue a denial of the semi-official propaganda against the Indian Report which was freely disseminated last week. "The Government is still so obsessed with the idea of courting extremist politicians in order to induce them to attend the Round-Table Conference that it is unwilling to admit that it has gone too far." In Simla, he adds, it is said that the reason for the special meeting of the Executive Council on Friday last was a request from London for some indication of the Indian Government's actual views.

While not wholly endorsing its correspondent's alarm at the willingness of the Government to abandon strict insistence upon the Indian Report, the *Statesman* declares:—

> What would be surprising would be the discovery in the Government of India of a party prepared for a denudation of its powers beyond that already suggested in the Report. Upon that we reserve judgment.

EXTREMISTS' DEMAND

The newspaper goes on to say:—

> If continued arrest of the Congress leaders makes the assembly of a representative Round-Table Conference more difficult, we must accept that as a necessary incident in the restoration of full control. It is known that one of the terms suggested by the extremists before they enter the Conference is the release of all political prisoners. That condition is so difficult as to be almost impossible of acceptance. It would mean snapping the backbone of the police force, which has given noble service in conditions in which it has been in jeopardy of life and limb almost every hour of the day. If we are prepared for a good deal of sacrifice of *amour propre* to bring together a representative Round-Table Conference, we are certainly not prepared to break the one guarantee which exists for the lives of peaceable men and for the conduct of business in this country.

Finally the *Statesman* declares:—

> If a Round-Table Conference can be got together on honourable terms we do not fear whatever extension may be made of its deliberations. The field over which such a body, representative of all India, could come to agreement would be small indeed. When the matter is put to the test it will be found that the recommendations of the Simon Commission do not fall short of, but go beyond, the maximum for which India as a whole is prepared.

Dealing with a report that conversations have been in progress between British and Indian business men, which the newspaper calls "disquieting," to bring about the removal of the boycott, the *Statesman* writes:—

> If there be substance in these stories, and the evidence that there is substance is strong, then the Government of India may well feel itself paralysed in its strong measures for maintaining order in the country and for holding the deliberations of the Round-Table Conference in reasonable check.

These conversations, it may be said, are inspired by the desire to resume normal business, but are likely to be fruitless, because the terms suggested by the Indians are too high. They have concentrated upon the boycott. The salt campaign has failed. Civil disobedience everywhere leads to riots and repression. The conviction is growing among the Extremists that they can win by the boycott, largely owing to the pressure likely to be brought to bear upon the local heads of European firms by the directors of these concerns in Great Britain. So word has gone forth to intensify the boycott regardless of the fact that the main injury falls upon Indian dealers and Indian employees.

THE SHOLAPUR DISORDERS

MARTIAL LAW WITHDRAWN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, JULY 1

Martial law has been withdrawn in Sholapur. Simultaneously with the withdrawal of martial law, the Magistrate has prohibited the displaying of the Congress flag within Sholapur limits for two months.

In a statement explaining this order the Government says that when the mob attacked the District Magistrate and police at Sholapur on May 8 practically all the persons in the mob wore Gandhi caps, and that many of them, including, apparently, the leaders, waved Congress flags. After the murder of the policemen the Congress flag was found tied to a lamp-post above the partially burnt body of the murdered head constable. The Congress flag was also tied to the railings of the police station balcony after the crowd had burnt furniture from the city police station. "It is clear [the statement continues] that in Sholapur the Congress flag was used as a symbol by those who committed rioting, murder, and arson, in the course of a violent organized attack on Government officials and Government property. To those who were relatives or comrades of the murdered policemen, and to all peace-loving inhabitants of Sholapur, the Congress flag can now only mean a threat." In view of these circumstances the District Magistrate considers the display of the Congress flag to be likely to lead to further disturbance. The order prohibiting its display will be withdrawn when conditions in Sholapur again become normal.

AGITATION IN SCHOOLS

Students of several high schools here took holiday to-day and paraded the streets in noisy groups shouting "Boycott." Several students responsible for the passing of a resolution at the recent students' conference in favour of a "voluntary boycott" of colleges are to-day engaged in picketing schools and colleges.

The Bombay Government publish a resolution about the reducing or withholding of grants in aid of primary education when funds are misused or misapplied. The resolution says that the Government are convinced that the future of popular institutions depends on the maintenance of a reasonable standard of discipline among the youth of the country. They look to the local authorities in charge of primary education to cooperate with them in maintaining this standard and protecting school children, while in their charge, from being exploited by political agitators, and from imbibing foolish ideas, which must in the long run harm both the students and the State. Instances have occurred where the staffs and pupils of schools managed by the local authorities have been allowed to take part in objectionable political demonstrations. The Government are not prepared to allow local authorities or school boards to utilize their powers to support the aspirations or actions of those whose declared object is to subvert the Government. Nor will they allow the staffs of local authorities and school boards to take part in politics.

A statutory rule is being published, on the same lines as the rules already applicable to Government servants, which will require the teaching, inspecting and supervision staff employed by local authorities to refrain from taking part in any political movements.

PARTIAL "HARTAL" IN CALCUTTA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JULY 1

A partial *hartal* was observed in Calcutta to mark the arrest of Pandit Motilal Nehru. Yesterday the corporation, which still meets under the Congress flag, adjourned at the beginning of the sitting as a protest against the arrest, this being the seventh such adjournment in eight weeks. Twenty-seven demonstrating students were arrested by the police before a students' convention.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, JULY 1

The news of the arrest of Pandit Motilal Nehru was received in Madras in comparative calm. The attempt to promote a general *hartal* was unsuccessful, a great part of the shops remaining open. Tramcars, omnibuses, and other public services were normal. The majority of offices are closed for the public holiday.

In a written reply to a question in Parliament yesterday the Secretary of State for India said that of the 70 newspapers and 97 printing presses from which deposits of security have been demanded under the Press Ordinance 67 newspapers and 55 presses have closed down.

BRITISH MISSIONARIES IN CHINA

MR. AND MRS. PORTEOUS RELEASED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, JULY 1

Mr. and Mrs. Porteous, the British missionaries who were captured by brigands at Yuanchow last March, arrived at Kianfu, free and well, on Sunday. Details have not been received, but it is believed that the Communist sway in Kiangsi Province has been weakened by the recent Government operations against the Ironsides, and that the release of the captured missionaries was thus facilitated. It was not expected so soon, after the failure of last month's negotiations with their captors.

The Nanking Government states that the failure of Yen Hsi-shan to release over a million dollars of the salt revenue loan quotas collected in his districts jeopardizes the future payments of the loan, but it is added that the Government is making every endeavour to procure the release of the funds so as to continue the programme of the loan payments uninterruptedly.

AMERICAN CLAIMS IN ANTARCTICA

SENATE RESOLUTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, JULY 1

The Senate may find time this afternoon to receive and refer to the Committee on Foreign Relations a resolution asserting its belief that a claim should be laid on behalf of the United States to all Antarctic territory discovered by American explorers.

Senator Tydings, of Maryland, will introduce the resolution, which refers briefly to the British assertion of sovereignty over certain unnamed regions said to have been first found by Americans in 1820 and 1840, and to the more recent activities of Admiral Byrd. His purpose is understood to be the stirring of the State Department to action.

NEW ATLANTIC FLIGHT PROJECT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ST. JOHN'S (NF.), JUNE 30

Squadron-Leader Wynne Eyton has arrived with a De Havilland Puss Moth for a solo flight from Harbour Grace to London on July 7.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRAQ

A NEW TREATY

FULL INDEPENDENCE TO BE RECOGNIZED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BAGHDAD, JULY 1

It is officially announced that the Iraqi and British negotiators have signed a Treaty of alliance and amity to come into force when Iraq is admitted as a member of the League of Nations. The text of the Treaty will be published in Baghdad and London at a time to be agreed upon between the two contracting parties, but its main bases are as follows:—

Great Britain will recognize the complete independence of Iraq.

Iraq will assume the sole responsibility for the administration of her own affairs, also the responsibility for maintaining internal security and, subject to the terms of the alliance, the defence of the country against foreign aggression.

Great Britain will recognize the automatic termination of her mandatory responsibilities as soon as the Treaty comes into operation.

All British forces will be withdrawn from Hinaidi, the big R.A.F. station seven miles from Baghdad, and from Mosul within a period of not more than five years from the date of the coming into force of the Treaty, when Iraq will lease to Great Britain three air bases to the west of the Euphrates and the Shat-al-Arab. These bases will be protected by Iraqi troops at British expense.

The duration of the Treaty will be 25 years, and it is stipulated that at any time after the expiry of 20 years from the date of the coming into force of the Treaty negotiations may be opened at the request of either contracting party for the conclusion of a new Treaty for the safety of the main air routes and British Imperial communications. In the event of disagreement, the question is to be referred to the Council of the League of Nations.

Each contracting party will be represented at the Court of the other by a diplomatic representative "accredited in accordance with the practice observed among independent States."

General Nuri Pasha as Said, the Prime Minister, left Baghdad for England to-day. He hopes to be able to alter the terms of the Iraq Petroleum Company's concession in a direction advantageous to the interests of Iraq and arrange for a settlement of outstanding matters between Iraq and Great Britain, including those connected with the Port of Basrah and the railways.

A new arrangement between Great Britain and Iraq was announced to-day in virtue of which in the next financial year Great Britain will pay the cost of the High Commissioner's staff in Baghdad. At present half is paid by the Iraqi Treasury.

Sir Francis Humphrys, the British High Commissioner for Iraq, will soon arrive in London by air from Baghdad.

PRESIDENT-ELECT OF BRAZIL

PUBLIC WELCOME IN LONDON

Dr. Julio Prestes, President-elect of Brazil, who was accompanied by his son, Senhor Fernando Prestes, was given an enthusiastic welcome in London last evening when, with the Prince of Wales, in an open State landau, with outriders and attended by an escort of Household Cavalry, he drove from Victoria Station to his hotel.

The Prince, who was in the full-dress uniform of Colonel of the Welsh Guards, and wearing the blue ribbon of the Garter, met Dr. Prestes on behalf of the King on his arrival from Dover. Immediately outside the station a guard of honour was formed of the Coldstream Guards with band and Colour, and the public assembled in large numbers in Wilton-road, Victoria-street, and Grosvenor-gardens. Colour was given to the interior of the station by crimson draperies hanging in front of the Royal waiting room, groups of flowers and crimson carpet, which covered the platform in the section reserved for the arrival of his Excellency. The train, in which the Brazilian Ambassador had travelled with him from Dover, reached Victoria Station shortly after half-past 5 o'clock.

After the Prince of Wales had greeted Dr. Prestes he presented to the President-elect the official party which was waiting to receive him—Mr. Henderson, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in levée dress, the First Sea Lord, the Adjutant-General to the Forces, the Chief of the Air Staff, the G.O.C. London District, the Commissioner of Police, and Mr. J. B. Monck, of the Foreign Office. Dr. Prestes, who was in evening dress, next shook hands with representatives of the Brazilian Embassy, and then, with the Prince, passed through the Royal waiting room to inspect the guard of honour. His Excellency, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, afterwards drove to Claridge's Hotel, cheered by the large crowd of people who had assembled outside the station.

CABLES AND WIRELESS

COMMUNICATIONS COMPANY'S RESULTS

The first report and accounts of Imperial and International Communications, covering a period of 21 months to December 31 last, were issued yesterday and a summary appears on our City pages. The company, which has a share capital of £30,000,000, is the creation of the Imperial and Dominion Governments, and of the Government of India, who were represented on the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference of 1928. Its shares are held, not publicly, but by the Eastern and Western and associated telegraph companies, and by the Marconi Company, which companies, in turn, are controlled by Cables and Wireless, Limited.

The profit for the period amounted to £2,023,155, and a dividend of 5¾ per cent. is declared. The new and unified control of the direction and operation of the whole communications service as it now exists has only been effective during three months of the period.

The results now announced are those of the communications operations only, and not of the whole Cables and Wireless merger. To arrive at the total revenue of Cables and Wireless, Limited, the receipts of the cable companies in respect of interest on investments, and of the Marconi in respect of its manufacturing interests, have to be added. The report and accounts of Cables and Wireless, Limited, will be issued over the coming week-end. In the meanwhile, the directors of that company announce that they cannot recommend the payment of any dividend on the "A" or "B" Ordinary stock in respect of the period ended December 31 last.

NEW RECORDERS

The King has approved recommendations of the Home Secretary that Mr. Frederick John Wrottesley, K.C., be appointed Recorder of Wolverhampton in the place of Mr. Arthur Powell, K.C., who has resigned, and that Mr. St. John Hutchinson be appointed Recorder of Hastings in the place of Mr. Alexander Macmorran, K.C., who has resigned.

NAVAL POLICY

DEBATE IN THE LORDS

SAILORS' CRITICISM OF TREATY

WESTMINSTER, TUESDAY

The two leaders of the British Fleet in the War, LORD BEATTY and LORD JELLICOE, took up in the House of Lords to-day the attack on the Naval Treaty, undeterred by the defeat of a very similar attack in the House of Commons.

LORD BEATTY was quite unable to understand why more of the politicians and the Press did not share his alarm at the abdication of naval supremacy, and even pointed out to Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Rothermere that a campaign against the Treaty was complementary to the campaign for Empire Free Trade. With deep conviction he argued that the Treaty empowered every other Power to increase its armaments, while compelling Great Britain to surrender the means of protecting her trade routes. It followed that he again could not understand why naval experts at the Admiralty had apparently reduced to 50 the minimum number of cruisers from the figure of 70 formerly decided upon without taking into account the naval strength of the United States.

THE NEW PROGRAMME

The next argument in his attack was based upon the recently announced building programme. Fourteen cruisers of 6,500 tons had to be laid down within the next three years if they were to be ready by 1936. This year's programme comprised only three. As regards destroyers, we alone were restricted in building. He prayed that the Treaty might even now be rejected; but, if not, that at least the saving clause, which permitted us an expanded programme upon a declaration that the programmes of non-signatories were unexpectedly large, should be put into operation at once. If we could not afford safety, at least we should not register inferiority.

LORD JELLICOE was an equally convinced opponent of the Treaty. The new building programme was as puny in destroyers as in cruisers, and meant that in 1936 we should be the weakest naval Power in destroyers under 16 years of age. To build even what we were allowed we should have laid down 16 this year instead of nine. He fully agreed with Lord Beatty that Japan and the United States would build up to their permitted programme, and France and Italy to an ambitious programme. That meant that our security was gone in the view of one who had been responsible for securing it in critical days. Finally he urged that we could afford ships by diverting to their construction some of the millions spent on unemployment.

GOVERNMENT REPLY

LORD PARMOOR gave somewhat fuller details of the character and scope of the naval advice on which both the Government and the Dominions had relied. The 50 cruiser minimum and the 91,000 tons replacement maximum had been settled by the Admiralty advisers before the Conference opened. There might now be a conflict between Admiralty and other experts, but that was all Lord Beatty was entitled to claim. Meanwhile, *pace* Lord Jellicoe, the Dominions had also preferred and accepted the Admiralty's advice, and an Imperial naval programme would be an item before the Imperial Conference.

After all, these dangers conjured up by the critics would have to eventuate before 1936, because the Treaty then expired and the whole situation would then have to be reviewed. We should then possess in cruisers 339,000 tons, the United States 323,000 tons, and Japan 209,000 tons. With that prospect, and the intermediate certainty of peace, the Admiralty advice was justified. As to the relative age of cruiser fleets, he added that all the 50 British cruisers in 1936 would be under 20 years old, and nearly all under 16 years.

FURTHER CRITICISM

LORD STANHOPE bluntly described Mr. Alexander's claims for the Treaty as untrue. The Treaty could only be said to have increased our relative strength on the assumption that the United States would otherwise have built the whole of a projected programme, and that veritable antiques were included in computing American and Japanese naval strength. We were left without even the guarantee of 50 cruisers effective for long-range work. If we built 14 of this type so little of our total permitted tonnage would remain that the others would have to be tiny vessels of short range.

LORD LLOYD joined in the complaint that the Government had not even produced a programme covering the duration of the Treaty.

Finally LORD THOMSON resisted the invitation to quote the *questionnaire* addressed to the Admiralty experts, on the ground that no expert would ever give an opinion again if it became the battleground of politicians. He claimed that the Treaty, though admittedly far from perfect, had removed the danger of competitive naval armaments implied in the failure of the Conference of 1927 without imperilling our security. The replacement programme so far announced was for one year only, and the rest would best be settled after consultation with the Dominion Prime Ministers.

LORD BEATTY refused to be comforted by this reply, but he withdrew his motion for papers.

The debate in the Commons upon the postponed clauses of the Finance Bill dealing with the evasion of estate duties by the method of forming private companies proved a little halting, although MR. SNOWDEN was unusually conciliatory. At a late hour the House had not completed the first of the five clauses in question. It proved very difficult to carry out the general desire to segregate the guilty, who sought to evade tax, from the innocent who carried out business transactions with private companies. The only news at question-time was the PRIME MINISTER'S announcement that the proposed Joint Committee on the question of the administration of the East African territories would be postponed until next Session.

POLISH DEBT PAYMENT

Yesterday the Polish Government paid to the British Treasury the sum of £286,655 12s., being a further instalment of the repayment of the Polish debt to this country for Relief Debts in accordance with the funding agreement of 1924.

R.A.F. PROMOTIONS

The half-yearly list of promotions in the Royal Air Force appear in the *London Gazette* published on page 8 of *The Times* to-day. The half-yearly promotions in the Royal Navy, published in *The Times* yesterday, are also gazetted.

ANTI-COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN

THE SITUATION IN FINLAND

DRASTIC PROPOSALS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HELSINGFORS, JULY 1

The opening to-day of the extraordinary session of Parliament, at which the only business will be consideration of the Government's new anti-Communist Bills, marks the decisive stage of the present political crisis which for weeks has absorbed the interest of the nation.

Of 23 Communist members of Parliament 15 were present, and they were not molested by the crowd gathered outside the Diet. The Government Bills introduced to-day include amendments to the constitutional law. The most important is the proposed security law for the Republic, which, as introduced, entitles the President, if he considers it necessary, to suspend the privileges guaranteeing citizens' life and liberty and property; the secrecy of the postal, telegraph, and telephone services; and the right to hold public meetings and to form societies. In the preamble to the Bill it is declared that the new laws are necessary because the present Communist danger, and the strong counter-movement, have created a situation demanding a solution by legal means which have hitherto not existed.

Important restrictions are also proposed in the Press and criminal law in order effectively to deal with Communist newspapers. To render the new legislation complete the Government proposes drastic amendments in the present Parliament Act and restrictions on the right of citizens to be elected members of the Diet and of municipalities. No citizen belonging to a society whose object is directly or indirectly to attempt to overthrow the country's Constitution is to be eligible for election, and boards of electors are entitled to decide on the eligibility of candidates. Several of these provisions involve a revision of the constitutional law, and it is uncertain whether the necessary majority will be obtained.

The anti-Communist organizations or Lapua movement (a name taken from Lapua village, where the policy of these organizations was first proclaimed) have declared themselves dissatisfied with the Government's Bills and have elaborated their own Bills, representing even more radical reforms. President Relander, who during the week-end paid a visit to Ostrobothnia, including Lapua, making patriotic speeches, received on his return here the Lapua leaders, who acquainted him with their proposals. Their intention is to await the resignation of the present Cabinet, which is believed to be imminent, and have their Bills introduced by a new Cabinet formed in accordance with the present situation.

RYKOFF AND TOMSKY

"UNSATISFACTORY" SHOW OF PENITENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, JULY 1

Censored official summaries of the speeches of Rykoff and Tomsky at the Moscow Communist Congress were issued last night. This morning the chief newspapers of Moscow and Leningrad say, in leading articles, that the speeches are unsatisfactory and incompatible with the retention by Rykoff and Tomsky of membership of the Communist Party.

Their speeches, even according to the censored version, differ much from that of Uglanoff and from the former declarations of repentance by Zinovieff and Kameneff. But they admit their mistakes and breaches of discipline, and promise to submit to the party's decisions and henceforth more carefully to carry out the official programme.

Rykoff said that he had not expected the present demands, as he thought his sincere admission of transgressions a few months ago had been sufficient. But he had no desire to oppose the wishes of the Congress, and would do whatever they prescribed. Tomsky said that a few years ago he and Zinovieff had told Trotsky to bow his head before the party; later he told Zinovieff to do the same; now it was his own turn, and he would bow without shame.

To judge from later speeches the censor deleted much from the speeches of Rykoff and Tomsky. The official accounts of the Congress do not report a single sentence spoken in their defence. That, however, is usual at Moscow conferences, whose discipline requires unanimous approval or condemnation of whatever is approved or condemned by the ruling clique, now dominated by Stalin. The situation is made piquant by the fact that Rykoff is chairman of the Union Council of People's Commissars, and that even the present Congress elected both Rykoff and Tomsky members of its Presidium.

Bukharin is absent from the Congress, ostensibly owing to illness, and has not replied to the charges against him. Several speakers, although admitting the genuineness of his illness, condemned him for not having replied from his bed, and add that the party has already had more than enough of "silent opposition."

NAHAS PASHA AT ZAGAZIG

"PREACHING OPEN REVOLT"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, JULY 1

Mustafa Pasha Nahas, with the other members of the late Cabinet, went to-day in a special train from Cairo to Zagazig, where they made a triumphal progress through the town in a procession of cars amid shouts of "Long live Nahas and the Constitution." Speeches were made in an enormous marquee with seating accommodation for 15,000. Nahas Pasha, referring to the statement made by Ismail Pasha Sidky, the Prime Minister, in *The Times*, denied that the Wafd had been organizing disturbances and accused the Government of being responsible for them. He concluded by swearing-in many thousands of those present to preserve the Constitution.

In spite of the largeness of the crowds, which were exceedingly good-humoured, there was no serious incident, as the police, with steel-helmeted soldiers, were kept in the background. But *en route* at Bilbeis Station, where the police tried to keep the crowd off the platform, there was a fight after the passage of the special train. Windows were broken in the station and two people were killed and several injured.

The Government late this evening issued a *communiqué* announcing that, as Nahas Pasha was preaching open revolt by making crowds take an oath which was incitation against public order, it had been obliged to take severe measures to keep the peace in Zagazig and would act rigorously in future, as it declined to allow the country to fall a prey to trouble makers.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

Anglo-Argentine Tramways.
Consolidated London Properties.
National Bank of Australasia.
George Newnes, Limited.
Parkinson and Cowan.

THE TEST MATCH

A GREAT DAY'S CRICKET

Australia beat England at Lord's yesterday in the second Test Match by seven wickets, after four days of Test Match cricket which from the first moment to the last must remain memorable. Their batting when facing England's first innings total of 425 established a record score of 729, but yesterday there were moments when England, by suggesting another big score, were within hope of saving the game.

In the morning, with Hammond, K. S. Duleepsinhji, and Hendren all out, the game was as good as over before luncheon, but a most gallant partnership by G. O. Allen and A. P. F. Chapman kept interest alive, and only some unnecessarily light-hearted running between the wickets towards the end of the innings, when minutes counted for so much more than singles, allowed the Australians to go in to bat with only 72 runs to make to win and more than sufficient time in which to do it. As it was R. W. V. Robins took two most valuable wickets, Chapman, who apart from the runs he made must have saved another 100 in the field, caught yet one more amazing catch, and three wickets were down for 22 runs.

But Woodfull, who in fact was in the main responsible for his side's big score in the first innings, was still there at the end of the match, and if ever a number one batsman did deserve to be carried shoulder high into the Pavilion it was he.

A report of the day's play by our Cricket Correspondent will be found on page 7.

A WICKET-KEEPING ACHIEVEMENT

While Duckworth was keeping wicket for England against Australia at Lord's yesterday, Farrimond, his deputy in the Lancashire team, caught six Kent batsmen and stumped one. Only one wicket-keeper has ever dismissed seven batsmen in an innings before, E. J. Smith, of Warwickshire, having done so against Derbyshire at Edgbaston in 1926.

THE LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Play in the All-England Lawn Tennis Championships was continued yesterday at Wimbledon, when the competitors in the Women's Singles were reduced to four. The surprise of the day was the defeat of Miss Helen Jacobs by Fräulein C. Aussem, the German player. Fräulein Aussem showed admirable court-craft and out-manœuvred her hard-hitting opponent. All the semi-final ties in the Singles will be decided to-day, if the weather permits, and it is a regrettable fact that no British player will be concerned in them.

A full report will be found on page 8.

EMPLOYMENT TOTALS

70,000 MORE IN WORK

The Secretary to the Ministry of Labour announces that on June 23 the numbers of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,160,900 wholly unemployed, 562,100 temporarily stopped, and 92,300 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,815,300. This was 70,001 fewer than on June 16, but 697,493 more than a year before. The reduction as compared with June 16 was mainly among persons temporarily stopped, and included 56,000 in Lancashire and Cheshire. The total on June 23, 1930, comprised 1,296,900 men, 42,100 boys, 436,800 women, and 39,500 girls.

Details are shown in the appended tables:—

Date	Persons normally in regular employment		Persons normally in casual employment	Total
	Wholly unemployed	Temporarily stopped		
June 23, 1930.				
Men ..	856,000	350,900	90,000	1,296,900
Boys ..	30,300	11,800	200	42,100
Women ..	246,600	188,100	2,100	436,800
Girls ..	28,000	11,500	—	39,500
Total ..	1,160,900	562,100	92,300	1,815,300
June 16, 1930:				
Men ..	865,261	379,291	91,765	1,336,317
Boys ..	31,820	12,363	194	44,377
Women ..	247,280	212,935	2,020	462,235
Girls ..	29,438	12,904	30	42,372
Total ..	1,173,799	617,493	94,009	1,885,301
June 24, 1929:				
Men ..	807,714	191,583	75,809	875,106
Boys ..	21,885	5,100	117	27,082
Women ..	113,633	76,343	1,341	191,317
Girls ..	20,726	5,502	14	24,302
Total ..	763,938	276,588	77,281	1,117,807

The divisional increases or decreases on June 23 as compared with June 16 were as follows:—London, —3,645; S.E., —1,544; S.W., —2,693; Midlands, +2,404; N.E., —3,846; N.W., —56,638; Scotland, —1,887; Wales, —2,110; Great Britain, —69,959.

HEAT AND THUNDER

LONG FINE INTERVALS FORECAST

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

The very high temperatures of Monday afternoon were followed by thunderstorms in many parts of England during the late evening and the night. Some also occurred in Scotland. These storms were not as a rule very severe; they were probably mainly of French origin, having been carried northwards by the strong southerly winds that prevailed in the upper atmosphere. This would account for the generally moderate amount of rainfall yielded by them—they would be storms at a late stage of their life history.

Further thunderstorms, and showers of a thundery type, occurred locally yesterday, especially along the East Coast. Temperature rose to about 75deg., or a little higher, where the warming effect of abundant sunshine was not counteracted by cool breezes from the sea, but the day was generally less hot than Monday.

The depression out on the Atlantic is tending to move north and become less deep. Scattered showers and thunderstorms are expected to continue, with long fine intervals. Temperature will continue high.

EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD

Mr. J. H. Thomas, on his appointment as Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, has succeeded Lord Passfield as Chairman of the Empire Marketing Board.

Mr. Thomas has appointed Lord De La Warr, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, to be a member of the Board.

MEDAL FOR BRITISH SCULPTOR

The Royal Society of British Sculptors have awarded their silver medal "for the best work of the year by a British sculptor in any way exhibited to the public in London" to Mr. Richard Garbe, F.R.B.S., A.R.A., for his ivory group "Autumn" exhibited at the Royal Academy.

POLITICAL NOTES

GOVERNMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

SCHOOL AGE GRANTS

Members of the Parliamentary Labour Party are beginning to wonder whether they will ever have an opportunity for the full-dress debate on unemployment at a party meeting for which they have been asking for the past month. At the end of May a resolution signed by about 70 members of the party was handed in for consideration at an early meeting. It called for a restatement of the Government's policy on unemployment within the framework of "Labour and the Nation." For a variety of reasons it has been repeatedly postponed, but at the last meeting of the party it was agreed that it should be the first matter under consideration to-day. When the party meets this afternoon, however, it will be informed that the Prime Minister is unable to be present owing to an official engagement, and as the members who have signed the resolution feel that it is essential that Mr. MacDonald should hear the discussion they will doubtless agree to a suggestion that the resolution shall be still further postponed until a special meeting of the party next Tuesday, though there will doubtless be protests at the absence of the Prime Minister.

In the circumstances it is expected that the Labour Party will to-day proceed to consider the next thorny subject on which a resolution has been tabled—the maintenance grants associated with the proposal to raise the school-leaving age from 14 to 15. Though the Education Bill has been withdrawn for the present Session the Government's difficulties are not at an end. The Labour Party assume that when a new Bill is introduced in the autumn the proposal to give maintenance grants to parents of scholars between the ages of 14 and 15 will still be included. Some of the back-bench Labour members are insisting that in the new Bill all ideas of a means test for parents shall be abolished and they urge that this concession would not cost the Exchequer more than £2,000,000 a year, whereas the new programme of naval construction, which many of them are trying their hardest to stop, will involve a total expenditure of £9,000,000. Mr. Snowden is believed to be resolutely opposed to the abolition of the means test, and it is suggested that the Government's critics may suggest as a compromise that the maintenance grant shall be paid to all parents whose earnings do not reach the minimum level for payment of income-tax.

An analysis of the division on the Channel Tunnel motion, which was rejected by seven votes on Monday evening, shows how the proposal cuts right across the usual party lines. Of the Conservative members 20 voted for the Tunnel and 94 against; of the Labour members 135 for and 68 against; of the Liberals 18 for and 17 against; and of the Independent members one for and two against. In the circumstances it is not expected that the project will be brought before the House of Commons again during the life of the present Parliament.

Though the Select Committee on Capital Punishment intends to hold two meetings a week until the end of the Session, it is not likely that it will be able to complete its work, as evidence has still to be heard from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Italy and from the Governor of Sing Sing Prison if he accepts the invitation to appear before the Committee. In the circumstances it is expected that the Committee will be reappointed in the autumn. The Archbishop of York is to give evidence next week.

THE SAMARKAND "CLASS JUSTICE" TRIAL

CHIEF WITNESS POISONED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, JULY 1

Following the sentences of death passed last week on four judicial administrators in Samarkand who had "failed to observe class principles" when administering justice, the chief witness at the trial, Saidoff, has been found dead. According to friends who investigated his death, he died from poisoning.

The Soviet authorities have pronounced his death a case of terrorism, and foreshadow punitive measures.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

OPERA

Covent Garden	ROMEO ET JULIETTE	8

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Apollo	INSULT	8.40
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	8.30
Criterion	NINE TO SIX	8.30
Daly's	THE COMMAND TO LOVE	8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	2.30 & 8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	2.30 & 8.15
Duchess	THE PLOUGH AND THE STARS	2.30 & 8.30
Duke of York's	THE WAY TO TREAT / A WOMAN	2.30 & 8.30
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	THE JAPANESE PLAYERS	8.30
Grafton	ANNAJANSKA	2.30 & 8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8.15
Lyceum	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	2.30 & 8.15
Lyric	LILAC TIME	2.30 & 8.15
Lyric, Hammersmith	KARSAVINA AND MARIE RAMBERT DANCERS	2.45 & 8.45
New	DESIRÉ	8.30
Playhouse	CYNARA	2.30 & 8.30
Prince of Wales	BADGER'S GREEN	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	2.30 & 8.30
Royalty	THE BEAUX' STRATAGEM	8.30
St. James's	THE SWAN	2.30 & 8.15
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	2.30 & 8.30
Savoy	OTHELLO	8.15
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	8.30
Vaudeville	RUTH DRAPER	8.45
Victoria Palace	FOLIES BERGERE REVUE	2.30 & 8.15
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	2.30 & 8.30

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Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Palladium	6.30 & 9

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Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT	1 to 11
Astoria	SUCH MEN ARE DANGEROUS	1 to 11
Avenue Pavilion	JOURNEY'S END	2 to 11
Capitol	THE BRAT	12 to 11
Carlton	PARAMOUNT ON PARADE	2 to 11
Empire	THE GIRL SAID NO	12 to 12
Kensington	DISRAELI	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	CONDEMNED	2 to 11
New Gallery	COURAGE	2 to 11
Plaza	ONLY THE BRAVE	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	ACROSS BOLIVIA	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Prince Edward	SONG O' MY HEART

THE TIMES

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Light variable breeze ; bright periods, local thunderstorms ; local coastal fog ; warm.

Further Outlook.—Similar. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The Prince of Wales was present at Victoria Station yesterday to welcome to London Dr. Julius Prestes, President-elect of Brazil, who is visiting this country as the guest of the Government. (p. 14)

The Duke of York paid his first official visit to Southampton yesterday, when his engagements included laying the foundation-stone of municipal offices at the new Civic Centre. (p. 11)

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York held in London yesterday their annual reception of Colonial and Missionary Church workers, who numbered over 300, including 68 over-sea Bishops. (p. 16)

Francis Lorang, director of the Blue Bird group of oil companies, now in liquidation, appeared on remand at the Justice Room, Guildhall, yesterday, when the charges of fraud against him were outlined by counsel for the Director of Public Prosecutions. (p. 11)

Class Lists were issued at Oxford yesterday by the Examiners for the degree of B.C.L., and by the Examiners in the Final Honour School of Mathematics and Physics. (p. 16)

At yesterday's meeting of the L.C.C. the composition of the Charing Cross Bridge Scheme Advisory Committee was announced. (p. 11)

In the Services week at Bisley the Worcestershire Cup has been won by the 2nd Rifle Brigade for the third successive year. The Roupell Cup was won by Lieutenant W. Jagger. (p. 8)

The handicapping of the 100 machines that will fly in the King's Cup Air Race on Saturday has been completed and the order of starting is issued. The Prince of Wales and Prince George have entries. (p. 19)

About 50 of the Bishops and clergy who attended the recent conference on Eucharistic doctrine at King's College have signed a statement expressing a "wide measure of agreement" with regard to the presence of Christ in the Holy Communion. (p. 16)

The Ministry of Labour is inquiring into the prospective supply of, and demand for, juvenile labour between now and 1938, and a *questionnaire* has been sent to all local juvenile employment committees. (p. 11)

Peterborough Show, which opened yesterday and continues to-day and to-morrow, is specially strong in hunters and Shire horses. (p. 12)

Unemployment returns issued last night by the Ministry of Labour show that the total on June 23 was 70,000 less than that of the preceding week. (p. 14)

Mr. Moray has promised a part of 8,000 acres of foreshore below high-water mark between Boston and Skegness for the construction of the proposed motor racing track. (p. 19)

At the Marylebone Police Court yesterday the case was opened against Leslie Turkington, 27, charged with murdering Hilda Harrison, otherwise Keith, at a house in Sutherland-avenue, Maida Vale, on June 15. The prisoner was again remanded. (p. 11)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday, at the instance of Lord Beatty, debate took place on the Naval Treaty. Lord Jellicoe and Lord Thomson were among the speakers, and the Government reply was made by Lord Parmoor. (p. 9)

In the House of Commons further consideration was given to the Finance Bill in Committee. (p. 9)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

According to the censored official reports issued in Moscow, Rykoff and Tomsky have not convinced the Communist Congress meeting there of their willingness to submit to party decisions. (p. 14)

Pandit Motilal Nehru, former president of the Congress Working Committee, and Dr. Syed Mahmud, secretary of the committee, who were arrested on Monday, have been sentenced at Allahabad to six months' simple imprisonment. Martial law has been withdrawn in Sholapur. (p. 14)

The Finnish Parliament met in extraordinary session yesterday, when the Government announced the introduction of several Bills intended to counteract the Communist movement. Anti-Communist organizations propose even more drastic measures. (p. 14)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

SPORT

The All-England Lawn Tennis Championships were continued at Wimbledon yesterday, when Fräulein C. Aussem beat Miss H. Jacobs. (p. 8)

Australia beat England in the Second Test Match at Lord's yesterday by seven wickets. (p. 7)

The First July Race Meeting was began at Newmarket yesterday. (p. 6)

The Clyde Yachting Fortnight was continued yesterday. (p. 8)

There was a triple tie for the West of England Golf Championship at Newquay yesterday. (p. 8)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—Cables and Wireless Results and Imperial Communications Report ; New United Steel Plan ; New Capital in the Past Half-Year ; Skoda Works Refunding Proposal ; Australia's Economic Necessities ; and Australian Port Equipment. (p. 20)

In the Money Market loan rates declined following the turn of the half year. A large amount which fell due at the Bank of England was repaid. Discount rates showed little movement. France took the bulk of the £538,000 of bar gold in the open market at the price of 85s. 0½d. per oz., and also £227,000 from the Bank of England. The French exchange fell sharply, but there was a recovery in the New York rate. Spanish currency appreciated. Silver declined 1-16d. to 15 11-16d. per oz. (p. 21)

The Stock Markets yesterday were firm in tone. There was an increased demand for gilt-edged stocks, which made a general improvement. The recovery in Argentine Railway stocks went farther. (p. 20)

THE SIMON REPORT AND THE CONFERENCE

Both in this country and in India there seems to be a curious indecision among politicians about the appropriate tactical attitude to be adopted towards the Report of the Simon Commission. Indian opinion is apparently halting between the view, which is being diligently spread by some of the political leaders, that the Report is a "cut-and-dried Constitution" to be imposed by the British Raj," and the opposite theory, which is absurdly credited with official inspiration, that it possesses no importance at all. So in England there is a certain stupid pressure on the Government to range itself forthwith behind SIR JOHN SIMON'S recommendations, while a number of mischievous speeches and resolutions—mischievous only because their significance is certain to be exaggerated in India—go so far as to suggest that the Report was in effect superseded, before it was even written, by the projected Round-Table Conference. Now it is safe to say that no one who has really studied the Report—and it would be well if every critic could be compelled to lay his hand on his heart and swear that he had read it—can possibly dismiss it as an unimportant document. It represents the work of two-and-a-half years, carried on by seven representatives of all parties in the British Parliament, embodying a mass of expert evidence collected on the spot, and resulting in unanimous conclusions both about the problem to be solved and about the best method, in their opinion, of solving it. Its authors themselves have made it perfectly plain that they will welcome a better scheme if it can be devised. They have deliberately refused to be turned from their course by the deplorable events of the last few months—the lawlessness ; the provocation to mutiny, sedition, and murder ; the corruption of the frontier tribes ; the manifest attempt to subvert the whole edifice of government—of which an impressive catalogue was published yesterday when it was at last decided to proscribe the Working Committee of the Congress Party at Allahabad. There is not a word in the Report from first to last that can be represented as supporting a "British" as against an "Indian" case. Its whole trend, like its avowed purpose, is to further "the progressive realization of "responsible government." Whatever may be said to disparage it, and for whatever reason, the conviction grows that it is a great State paper of permanent value.

It does not follow that the British Government should endorse its recommendations offhand. On the contrary, nothing could possibly be more improper, or more completely at variance with their invitation of delegates from India to a frank discussion of the problem in October. The Conference, by common consent, must be made "effective"—which does not mean, of course, that it is to be a legislative or a treaty-making body, but does mean that nothing must be settled before it meets. To that extent the Government are clearly right to avoid committing themselves—though it might be thought that they need have no hesitation in paying tribute at once in public, as they have doubtless done in private, to the immense service which SIR JOHN SIMON and his colleagues have rendered to both countries already. For the ingenious arrangement which issued the Report in two volumes has achieved far more than its original purpose of giving time for the digestion of the facts. It has drawn a sharp line between the facts, which are no longer in dispute, and the recommendations, which, however closely they may follow the facts, remain a matter of opinion and of judgment. If the Conference is to be made effective, as every friend of India desires, then it was always necessary to provide that basis of information which was largely lacking in this country till SIR JOHN SIMON produced his first volume. There seems to be no good reason, in short, why the Government should not combine any statement which they may think fit to make of their hopes for the Conference with ungrudging appreciation of the work of the Commissioners in setting out the problem to be solved, and perhaps with an invitation to the critics to say where, if anywhere, the facts are misstated. Nor does it follow that their proper anxiety to preserve an open mind about the recommendations should exclude from the Conference every one who has a definite solution of his own to offer. To rule out on that account either SIR JOHN SIMON himself or any of his colleagues would be not merely a meaningless but a dangerously far-reaching decision. It would also rule out, for instance, such Indian leaders as PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU, who has his own published draft of an Indian Constitution. The PANDIT may be averse, or he may be prevented by his recent activities, from coming to England in the autumn ; but it would clearly be a profound mistake to disqualify him, or anyone else, on the ground that his views are known in advance. An open mind is not the same as an empty mind. The Conference depends first and foremost upon accurate knowledge, then upon schemes worked out in detail and strong enough to stand the test of criticism, if it is to form a pool of useful plans and not a frothing spate of "gestures."

Using another metaphor, Our Special Correspondent in India put the Report in its true perspective the other day when he said that "a clean slate" for the Conference did not mean that "the standard text-book was to be put away on the "shelf." There has been too much propaganda during the last week—of the kind which can be hailed as "semi-official" because it starts in Simla—to the effect that the views of the Central and Provincial Governments are "quite in advance of those "advocated by the Commission" ; and, though full allowance must be made for the deplorable deficiencies in official publicity, this is clearly a case where the Government of India should lose no time in repudiating any misrepresentation of their attitude both to the Report and to the Conference. Like the Imperial Government, they should be neither in advance of the Commission nor behind it, but should scrupulously avoid being committed to any scheme whatever till the Conference has had its say. The two Governments would be wise also to take steps to dissipate beforehand, lest there should be disappointment afterwards, some of the exaggerated anticipations of the Conference which are being disseminated both here and there. If the Conference is to be effective, there must be no risk of a breakdown at the outset because its functions were misunderstood. In a sense, of course, there can be no exaggeration of the achievement which is open to it. To conceive of a Conference which would be really representative, harmonious, and bent on practical work ; which would admit the whole problem and be prepared to test every reasonable solution ; which would be comparable, for example, with the historic assemblies which took place at various stages in the evolution of the British Dominions and of the United States of America—to conceive of such a gathering is to say at once that any conclusions upon which it might agree would be accepted everywhere as carrying very great weight. But that is as far as it is possible to go. These are very large assumptions, and it would be no mean achievement if the Conference were even to result in agreement between the Indian delegates themselves. In any case there must be no suggestion that the Conference is more than a stage, however important, in a process. There must be an end to the theory, for which there has never yet been the slightest foundation, that it is invited to settle the future Constitution of India subject only to formal ratification. It would be disastrous to give the very slightest excuse for overlooking the final and undivided responsibility of the Imperial Parliament—whose attitude towards any common recommendations of the Conference will inevitably depend in the main upon the confidence inspired by the British representatives. The Report has won approval very largely because it represents a fine piece of national, and not of party, work. The same consideration applies even more forcibly to the Conference.

A Treaty with Iraq

The Anglo-Iraqi negotiations at Baghdad have been brought to a successful conclusion. At the beginning of April SIR FRANCIS HUMPHRYS, HIS MAJESTY'S High Commissioner in Iraq, and NURI PASHA AS-SAID, the Iraqi Prime Minister, held their first conversation on the subject of the Treaty which is to regulate the relations between this country and Iraq at the expiry of the Mandate in 1932. It will be remembered that shortly before his untimely death SIR GILBERT CLAYTON, then High Commissioner in Iraq, embodied his views on the future relations between Great Britain and Iraq in a highly important dispatch. In it he advised HIS MAJESTY'S Government to arrive at an understanding with the Iraqi leaders, and to agree to support their claim for the admission of their country to the League of Nations in 1932 without any of the qualifications contained in the unratified and unpopular Treaty of 1927. His advice was taken : the Treaty of 1927 was abandoned, and the British Government agreed to give its unreserved support to the entry of Iraq into the League. It remained to devise a new Treaty regulating British relations with the Arab kingdom after its entry into the League in 1932. It was clear that, even when our Mandate had terminated, the British Government could not abandon its special interests in a country through which our air route to India passes, and near which lie the oil-fields whence the British Fleet obtains most of its liquid fuel. The British request that these vital interests should be recognized in any new Treaty was justified not only by Imperial considerations but by the great services which this country rendered to the new State in its early years. On the other hand the Report on Iraq which was submitted to the Council of the League last September showed that the Arab politicians objected, perhaps with more logic than patience, to the limitations imposed on Iraqi national sovereignty by the terms of the Mandate. To be acceptable to public opinion in Iraq the new Treaty must be framed in such a manner as to dissipate any suspicion that it was no more than the old Mandate "writ large."

The summary of the Treaty which has been published by the Government of Iraq shows that both these essential conditions of its success have been fulfilled. The Treaty will come into force as soon as Iraq has become a member of the League of Nations. It recognizes the complete independence of Iraq and her assumption of sole responsibility for internal order and, subject to the terms of the alliance, for the defence of her territories against foreign aggression. Previous treaties will be abrogated and the mandatory responsibilities accepted by this country in respect of Iraq will cease. The troops of the Royal Air Force now stationed at Hinaidi, near Baghdad, and at Mosul will be withdrawn by 1937 at the latest, and these important aerodromes will be handed over to the local Government. The importance of these clauses will be appreciated by the able soldier who is now Prime Minister of Iraq and by his distinguished colleague, GENERAL JAFAR PASHA ; such concessions should satisfy all but the most exacting civilian politicians of Iraq. The Iraqi Government for its part recognizes the maintenance of the British air route to India as an essential link in our Imperial communications : it undertakes to lease to HIS MAJESTY'S Government three air-bases situated to the west of the River Euphrates and the Shatt-el-Arab, where their presence cannot offend the most susceptible citizen of Baghdad. The ground defence of these bases will be entrusted to special troops selected from KING FEISAL'S army and paid by the British Treasury. It is understood that the Treaty, which is to have a duration of twenty-five years, contains other provisions for a defensive military alliance between Great Britain and Iraq on much the same lines as were contemplated in the recent proposals for a treaty with Egypt. Its full text will no doubt be published at an early date. Meanwhile its terms, as summarized in our Baghdad Correspondent's message and in the *communiqué* issued by the Iraqi Government, will commend themselves to all who realize the importance, and indeed the necessity, of a compromise between the natural claims of Arab nationalism and the needs of the British Empire. NURI PASHA and SIR FRANCIS HUMPHRYS—whose appointment to Baghdad has been a conspicuous success—are to be congratulated on a valuable diplomatic achievement.

Australia's Great Victory

It would be difficult to praise too highly the wonderful display of batting in all its branches by which the Australians in their first innings practically made certain of winning the Test Match at Lord's. Their total of 729 was easily the highest ever scored by either side in the whole series of these matches ; it cost only six of their wickets ; and BRADMAN'S 254 is the highest individual score that any batsman has made in fifty years in the fifty-four matches played in this country. But finer even than the merit of these record-breaking figures was the manner in which the runs were made. At Nottingham, when the Australians at the second time of asking put together a higher score than has ever been made in the fourth innings of a Test Match played in England, they had shown, though in the end they lost the match by ninety-three runs, that they were capable of big things when faced with a big problem. At Lord's—after England, as most people thought, had made themselves fairly sure of at least a draw by a first innings of well over 400—their opponents were not in the least dismayed by the total they had to make to get on even terms. They set to work on what might have seemed an uphill task with such business-like resolution that without calling on all their men they were able to send England in again in a minority of over 300 runs. In that great achievement, both as a team and as individuals, all those who batted played a gallant part, each according to the state of the game when he went to the wicket. The game was played, as our Cricket Correspondent wrote on Monday, strictly according to plan—the plan drawn by the Australian O.C. and his staff. He and PONSFORD first laid the foundation well and truly with a first innings stand of 162 that took all the sting out of the English bowling. They thus paved the way for the more aggressive batting that began on BRADMAN'S arrival, to be continued afterwards by him and KIPPAX with such vigour that when the third wicket fell the score was 585 (yesterday at the same stage in the Australian second innings it was 22). And the remaining batsmen—MCCABE, RICHARDSON, FAIRFAX, and OLDFIELD—were left to add about 140 runs before WOODFULL decided, at exactly the right psychological moment, to declare the innings closed.

That display of batting, during which the ball was practically never once lifted by the bat into the air till the wonderful catch by which CHAPMAN dismissed BRADMAN, was the dominant feature not only of the first innings but of the game. As the play went, on a wicket and in an atmosphere that must have made the Australians feel entirely at home, their batsmen were too good for our bowlers. The bowlers did their best, and their best was often, though by no means always, good. In the circumstances, and in the absence of LARWOOD, it was not good enough. That is the story of the Australian innings in a sentence. On the other hand the England scores of 425 and 375, thanks chiefly to DULEEPSINHJI'S and CHAPMAN'S scores of 173 and 121 in the first and second innings, were large enough to show that the home team are fully capable of giving a good account of themselves against the Australian bowling, more especially as the handicap due to the failure (for once) of HOBBS and the loss of SUTCLIFFE is not likely to be repeated. DULEEPSINHJI'S performance on his first appearance against Australia, coming after WOOLLEY'S dismissal just when he seemed set for a big innings, was of the greatest possible value and worthy of the example of the uncle from whom he learned his first lessons in the game. CHAPMAN'S century and the stand of 125 by which he and ALLEN saved the honour of England at a critical period of the second innings were as fine an exhibition of courage as any cricketer could wish to see. As for the incredible brilliance of his fielding throughout the match, remarkably well backed up by the whole of his team, it was worth an untold number of runs to his side, and has probably never been equalled in any match between the two countries. In the three matches still to come there is not the slightest reason to despair of the success of the home side ; the second innings of Australia, when ROBINS in particular was bowling uncommonly well, showed that even BRADMAN, PONSFORD, and KIPPAX may be disposed of for small scores. Meanwhile the less public criticism there is by irresponsible scribes of individual players officially chosen to represent England the better for England's chances. Much of this criticism appears to be based on an extremely rudimentary knowledge of the game, and will certainly not help the Selection Committee in the execution of their difficult task. After the extraordinary batting performance of WOODFULL and his men the most knowing of the critics may be secretly disposed to think that their abilities as a team have been underrated, and in the remaining battles to be fought against them the best service that can be rendered to the sides chosen to represent England is to let them feel that the confidence of their fellow-countrymen is behind them.

PREACHERS AT ST. PAUL'S

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In a letter from Mr. C. B. Gabb, published in *The Times* of to-day, some remarkable testimony is quoted in favour of Canon Henry Melvill as a preacher. To this I should like to be allowed to add that the late Archdeacon of London, W. M. Sinclair, who was a schoolfellow of mine, informed me that Mr. Gladstone had told him that Canon Melvill, my wife's grandfather, was the best preacher he had ever heard.

Faithfully yours,
ARTHUR FANSHAWE.

14, Draycott-place, Chelsea, June 30.

ROBERT LOWE'S EPITAPH

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In *The Times* of June 2 you gave the late Mr. Robert Lowe's Latin version of his own epitaph. In case some of your readers are unacquainted with a Greek rendering of the original epitaph, written, I believe, by that famous Cambridge scholar, Richard Shilleto, I make bold to send you the enclosed ; but as I quote it from memory, I am uncertain whether I am giving it correctly :—

Λούσος ἐν φθιμένοισιν· ὅτοι λὶ βέβηκαν ἅπηλον,
εἰ μὲν ἄνω φροέοιεν, ὡς λυσμανὲς ἀθανάτοισιν·
εἰ λὲ κατηχθόνιος, πῶς εὑμενὲς Εὐμενίδεσσιν ;

Your readers will admire the terseness of this rendering, bearing out, as it does, the ideal of the Greek epigram :—

Πάγκαλόν ἐστ' ἐπίγραμμα τὸ λίστιχον· ἦν λὲ παρ' ὀθνὸς
τοὺς τρεῖς, βασκανίης κοὐκ ἐπίγραμμα λέγεις.

Kyrillos. Anth. Pal. ix. 369.

Believe me, Sir, your obedient servant,
GEORGE R. WOODWARD, Mus.Doc.

48, West Hill, Highgate, N.6.

LIVING BEYOND OUR INCOME

MR. SNOWDEN AND THE THRIFTY

A VINDICTIVE BUDGET

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Lord Macaulay, in the third chapter of his "History of England," attributes the progress of material conditions and the prosperity witnessed during the last 100 years before he wrote largely to the fact that

> Every man has felt entire confidence that the State would protect him in the possession of what had been earned by his diligence and hoarded by his self-denial.

Could we have a more pregnant and disturbing illustration of the retrograde attitude of the State nowadays towards thrift and self-denial than the attempt recently made by Mr. Snowden to penalize life insurance by the withdrawal of time-honoured tax concessions whereby more provident Chancellors had sought to foster the laudable and productive habit of saving ? Happily the demerits of Mr. Snowden's short-sighted policy were so cogently exposed, both in the columns of *The Times* and in Parliament, that his crude suggestion was dropped ; but the mere attempt is indicative of a mental attitude which surely is in large measure responsible for, if indeed it is not one of the main root causes of, our baffling economic depression.

Have the present trend and volume of taxation created unemployment ? A closely reasoned report of a committee representing the Federation of Trade Unions, a report which incidentally merits a far wider perusal than it has received, answers this question effectively in the affirmative. Nobody with an eye in his head can fail to see that the vindictive class Budget introduced by Mr. Snowden, coupled with his lamentable failure to show any strong grasp of the fitting means to curtail extravagance, is producing a feeling of defeatism among the saving classes of the community and a tendency to evade taxation and death duties by every available legal means. The subject is indeed engaging the ingenuity of some of the most clear-headed experts, and the tendency is likely to increase. And what is to be the effect on the country at large ? At present the country levies some 30 millions more in death duties than it devotes to debt redemption : in other words, it spends some 30 millions of capital as income each year. What is the ultimate consequence of living beyond our income, whether as an individual or as a State ? Mr. Gladstone used to say that credit was a tender plant, apt to wither and shrivel up if exposed to cold blasts. Has not this been happening in this country, and is not the first cure for unemployment less expenditure and lower taxation, less time devoted to joy riding and more concentrated effort ?

Yours faithfully,
ALWYN PARKER.

Foldsdown, Thursley, Godalming, June 30.

THE SIMON REPORT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your Special Correspondent at Simla, in your issue of June 30, refers to messages, originating in Simla, which suggest that the Government of India itself is disappointed in the Simon Commission's Report, and asserting that the Round-Table Conference to be held in the autumn will begin "with the fullest liberty to write on a clean slate."

I believe the great mass of English men and women are anxious, like myself, to see the promise which was given to India in 1917 carried out to the fullest extent compatible with safety and justice to all concerned. The promise, it will be remembered, was to develop gradually self-governing institutions, with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire. When the first period during which this policy was in force was drawing to a close, the Simon Commission, on which all parties of the State were represented, was appointed to advise on this subject. It has given us a very clear and honest picture of the existing situation, and its recommendations, based on the facts described, as to the measure of advance at present possible along the prescribed path.

The simple truth is that India is at present fit to digest a certain dose in the régime prescribed, and that to give her more than she can digest will merely lead to anarchy and trouble of every description. The Simon Commission may not have judged with absolute accuracy the extent of the dose now to be given. But their proposals hold the field, and should be allowed to hold the field, until discussed again at the Round-Table Conference. Suggestions to the effect that the Government is already prepared to go further are very dangerous. They can only help to support the extremist policy of belittling the Report and give rise to extravagant hopes of much greater concessions. Too much power at this stage will certainly lead to anarchy, and there is the risk that rumours of this kind may end in concessions being granted for which India is far from ready.

The one sane policy for Governments and individuals alike is to await judgment on the Simon Report with hope and patience. Any prejudging of the case by rumours or further promises or pronouncements or "suggestions" in the meantime is surely as unwise as it is dangerous, besides being most unfair to the authors of the Report.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
ELLIOT G. COLVIN.

17, Southwell-gardens, S.W.7, June 30.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The suggestion of Mr. Tempest Reilly that the Government of India should print the Simon Report in the more important Indian vernaculars is far too valuable to be neglected, though in order to reduce the cost it might be sufficient to give translations of such summaries as appeared in *The Times*. But, as one who has spent the greater part of life in the villages of South India, may I plead the necessity for meeting the pestilence of disloyalty and anarchy in the same way as we have done that of plague and cholera, by issuing free leaflets through the millions known to be happy in their loyalty to what is best for their country ? If judiciously distributed, nothing but good could result.

Yours faithfully,
W. HINKLEY.

Meadowland, Headington, Oxford, June 30.

THE OUTER CIRCLE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I wish fully to endorse the letter of Mr. John Sugden in your issue of June 18 which calls attention to the excessive speed and appalling noise of motor vehicles in the Outer Circle of Regent's Park. The noise we find particularly annoying after 11 p.m., when car after car enters the park, using the Outer Circle as a short cut to St. John's Wood, Hampstead, Golders Green, &c. The drivers appear to look upon the Outer Circle as a miniature Brooklands and to take delight in making as much noise as possible. Sleep for many is impossible before 2 a.m.

How anyone, much less a child or an elderly person, ever crosses the Outer Circle alive is a mystery to me, and it is high time that strenuous action be taken by the authorities. It was, of course, a stupid thing ever to take off the old speed limit of 12½ miles an hour. Parks are for the enjoyment of the residents of London and visitors and not to be used as race-tracks by ill-mannered motorists.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN S. PFEIL.

2, Sussex-place, Regent's Park, N.W.1.

NAVAL RELICS

NEW COLLECTION AT GREENWICH

AN INAUGURAL VISIT

(By Professor Geoffrey Callender)

To-day, at the invitation of Vice-Admiral W. H. D. Boyle, C.B., and the Officers of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, the members of the Society for Nautical Research and of the National Art-Collections Fund will visit the various rooms in the College which accommodate for the present the many treasures which, as explained in *The Times* of January 10, are awaiting transference to the Queen's House. To-day's ceremony may be described as a preliminary inauguration of the contents of the newly founded National Maritime Museum.

The day's proceedings will centre round the ceremonial unveiling of the Chelengk, the diamond Plume of Triumph presented to Nelson by the Sultan Selim III. after the victory of the Nile. For this historic gem the nation is indebted to Lady Barclay, who presented it through the National Art-Collections Fund. The relic had been used for many years prior to its acquisition as an object of personal adornment ; and some necessary repairs have been undertaken to restore its original symmetry and glamour. The case containing it will be found at the summit of the second flight of steps in the Painted Hall, where Nelson's body lay in state in January, 1806. In the case adjoining it will be found the clothes worn by the victor of Trafalgar at his last great fight ; and to these pathetic remains have been added this week the little purse which Nelson carried at the time of his death. The purse is of finely knitted navy-blue thread, closed with a ring of carved ivory and decorated with mother-of-pearl beads. When it was taken by Captain Hardy from the pocket, near which it has now been placed, it was found to contain some half-dozen guineas. It has been presented through the National Art-Collections Fund by Dr. G. C. Williamson, the well-known art critic, who has also given Captain Hardy's own purse, made of golden silk and silver thread, which will be found in an adjacent case containing Nelson plate and other effects. Here also will be found the beautiful tortoise-shell tea-caddy, the gift of Nelson to Lady Hamilton on Christmas Day, 1803, which was presented a few weeks ago, through the National Art-Collections Fund, by Lieutenant-Commander L. McCormick-Goodhart, of the British Embassy at Washington. These important additions to the already remarkable collection of Nelson relics at Greenwich encourage the hope that it may yet be possible to reassemble still greater numbers of those personal belongings of Nelson which, owing to the neglect of his dying wishes, were widely dispersed before the close of the war in which he laid down his life.

SOME PEPYSIAN MODELS

The gifts made to the National Maritime Museum through the National Art-Collections Fund, with the other Nelson relics in the Painted Hall, and the matchless gallery of naval pictures assembled in Nelson's honour just a century ago to-day serve to lend additional lustre to a Marine Exhibition organized by the Society for Nautical Research by kind permission of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. This exhibition comprises 73 items from a collection of over 250 models, pictures, books, and manuscripts presented this summer by Sir James Caird. They are drawn largely, but not exclusively, from the exhibits once the property of the Mercury Museum, described in *The Times* of January 10.

Attention must first be drawn to No. 73, a truly remarkable oil-painting, till recently in the possession of Lord Yarborough and acquired by Sir James Caird last September. The picture shows in amazing detail, but with masterly technique, the gilded stern-works of the Sovereign of the Seas, together with the portrait of the ship's constructor, Peter Pett. The vessel, the pride of the Ship Money Fleet, was built for Charles I. in 1637, and the picture was clearly taken from the life. While uncertainty regarding the picture's origin and authorship has not yet been cleared up, the attribution of the ship to the Elder Van de Velde and of the portrait to the Younger may, perhaps, be allowed. It certainly carries on the tradition handed down in Lord Yarborough's family ; and, in terms of nautical archaeology, there is much to be said for it. At the same time it must be admitted that no other portrait of note stands to the credit of the Younger Van de Velde except the self-likeness, also presented to the nation by Sir James Caird, which was for some time accepted by experts as a genuine Van der Helst. It may well be that the Younger Van de Velde could have excelled in any sphere of art open to him, and hesitated on the threshold of his career whether or not to follow in his father's footsteps. Real piquancy is added to the interest of this picture when it is remembered that a later copy of inferior merit has long exacted recognition on the walls of the National Portrait Gallery.

If the gilded garniture of the stern of the Sovereign of the Seas in this picture may seem almost too loveiy to be seen through any but "magic casements opening on the foam of perilous seas in Faëry lands forlorn," the incredulous visitor should turn quickly to No. 61, the actual model from which was constructed one of the gorgeous vessels of Charles II. Some curtailment of the exuberance which cost his father so dear can be traced in the later design, but not very much. Charles II., returning from exile in Holland, introduced the "Yacht" into this country ; and one of the designs approved by this luxury-loving monarch may be seen in No. 60, where the detail is so meticulously set forth that the modern observer bending over it, like the King of Brobdingnag over Gulliver's vessel, can admire not merely the sculpture of the gilded stern, but the good taste of the panelling in the state room and the microscopic pattern of the inlaid floor.

NELSON AND NAPOLEON

The same amazing detail, though of an entirely different epoch and order, may be studied to advantage in No. 10. This model, which has only just been added to his collection by Sir James Caird, is now shown in public for the first time, having been preserved, ever since it was constructed, at Goodwood, the seat of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. If the present attribution is correct, this model shows us the Bellerophon, the most famous seventy-four of Nelson's day, the ship that fought with such trenchant valour at the Nile and Trafalgar, the ship that captured Napoleon after Waterloo—the grand old "Bully Ruff'n" of the tars.

It is more probable, however, that this is the model presented to the then Duke of Richmond by Augustus first Viscount Keppel, his cousin and devoted friend, with whom he maintained a long correspondence on naval affairs when Lord Sandwich presided over the Admiralty. In 1782 Keppel succeeded Sandwich as First Lord ; and his declared policy was to create, against time, battleships worthy to carry the British flag. Though he remained in office but a short time, Keppel caused to be built four "rush" ships. These were the Hannibal, Ramillies, Swiftsure, and Zealous. It is highly probable that the pattern model for this group is the actual one here shown. She

lacks the burnished gold of Stuart times; but keen eyes will detect the brass taps from which hot water was drawn from the fire-hearth in the galley.

Other interesting models in the Caird Collection, acquired since the purchase of the Mercury Museum, include No. 47, an exquisite example of French bijouterie work, produced by highly trained technicians in gesso under glasses of high magnification. The model is intended to represent H.M.S. Victory as she appeared at Trafalgar; but instead of being rigged, like No. 20 and 24, models of the same kind, her decks are cleared to accommodate an exact reproduction of Nelson's ornate coffin and the catafalque which covered it during the procession from the Admiralty to St. Paul's. Still more beautiful, as a work of art, is No. 33, a perfect example of the "Ivory" or French prisoner model, acquired by Sir James Caird only a fortnight ago. This delightful semblance of a famous frigate, the Revolutionnaire of 1794, is preserved in a contemporary case with a concealed method of opening which has saved the original rigging from desecration and injury.

RARE PRINTS AND MAPS

While the Painted Hall will inevitably be the centre of attraction, many visitors to Greenwich to-day will seize the opportunity of visiting the "Royal Charlotte" and "Council" Rooms, in which will be exhibited selections from the even richer treasures of the Macpherson Collection presented to the nation by Sir James Caird in 1928. In the "Royal Charlotte" room will be seen a representative selection of prints, including the fine series of mezzotint portraits of British Admirals, late eighteenth century aquatints of naval engagements, and some rare manuscripts of naval interest. In the "Council" room will be seen a display of some of the rarities from the Macpherson charts and atlases; among others, the unique copy of the Itinerario of Jan Huyghen van Linschoten, published in Amsterdam in 1596; De Zee Atlas of Hendrik Doneker (1666), of which only two other copies are known; the first collected edition of Mercator published at Düsseldorf in 1595, which is not in the British Museum; and a copy of the Lyons Ptolemy of 1535, edited by Servetus, with woodcut borders by Hans Holbein; a copy, as the inscription shows, presented by Walter Savage Landor to that great lover of books—Robert Southey.

Seafarers will, perhaps, be more interested in the chart of New Zealand made by James Cook, and will doubtless turn from it to investigate the newly acquired Cook relics which are on exhibition in the Franklin Room. These comprise, among other things, his wardrobe, bureau bookcase, his writing-table, nautical instruments, punch-bowl, porcelain tankards, tea-pot, silver candlesticks, and the ivory chessmen with which he beguiled his leisure in many a long journey over uncharted seas. Hard by will be found other new arrivals, gifts of the Misses Whitaker, of Church Stretton; the furniture made from the timbers of the ill-fated Royal George: an octagonal table with bold inlaid inscription telling the story of the ship; and quaint chairs of rococo design, carved from the solid into the shapes of fish, coats of arms, receding cubes, and other devices. The lure of these trophies will, perhaps, induce the visitor to enter in turn the Nelson, Hood, and Coronation rooms, where unnumbered treasures await the day for uncrowded rearrangement in the Queen's House.

No other race has such a sea history as Britain; and, although sea history is necessarily made at sea and, therefore, too often unregarded on land, at Greenwich sea history has a visible anchorage. The magnificently spaced buildings, with their memories of Drake and Blake and Nelson, cannot fail to appeal to the societies to whom they are to-day thrown open as the ideal home for the maritime treasures of the nation and the munificent benefactions of Sir James Caird.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

OXFORD CLASS LISTS

OXFORD, JULY 1

The Examiners for the degree of B.C.L. have this evening issued the following Class List:—

CLASS 1.—H. B. COX, Christ Church; M. S. MCDOUGAL, St. John's; A. SUZMAN, Exeter.

CLASS 2.—T. H. W. BEADLE, Queen's; E. O. BETZHEIM, St. John's; B. L. BREMRIDGE, St. John's; T. V. A. BRODER, Brasenose; J. N. CARVALHO, Oriel; C. J. W. FLEMING, University; P. C. GIBBONS, Exeter; A. J. HASLAM, Oriel; T. JONES, Oriel; S. A. MCCAIN, Exeter; J. E. MITCHELL, University; O. H. PHILLIPS, Merton; A. W. POST, Pembroke; P. F. Y. RADCLIFFE, Corpus Christi; C. W. S. REES, University.

CLASS 3.—M. S. ALI KHAN, non-collegiate; H. C. BRYDGES, Wadham; V. J. FLYNN, Christ Church; J. A. S. FRANSEN VAN DE PUTTE, Exeter; P. W. ILIFF, New College; R. M. S. JONES, Exeter; M. J. NAMAZIE, Queen's; W. H. PREAR, Queen's; H. WILDING WHITE, New College.

The Examiners in the Final Honours School of Mathematics and Physics to-day issued the following Class List:—

CLASS 1.—H. B. AKRILL, Jesus; R. S. ATKINSON, Queen's; A. C. BASSETT, Jesus; I. E. HIGBES, Jesus; C. G. LAMBE, Campion Hall; E. G. PHILLIPS, Christ Church; H. C. PRITCHARD, Jesus; R. PROFFITT, Exeter; H. B. SQUIRE, Balliol; H. TETLEY, Queen's; J. H. C. THOMPSON, New College.

CLASS 2.—G. H. ANDREW, Corpus Christi; P. C. BARTRUM, Queen's; L. BIRLEY, Balliol; L. W. CLARKE, Brasenose; J. H. EDGE, Exeter; I. M. H. ETHERINGTON, Hertford; G. H. HANSMANN, Magdalen; H. M. MACNEILLE, Balliol; J. W. TAYLOR, Campion Hall; D. WALLEY, Jesus; S. G. WARD, Balliol; S. WEINTROUB, St. John's; T. W. WHITE, Merton; H. A. WHITTAKER, Jesus.

CLASS 3.—TERESA M. HAMAND, Somerville.

SATISFIED THE EXAMINERS IN GROUP C 1.—R. B. PATRICK, Exeter.

The Rev. Francis Underhill, M.A., Exeter College, Warden of Liddon House, has been elected a member of the Council of Keble College in place of Canon Newbolt, resigned.

CAMBRIDGE, JULY 1

The Governing Body of Corpus Christi College have awarded to Dr. R. Hilton, Assistant Physician, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the Copeman Medal for research in Medical and Biological Sciences. This medal was presented by Dr. S. Monckton Copeman, F.R.S., formerly a scholar of the college. It was designed by Mr. T. H. Paget, and struck by the Royal Mint. The present award is the first which has been made.

LEEDS, JULY 1

The following awards are announced:—

Sir Swire Smith Fellowship—ELSIE SWANN (English); University Scholarships—MARJORIE H. GILL (French), S. E. HODGSON (History), ANNIE HOOKER (Zoology), S. N. HUDSON (Geology) (Renewal), R. PEACOCK (Modern Languages) (Renewal), ELSIE RAMSDEN (Chemistry) (Renewal), J. REYMAN (Mathematics), J. E. TAYLOR (Physics), A. R. TEALE (Philosophy) (Renewal), C. L. WILSON (Chemistry), E. M. WILSON (English), V. WILSON (Geology); Richard Reynolds Scholarships—E. SHIVEY; Gilchrist Studentship in Modern Languages—F. P. PICKERING recommended to the Gilchrist trustees for the award; John Ruston Scholarship—DOROTHY KNOWLES (Modern Languages) (Renewal); Clothworkers' Research Scholarship in Textiles—A. L. ALLEN (Renewal), HELENA CLEGG, MERCIA C. HIRST, P. LINE, and EMILY STOTT (Renewal); Alfred Lumb Scholarship—J. D. PARK (Colour Chemistry) (Renewal); Woolmen Scholarship—F. L. SWIRE (Renewal); Cothworkers' Scholarships.—C. W. BUCKLEY, A. JOHNSON; Medical Scholarship—E. H. KITCHING.

THEOBALD'S PARK

RESIDENTIAL HOTEL SCHEME

An Essex correspondent says that it is understood that the reason of the cancellation of the auction of furniture at Theobald's Park (announced in *The Times* yesterday) is that there is a scheme maturing for the conversion of the mansion into a residential hotel. The agents, Messrs. Curtis and Henson (Mount-street), who were to have held the auction next week, stated yesterday that all that they could say was that the furniture had been disposed of. It will be remembered that Temple Bar is on this estate.

GREEK SERMON IN STRAND CHURCH

The Patriarch of Alexandria, Mgr. Meletios II., preached a sermon in Greek in the Church of St. Mary-le-Strand yesterday. He recalled the brotherly relations between the English and Eastern Orthodox Churches which had prevailed since the Reformation. In all the sufferings of the Eastern Church, he said, the one voice of hope which they had heard was from England. During and since the War that feeling of comradeship in the one Faith of Christ had been wonderfully deepened, and the time could not be far distant when friendship would lead to the reunion of Christendom.

THE EUCHARISTIC CONFERENCE

DOCTRINES OF THE CHURCH

DR. TEMPLE'S STATEMENT

The Archbishop of York (Dr. Temple), who presided at the recent King's College conference on Eucharistic doctrine, has issued the following announcement:—

In the belief that service might be rendered to the cause of unity in the Church of England by a statement setting forth the agreement that exists between various schools of thought with regard to Eucharistic doctrine, a number of Bishops and clergy, representing different schools of thought, were lately invited to attend a conference at King's College, London. The conference has met twice, on each occasion for over three hours, and on the second occasion agreed to issue the statement which follows over the signatures of as many who had attended one or other of the meetings as proved willing to attach their names to it. From this account it will be apparent that the statement represents some deliberate thought and discussion, but also that it makes no claim to theological precision. It is also clear that it deals with only one aspect of the problem. It is hoped that the conference may meet again to consider other aspects.

The statement referred to by the Archbishop is as follows:—

We are all agreed that Christ is truly present in the Holy Communion. All find this Presence in the sacred action generally, and in the souls of the faithful receivers. Some also find it specially in such association with the consecrated Elements that it is fitly spoken of as vouchsafed in or through them; others do not find it in any special association with the Elements apart from reception. (There are also various interpretations intermediate between these two.) But all are agreed that both of these interpretations can legitimately be held within the Church of England.

Further, all are agreed that the Presence of Christ in the Eucharist is "after an heavenly and spiritual manner"; that He is spiritually to be received, and that "the mean whereby the Body of Christ is received and eaten in the Supper is Faith"; and all are agreed that Our Blessed Lord is always and everywhere present to His faithful people, and not through the Sacrament of the Eucharist only.

It is important that all should avoid mistaken views of what is held by those with whom they disagree; thus, for example, it should not be thought that any instructed Christian believes in a material Presence of Christ in the Eucharist, whether or not he professes belief in the "Real Presence"; or again, those who do not conceive of the Presence of Christ as specially associated with the Elements apart from reception are not to be supposed to regard the Holy Communion as a memorial only; all schools of thought are agreed in holding that Christ is spiritually present in the Eucharist.

We appeal to our fellow-Churchmen to recognize the wide measure of agreement here expressed, and also to recognize that it quite definitely includes agreement to differ in the interpretation of the Presence of Christ in the Eucharist, as set forth above, until, by the guidance of the Holy Spirit, we are united in a fuller apprehension of the truth.

The following signatures are attached:—

William Ebor (Archbishop of York), Theodore Winton (Bishop of Winchester), Michael St. Albans (Bishop of St. Albans), Henry Chelmsford (Bishop of Chelmsford), Charles Gore (Bishop), George H. Frodsham (Bishop), James Adderley, Eric Barnes, R. Beresford-Peirse, (Dr.) E. J. Bicknell, Thomas Brancker, (Canon) S. L. Brown, D.D., (Canon) A. H. Howe Browne, A. R. Browne-Wilkinson, S. C. Carpenter (Master of the Temple), Maurice Child, T. Dilworth-Harrison, (Canon) C. T. Dimont (Principal of Salisbury Theological College), R. A. Edwards, John H. Ellison, W. J. Ferrar, (Canon) H. Hain, Eric K. C. Hamilton, Cyril E. Hudson, Bernard C. Jackson, (Canon) Claude Jenkins, D.D., (Canon) H. T. Knight, (Canon) W. E. Matthews, D.D. (Dean of King's College), H. Maude-Roxby, (Canon) Horace Monsell, B. O'Brien, S.S.J.E., (Dr.) W. O. E. Oesterley, (Canon) S. L. Ollard, D.D., H. L. Pass (Principal of Chichester Theological College), W. G. Pennyman, W. H. J. Platts, (Canon) A. G. Robinson, S. D. Rosenthal, H. M. Sanders, (Canon) Edmund Sinker, (Canon) T. K. Sopwith, (Canon) Tissington Tatlow, D.D., Ernest Tritton, H. B. Walton, W. M. Whitley, G. Napier Whittingham, Francis Underhill, and H. Maurice Relton.

ARCHBISHOPS' RECEPTION OF MISSIONARIES

THE LAMBETH CONFERENCE

The annual reception, by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, of Colonial and Missionary Church workers, arranged by the Missionary Council of the Church Assembly, took place yesterday at the Church House, Westminster. Tea was served in the Westminster Abbey Garden. Afterwards the missionaries and other workers assembled in the Great Hall of the Church House, and were presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York having had to leave after the reception in the Abbey Garden. They numbered over 300, including 68 Bishops from oversea, and came from all parts of the Empire and the world. The Bishop of Salisbury, Chairman of the Missionary Council, was with the Archbishop on the platform.

The ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY (Dr. Lang), after asking those present to join with him in an act of reverent remembrance of the late Archbishop Lord Davidson, extended his gratitude and benediction to those who were being received from or sent out to their distant posts in the service of God. He asked them to try to remember that it was the whole Church—not societies, organizations, or dioceses—which called and commissioned, received and thanked those who went out to the mission field. The handshaking was not a mere empty ceremony, but a sign of the fact that they were servants of the whole Church and a visible link in the life and mission of the Church.

A special significance was given to their gathering by the presence of Bishops of the Church from every part of the earth, who had come for the Lambeth Conference. Matters were coming before the Bishops of the greatest possible responsibility and difficulty, and upon the way in which they were well handled or mishandled might depend, far more than they realized, the future unity and power of that great community of Churches which God had given to the great Church of England from the past. They prayed most earnestly that the Conference would be fruitful in strengthening the work and cementing the whole Church of God throughout the world.

The heads of all the principal missionary societies were first presented to the Archbishop, and then the Bishops from oversea and the missionary workers. A service was held afterwards in Westminster Abbey, at which the missionaries going abroad were commissioned by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

THE ANGLO-CATHOLIC CONGRESS

CONCEPTIONS OF CHURCH UNITY

The first session of the Fourth Anglo-Catholic Congress was held last night at the Albert Hall.

The BISHOP OF NASSAU, who presided, read a letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury thanking the Congress for the assurance, in a message to him, that they were praying, and would continue to pray, for the Lambeth Conference, an assurance he valued very greatly.

In a paper on the unity of the Church the Rev. W. KNOX said there were at present two main ideals of Christian unity. They were told, on the one hand, that the unity of the Church could only be upheld by a rigid uniformity of faith, which should find its expression in a very high degree of uniformity of practice. From the opposite side they had exactly the opposite ideal. They were told that if they recognized the invisible unity of all those who accepted the salvation offered to them in Christ Jesus, they ought also to recognize them as members of the visible Church on earth. So they had two conflicting ideals. They would be told that the Anglican position was a half-way house, which had no claim to consideration whatsoever. They need hardly be frightened because they found themselves in the position of the Church of the Apostolic age; it hardly seemed a reason for being depressed or losing courage.

After considering the Roman view from the historical standpoint, Mr. KNOX proceeded to examine the opposite view, and, continuing, said that they were told that all who owned allegiance to the Lord were Christians, and therefore members of the Church. It was an attempt to make the visible Church on earth correspond to the Church as it was in the sight of God. Even at its best its weaknesses were innumerable. The real reason why they could not accept that conception of the unity of the Church was that it involved a completely false conception of the Church. The Church was not a human institution to which all mankind could claim admission as a matter of right. It was open to all the world; but if they sought to enter, the Kingdoms of the world must bring their glory and their honour into it.

FATHER G. D. ROSENTHAL, in a paper on the same subject, said that the only principle of unity which was at once scriptural and universal, co-extensive with the whole Church, was that which based it on the sacramental union of its members with the head of the Church, the Lord Jesus Christ.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL AT BOURNEMOUTH

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BOURNEMOUTH, JULY 1

Nearly 400 delegates to the International Council of the Congregational Churches assembled at Bournemouth to-day for the fifth meeting of the council. Among them are about 150 delegates from the United States of America and 140 from Great Britain and Ireland; and there are also delegates from China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa, India, and other countries. Before a civic reception at Bournemouth Town Hall to-night a business meeting was held, at which the Rev. Dr. J. D. Jones, of Bournemouth, was elected Moderator of the council.

In welcoming the delegates to Hampshire to-night, MAJOR-GENERAL J. E. B. SEELY, Lord-Lieutenant of the county, spoke particularly to the delegates from outside the British Empire. He said he did not think it was realized how completely Britain had set an example to the world in disarmament and the desire for peace. He appealed to those who did not belong to these islands or the British Empire to realize that we had set a great example, and were running a certain risk. In the countries from which they came would they seek peace and ensue it? Would they point out that the British Empire had done all it could, and had run every risk in the cause of peace? Would they beg of their people to do the same?

Responding to the welcome, DR. W. H. DAY, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, said that, in spite of prohibition in America, lawlessness abounded. Last year in America 30,000 new laws were enacted. There was quantity production in laws, but scant respect for the law. There was a new heathenism of force which it was their business to combat which was as fierce, as subtle, and as tremendous an urge from below as had ever assailed the spirit of man.

THE CHURCH IN EAST LONDON

A NURSERY OF BISHOPS

The Jubilee Festival of the East London Church Fund was celebrated last night in the People's Palace, Mile End-road. The BISHOP of LONDON presided over a large gathering and he was supported by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of Perth, the Archbishop of New Zealand, the Bishops of Salisbury, Chester, Southwell, Stepney, Willesden, New Guinea, Bermuda, Barbados, Bathurst, Calgary, North Queensland, Riverina, Guiana, Kobe, and Kalgoorlie, all of whom worked during some time of their ministry in East London.

The BISHOP of STEPNEY said that the East London Church Fund had justified the hopes and fulfilled the faith of Bishop Walsham How, who founded it.

The BISHOP of LONDON said that they in East London were the Bishop-makers of the world. He had sent out 30 or 40 priests to Australia, and eight of them had been made Bishops. He would always remember the warmheartedness, the courage, and the humour of the East-ender. But he would remember most of all the glorious fellowship of the Church in East London. The fact of his having worked in East London had been his passport round the world.

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY said he felt indeed in that place of so many memories that he had come home. He came rather as a Rip Van Winkle, turned elderly in appearance and in years, but not, he thought, in heart; finding a good many changes, yet feeling that after all there was no place like home. The first Bishop of Stepney, Dr. Forrest Browne, had passed away a few weeks ago in his 96th year, but the other five men who had been Bishop of Stepney were on the platform that night. He could scarcely believe that it was 22 years since he stood in that very place and made his farewell. He always said that the 30 years from 1880 to 1910 were the golden age of the parochial system in cities, and in East London it certainly was so. There were giants and princes in Israel in those days. He paid a tribute to the warmheartedness and unfailing cheerfulness of the folk of East London, and said his heart was full of respect and of affection for them. The East London Church Fund had done more than anything else to bring the fellowship and the truth of the Christian Gospel into the hearts and homes of the people. He appealed to the clergy never to let the Church in East London drift away from the main heart of its people. Let them try as hard as they could to show that the Church not only cared for the devout, but that its mother heart yearned for those who were sometimes its tiresome and disreputable children.

The ARCHBISHOP of NEW ZEALAND said it was 36 years since he was in East London, but he should never forget the time he spent there, because it was in East London that he learnt the best lessons of his life.

CHURCH AND EMPIRE

A BOOK OF "THE TIMES" SPECIAL NUMBER

A reprint of the Special Church and Empire Number of *The Times* will be published in book form shortly. The volume (10in. by 7½in.) consists of 128 pages in maroon cloth binding, with gilt lettering. It will contain over 60 illustrations, including five full-page plates on art paper. The price will be 2s. 6d. net.

The message which the Archbishop of Canterbury contributed to the Number will be reproduced in the book, which, divided into four parts, commemorates the reopening of St. Paul's Cathedral, serves as a guide to the Lambeth Conference, which assembles at Lambeth Palace next week, illustrates the work of the Churches in the missionary fields of the Empire, and deals with many aspects of the Church at home of particular interest to members of the Anglican Communion.

Copies of the book may be obtained from the publisher, *The Times*, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4 (postage 6d. inland, 8d. abroad), or by order from all booksellers, bookstalls, and newsagents.

UNEMPLOYMENT GRANTS

At a meeting of the Unemployment Grants Committee held on Monday, LORD ST. DAVIDS in the chair, a number of schemes of work submitted by local authorities and other statutory bodies for the relief of unemployment were approved for Government grant. The estimated cost of the schemes approved was £573,000, to provide employment for approximately 1,900 men. Schemes before the Committee for approval which are now the subject of inquiry number 683 and are estimated to cost £12,000,000.

Particulars of the grants which the Committee are empowered to approve, forms of application, &c., can be obtained from the Secretary to the Unemployment Grants Committee, Sanctuary-buildings, 16, Great Smith-street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

HOME-GROWN OATS PREFERRED

The Westminster City Council will receive to-morrow a report from the Contracts Committee which states that contracts had been received for Chilean and Polish oats "at prices considerably below the lowest price tendered for English oats, and if the council accepts the lowest tender for English oats it will have to pay a sum approximately £170 per annum more than it would have to pay if it accepted the lowest tender, which is for Chilean oats. We feel, however, that in view of the conditions now existing in the agricultural world, preference should be given to oats grown in England, notwithstanding the increased cost."

WEYMOUTH TO WEYMOUTH

Moderator George Barnes and Dr. W. O. Faxon, of Weymouth, Massachusetts, were welcomed by the Mayor, Mr. Percy Boyle, on arrival at Weymouth, Dorset, yesterday. They will be guests of the town for the festivities in connexion with the opening of the new town bridge by the Duke of York on Friday. The Mayor in the evening gave a dinner party in their honour. A stone sent by the Board of Selectmen of Weymouth, Massachusetts, has been placed in a prominent position in the new bridge. It bears the inscription: "From Weymouth in New England to Weymouth in Old England, 1930."

THE NATIONAL UNION

NEW RULES APPROVED

A special conference of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations was held yesterday at the Queen's Hall, Langham-place, W. Lady Iveagh, M.P., chairman of the Central Council, presided, and was supported by members of the executive of the National Union, including Mr. Neville Chamberlain, M.P. (chairman of the party), and Mr. J. C. C. Davidson, M.P. Nearly 2,000 delegates were present.

LADY IVEAGH explained that the object of the conference was to consider and, if approved, pass the revised rules of the National Union. Certain alterations had become essential in view of the great increase in the electorate and the consequent growth in the number of local party organizations. Members of the sub-committee who had been entrusted with the task of drafting the revised rules had made certain alterations which would reduce the number of delegates to reasonable proportions without lessening the representative character of the conference, and would thus enable annual meetings to be held in provincial centres.

Referring to the resignation of Mr. J. C. C. Davidson, M.P., as Chairman of the party, Lady Iveagh alluded to his great services in that office and especially the support and encouragement he had given to the Women's Unionist Organization. His name, she added, would always be associated with the foundation of the Bonar Law College at Ashridge.

On behalf of the delegates, Lady Iveagh extended a cordial welcome to Mr. Neville Chamberlain. She recalled that some time ago a member of Parliament had said to her, "Is there any man in England patriotic enough to take on the chairmanship?" Mr. Chamberlain had consented to fill what had been described as a "most thankless task," and they all wished him every success in his new appointment. (Cheers.)

A motion to refer back the rules to the Executive Committee for further consideration was lost by a large majority. Consideration of the revised rules was then taken *seriatim*, and, in some cases, they were amended after full discussion. As the result of the alterations to the rules, increased representation was given to labour committees and to central associations of divided boroughs, while whole-time women organizers, as well as agents, will be entitled to attend the annual conference and vote.

At the conclusion of the discussion a resolution was unanimously passed approving the rules as amended and directing that they shall come into effect on September 1, "provided, however, that the Central Council and Executive Committee to be constituted under the provisions of these rules shall commence their first year of office on the date fixed for the annual meeting of the Central Council in 1931, and that the existing Central Council, Executive Committee, and sub-committees thereof shall remain in being until that date."

As no annual conference is to be held this year, it has been decided that a meeting of the existing Central Council shall take place in London in the autumn—probably in November. Meanwhile, steps will be taken to carry into effect the provisions of the amended rules with respect to the constitution of the new provincial and central councils and the executive committee.

The conference closed with a vote of thanks to Lady Iveagh for presiding, on the motion of Mr. J. C. C. DAVIDSON, M.P., who said it was his last, and a most pleasing, duty as chairman of the party.

OUT-RELIEF RECIPIENTS

SCHEMES FOR TRAINING AND WORK IN LONDON

The Public Assistance Committee of the London County Council state that at an early date a full report will be presented to the Council on the arrangements that are being made for setting to work, training, and instructing able-bodied persons to whom outdoor relief is granted. Meanwhile the Public Assistance General Purposes Sub-Committee, which has the matter in hand, express the opinion that "London is comparatively a favourable place for finding work. The large numbers of unemployed in the country as a whole are mainly concentrated in certain black areas, of which London is not one."

The percentage of unemployed in London on May 26 last was 7.3, their report states. Unemployment in other districts at that date was:—South-eastern district, 7.0; South-western, 9.3; Wales, 27.7; North-western England, 23.5; North-eastern, 18.3; Midlands, 13.8; Scotland, 17.4; and Northern Ireland, 22.9 per cent.

The sub-committee add that "it is the opinion of competent observers that, so far as London as a whole is concerned, the number of workpeople who are enforcedly idle is less to-day than it was in normal years before 1914. It is true that there are local variations within the county, but, in view of the fact that it is the habit of the majority of Londoners to travel to work, we consider that the whole area should be regarded as one unit."

The sub-committee recommend that an estimate of £20,000 be approved in respect of arrangements to be made for setting to work and training persons granted outdoor relief, and that present arrangements at certain institutions be continued.

OBITUARY

BRIG.-GENERAL E. LAMBART

A correspondent writes:—

Edgar Lambart was a soldier whose sense of duty was outstanding. It was natural that after his war services in Afghanistan and South Africa, and after commanding the Horse Artillery at Aldershot, he should be offered a command in the Great War. He was 58 when he was made a Brigadier-General, Royal Artillery. His age and the fact that he had been on the retired list for four years told against him, but he set a fine example by accepting a lieutenant-colonel's position in a Divisional Ammunition Column.

He had no enemies, and his unique knowledge of family records was always at the disposal of the Lambarts and their collaterals, who will miss him sorely. His eldest son was killed in the War. His son by his second marriage is a master at Eton College.

THE REV. CHARLES DOBSON

Our Lisbon Correspondent writes:—

The Rev. Charles Dobson, Chaplain of St. George's Church, Lisbon, who died recently, was born in New Zealand and was a descendant of one of the early settlers. He came to Europe as chaplain to the New Zealand troops when the Great War broke out, being later appointed to the charge of St. John's Church in Smyrna.

He was in Smyrna when the Turks occupied the city, and was of the greatest assistance, at the imminent risk of his life, in succouring the distressed and saving many lives, irrespective of creed, during the subsequent massacre and while the city was in flames. He was the last to go on board the Bavarian, which conveyed about 800 refugees to Malta. For this work he received the thanks of the King and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

He married in 1919 a Greek lady, Helene Georgoulopoulos, and leaves two daughters and a son.

MR. J. H. LUKE

Mr. Joseph Harry Luke, of 154, Ashley-gardens, S.W.1, died on Monday at Alt-Aussee, Austria, after a long illness. A correspondent writes:—

Mr. J. H. Luke was born in Detroit in 1856, but settled in London when still in his 'teens, being identified during the first part of his business career with insurance, more particularly with the Alliance Assurance Company. In 1894 he turned his attention to general finance and, as managing director of the Exploration Company during the last few years of the century, was closely concerned with the development of mining and transport companies, including the original "Twopenny Tube." At the beginning of the present century he became associated with the late Mr. George Westinghouse and joined the boards of all the British and European Westinghouse concerns, remaining a director of the Westinghouse Brake Company to the end of his life.

Mr. Luke married in 1884 Eugénie, daughter of the Chevalier Louis Zamarski, and is survived by her, a son, and a daughter. He was one of the earliest, as well as one of the keenest, bridge players in London, and played much at the Portland Club and later at the St. James's Club, of which he was for many years a member.

The death is announced at Wigan of Mr. Charles Astley Lamb, formerly revising barrister for the Kirbybarrow and North Lonsdale area. Mr. Lamb was appointed Civil Liabilities Commissioner on the outbreak of the War, and later became vice-president of the Pensions Appeal Tribunal. He was 71 years of age.

P.O. ENGINEERING UNION

WAGE ADVANCES OF £200,000 SECURED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, JULY 1

Presiding at the annual conference of the Post Office Engineering Union at Cardiff to-day Mr. H. G. Hill (Holloway factory) congratulated the general secretary (Mr. G. H. Smith) on his handling of the wage claim, the engineering section of which had already been settled. The executive felt the same resentment that most of them probably felt because the most lowly paid had not been treated fairly, but they had to face the facts and those were against them. So far there was an increase in the payroll of the Post Office of nearly £200,000. There were not many unions who had been able to squeeze such an amount out of employers during the past 10 years.

They had been fighting an invisible employer in the Treasury, to which body all agreements on increases in wages had to be submitted for ratification. They could not blame the Labour Government or the Post-Office if the lowly paid workers of their industry were left on the starvation level. They must blame those of their own class who voted for a continuation of the system responsible for the state in which the industrial workers were to-day.

As soon as their wage claim had been settled they should leave wages questions alone and turn their energies in the direction of perfecting, and if necessary converting, the machine that had carried them so far. They wanted to help their comrades in outside industries. By "the blacklegs' charter" Civil servants were debarred from affiliation with the T.U.C. and other bodies. He was hoping to see their right of association restored to them in the near future.

Mr. E. H. Shaughnessy (assistant engineer in chief), who was present by invitation, paid a tribute to the spirit of cooperation which animated all ranks in the service, and said that the old feelings of antagonism and suspicion between the different classes of officials and workers were being definitely replaced by feelings of mutual respect and reason. Their department was now one of the biggest engineering concerns in the country, with a capital value represented in plant of considerably over £100,000,000, and it was upon the labour of their skilled employees that the efficiency of the department depended.

The conference then went into committee to discuss the executive's report.

FUTURE OF ANGLO-INDIAN COMMUNITY

EARL RUSSELL ON THE SIMON REPORT

Earl Russell, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for India, was the principal guest at the annual luncheon of the Anglo-Indian Association, London, held at the Hotel Russell yesterday under the chairmanship of the president, Sir Cecil Walsh.

EARL RUSSELL said that at the present time any observations made by the Under-Secretary for India, no matter how innocent and how simple and obvious, were none the less regarded as a pronouncement. He had never made a formal pronouncement in his life and the mere thought of being supposed to make one terrified him. One thing of a non-controversial kind he could say, and that was to advise every one present to read the Simon Report, and especially the first volume, which gave a remarkable synopsis of conditions throughout India and was a wonderful example of skilful compression. He spent much of his Whitsun holiday over the Report and the time was well repaid. The style was excellent, the meaning was perfectly lucid, and he learnt more about India from reading the Report than in the six months he had been at the India Office. The Anglo-Indian community in India stood in a somewhat isolated and unfortunate position, and the Association existed to watch over the welfare of that comparatively small body. That seemed to him a very legitimate and praiseworthy object. The position of the community was referred to in the Simon Report in terms which showed that they found it difficult to decide how best it could be dealt with.

SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER, proposing the toast of the community, said that in 40 years' official experience he had seen Anglo-Indians tested in circumstances of difficulty, strain and crisis, but he had never known one of them to fail in his duty. To-day they constituted two-thirds of the strength of the Auxiliary Force in India. Following the example of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, the Statutory Commission had recognized the strong claims the community had to special consideration, notably in respect to their recruitment for the central Services. These sympathetic expressions needed to be translated into action whether by means of legislation or by statutory rules. If one-third of appointments to certain services in India were to be reserved for minorities, as suggested in the report, it was not unreasonable for Anglo-Indians to ask that a substantial share of the reservation should go to them. (Cheers.)

Mr. C. W. KIRKPATRICK, the vice-president, SIR CAMPBELL RHODES, and the PRESIDENT also spoke. In addition to the speakers those present included:—

Field-Marshal Sir Claud Jacob, the Bishop of Rangoon, Sir Denys Bray, Lieutenant-Colonel R. V. Applin, Sir Arthur Knapp, Dr. Drummond Shields, M.P., Mr. George Pilcher, and Mr. H. A. Gibbon (hon. secretary).

MR. SASTRI'S ADDRESS TO M.P.s

Mr. Srinivasa Sastri addressed a meeting of M.P.s of all parties on the Simon Commission Report at the House of Commons last night. The meeting was convened in connexion with the Commonwealth of India League, which supports the movement for Dominion status for India. Mr. H. GRAHAME-WHITE, Liberal M.P. for Birkenhead, presided, and there was a large attendance.

Mr. SASTRI said the Report recommended a new departure in so far as it proposed that all the strength should be in the Provinces and that the Centre should have only limited powers. The British tradition in India had been directed to the creation of a strong Central Government, but the Commission proposed that there should be statutory limits to the powers of the Centre and that the residuary powers should be in the Provinces. If the Report was to be the framework of consultations at the forthcoming Round-Table Conference, even the suggestion of this new departure would add one more to the long list of Indian grievances. In such circumstances it would be almost impossible to get the cooperation of any intelligent and responsible Indian representatives; differences would be widened and hope of reconciliation would become more remote.

Mr. Sastri recalled the Viceroy's declaration last November that the natural issue of India's constitutional progress is the attainment of Dominion status. If, he asked, nothing more was meant by that declaration than by the previous declarations, why was it made? It had only succeeded in rousing new hopes in India of an immediate step towards the goal. He could not understand why Sir John Simon, knowing of that declaration and avoiding association with it at the time it was made, did not take more notice of it in the Commission's Report.

Mr. Sastri also criticized the arrangement suggested by the Commission in relation to the Army in India, arguing that the Commission's proposal was inconsistent with the policy of the attainment of Dominion status. None of the Dominions had ever been asked to consent to a plan which involved the control of the Army on their frontiers by the Imperial authorities. He admitted that the Report had certain favourable aspects, but as his time was limited he preferred to deal with the points of difference.

EXPLOSION IN PLEASURE BOAT

The Southend Police are investigating the origin of an explosion and fire which occurred aboard the pleasure boat Britannia early yesterday while she was moored to a jetty. The boat was high and dry at the time, the tide being out. An official statement issued last night said that the police were anxious to get into touch with a man, aged 25, who was injured during Monday night or early yesterday morning, apparently by an explosion, his face and eyes being seriously hurt. The statement proceeded "He left Southend about 10 a.m. on Tuesday, and was accompanied by his wife and a child three months old. He is supposed to have gone to London for treatment. He is 5ft. 6in. in height, with dark hair and eyes, of medium build, and clean shaven. He is a waterman by occupation. He may be either an in-patient or out-patient of some London hospital." The explosion in the Britannia was heard all over Southend, and part of the vessel was blown out. It is expected that the Britannia will be out of commission for the greater part of the summer.

Major-General Sir Fabian Ware, Vice-Chairman of the Imperial War Graves Commission, met and addressed a party of 37 American mothers and widows who visited their sons' and husbands' graves at Brookwood Cemetery yesterday in the charge of Colonel R. T. Ellis.

THE WEATHER

WARM AND THUNDERY

Meteorological Office, July 1

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 7 P.M.—A depression off our north-west coasts is moving slowly northward and filling up, and pressure is becoming uniform over England. Weather will continue mainly fair and warm, but there will be local thunderstorms in eastern and central districts.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., N.W., N.E., MIDLANDS.—Light variable breeze; bright periods, local thunderstorms; local coastal fog; warm.

ENGLAND, S.W., WALES, SCOTLAND, W., N.W., IRELAND.—Light south or south-west breeze; mainly fair but local showers; rather warm.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Similar.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Light variable breeze; fair apart from local thundery rains; local fog; sea smooth.

IRISH SEA.—Light south or south-west breeze; mainly fair; perhaps fog patches; sea slight.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Wind south to south-west or variable, less than 10 m.p.h. at surface, 10-15 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Local thunderstorms or thundery showers inland, patches of fog at sea. Visibility below 100 yards in patches at sea; 1,000-2,000 yards locally inland early, improving to 4-8 miles.

Sun rises, 4.49 a.m.; sets, 9.18 p.m.
Moon sets, 12.29 a.m.; rises, 12.21 p.m.
First Quarter, 5.3 a.m. to-morrow.
Lighting-up time, 10.18 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 7.14 a.m. and 7.22 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, JULY 1, 7 P.M.—Bar., 1,005.9mb. (29.71in.), steady; temp., 73deg.; humidity, 63 per cent.; wind, S.W., light; weather, fine.

Monday, 7 p.m. to Tuesday, 10 a.m.—

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
VERE STREET AND OXFORD STREET
LONDON W1

SALE

Now Proceeding

Typical Bargains

TYPICAL WOOLLENS & ART SILK FABRICS

Oddments of novelty materials, including Virenso, a dainty wool crêpe, with coloured flecks, feather-weight dress tweeds made in Cumberland, and dainty designs in printed art silk, 36/38 inches wide. Usual Prices 6/9 to 12/9 per yard. SALE PRICE, per yard 4/11

JABOTT. An all-wool French coating in the new straight corded effect, in nigger, bottle, navy, and black. Usual Price 18/9 per yard. SALE PRICE, per yard 8/11

TYPICAL CUSHION BARGAIN

250 Cushions in Furnishing Taffeta, filled best quality down, all colourings. Usual Price 25/9 SALE PRICE 15/-

TYPICAL STOCKING BARGAINS

Fine Mercerised Lisle Thread Stockings, with point heel and lace clox. In all leading shades. 3 for 5/-. SALE PRICE, per pair 1/9

300 pairs Pure Silk Stockings, lace clox, perfect goods. Light shades only. Usual Price 13/9 per pair SALE PRICE, per pair 6/11
3 pairs for 19/11

BECOMING DAY GOWN in satin, suitable for Matrons. In black and dark colours 94/6

Matron's THREE-PIECE in Marl Stockinette, embroidered. Usual price 6 gns. SALE PRICE 5 gns

HAT in Baku, edged and trimmed Crinoline. Usual Price 59/6. SALE PRICE 45/-

STRAW HAT trimmed two shades of velvet ribbon, any colours. SALE PRICE 35/9

WALKING SHOE in brown Python skin, inset of brown calf to tone. Usual Price 52/6. SALE PRICE 37/6

SHOE in dark brown or grey glacé, strappings in lighter tone. Usual Price 52/6. SALE PRICE 27/6

MODEL COAT in black corded rep, collar of grey Persian lamb. Usual Price 25 guineas. SALE PRICE 16½gns

THREE-PIECE PYJAMA in Satin, trimmed reversed Satin. All colours. SALE PRICE 79/6

Goods cannot be sent on approval.

REMNANT DAY TO-MORROW.

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE

Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, JULY 1

The King, attended by Captain Sir Bryan Godfrey-Faussett, R.N., and Major the Hon. Alexander Hardinge, left the Palace this morning for Newmarket.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Captain John Aird, was present at Victoria Railway Station this evening upon the arrival of His Excellency Senhor Dr. Julio Prestes de Albuquerque (President Elect of Brazil), and welcomed him to England on behalf of His Majesty.

Captain Sir Bryan Godfrey-Faussett, R.N., has succeeded Lieut.-Colonel Reginald Seymour as Equerry in Waiting to The King.

The Dowager Countess of Minto and the Lady Jean Verney have succeeded the Dowager Countess of Airlie and the Lady Cynthia Colville as Ladies in Waiting to The Queen.

The Duke of Gloucester, attended by Major Ronald Stanyforth, dined with His Excellency the Japanese Ambassador and Madame Matsudaira, at 10, Grosvenor-square, this evening.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, JULY 1

The Prince of Wales this morning received Sir Howard Frank, Bt.

145, PICCADILLY, JULY 1

The Duke of York, attended by Rear-Admiral Basil Brooke, visited Southampton to-day, where he laid the Foundation Stone of the new Civic Centre and carried out other engagements, subsequently returning to London.

The Siamese Minister has returned to London from Geneva.

Mildred Countess of Gosford returned to Falmouth House yesterday from Paris, where she has been staying for the past few days.

Viscount and Viscountess Brentford have returned to 70, Queen's-gate from Newick Park, Lewes.

Viscount Halifax will leave 88, Eaton-square on Friday for Hickleton Hall, Doncaster.

Lord and Lady Harlech will leave 17, Lowndes-square to-day for Brogyntyn, Oswestry.

Lord Elphinstone left 6, Upper Brook-street on Monday for a brief visit to Carberry Tower, Musselburgh.

Lady Howard de Walden has returned to 37, Belgrave-square from Chirk Castle.

The Hon. Mrs. Joicey expects to return to 23, Norfolk-street, Park-lane, to-morrow from abroad.

Lady Isaacs left St. James's-court yesterday for Switzerland, where she will remain until the middle of next month.

Lady (Lionel) Fletcher is returning to England in the Majestic, which is due to arrive at Southampton to-morrow or Friday.

Lady Cable, who recently arrived at 25, Berkeley-square on a brief visit, will leave for South Devon on Monday.

Sir Montagu and Lady Sharpe have left Brent Lodge, Hanwell, for Brent House, 34, Corfton-road, Ealing, W.5, their new residence.

Dr. Benjamin Rand, of Harvard University, has arrived on his annual visit to London. His address is 123, Pall Mall.

Mr. James A. de Rothschild, M.P., who underwent a slight operation in a London nursing home last Tuesday, June 23, has been able to return home to 34, Park-street. Mr. Rothschild's recovery has not, however, been sufficient to allow him to consider the resumption for the present of his Parliamentary duties.

Frau Sthamer has returned to 9, Carlton House-terrace.

M. and Mme. Guido have arrived from Monte Carlo, and are staying at the Mahrow Epicurean Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur R. Guinness have left 28, Seymour-street, Portman-square, for Hawley Place, Blackwater, Hants, which will be their permanent address for the future. (Telephone, Camberley 328.)

Mrs. Amery will be at home to-day from 4 to 6 at 112, Eaton-square to meet members of the Colonial Office Conference and other friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bruce have left 54, Rutland-gate and moved to 11, Kensington-square, W.8, which will be their permanent address. (Telephone, Western 2058.)

The King has approved the appointment of Colonel Russell James Kerr to be Vice-Lieutenant for the County of Gloucester to act for his Majesty's Lieutenant during his absence from this country from the 2nd proximo to January 20, 1931.

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, was present at a children's charity *matinée* performance which Miss Dorice Stainer gave at the Scala Theatre yesterday in aid of the Princess Louise Kensington Hospital for Children.

Sir Gomer Berry, chairman of the National Baby Week Council, held a reception, to meet the delegates of the National Conference on Maternity and Child Welfare and the members of the National Baby Week Council, at Chandos House last night. About 400 guests were present.

Sir Frederick Hervey-Bathurst was among those present in Salisbury Cathedral at the memorial service for the Earl of Radnor on Saturday.

Mr. Alexander Gollancz was not present at the memorial service for his brother at the West London Synagogue on Monday.

LUNCHEON

THE LADY MAYORESS

The Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress gave a luncheon party at the Mansion House yesterday in honour of Prince Damrong of Siam and his daughters, Princess Poon and Princess Pilai.

The company included:—

The Duchess of Hamilton and Brandon, Lord Thomson, Lord and Lady Askwith, General Sir Hubert and Lady Gough, Colonel Sir Francis and Lady Younghusband, Sir Francis and Lady Arden, Alderman Sir George Truscott, Sir Basil Blackett, Sir Clement and Lady Hindley, Sir Edward and Lady Cook, the Siamese Chargé d'Affaires and Mme. Babiddha Nukara, Sir Denison and Lady Ross, Lady Gilbert, Mr. J. Fairclough, Mr. F. L. Wallace, Mr. C. F. Denny, Mr. H. Gore Browne, Sir Henry McGeagh Wilson, Mr. A. Jamieson, Mr. F. E. Newson-Smith, Mr. W. J. Waterlow, Mr. T. G. Waterlow, Mr. S. Richards, and Sir William Soulsby.

DINNER

LORD TYRRELL

Lord Tyrrell gave a dinner party on June 30 at the British Embassy, Paris. His guests were:—

Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. A. Holman, Princesse Sixte de Bourbon-Parme, Princess Eugenie of Greece, Princesse Marina of Greece, Mlle. Elizabeth Roy, Mlle. de Rouquières, Comte and Comtesse G. de Castellane, Comte Henri de Castellane, Comte Renaud de Sainte Croix, Comte A. de Casteja, Mlle. de Casteja, Baron Roland de l'Espée, Mlle. D. de Rothschild, Prince d'Arenberg, Comte and Comtesse de Beaux, Prince and Princesse J. de Caraman-Chimay, Vicomte and Vicomtesse d'Orsay, Mlle. de Gaiffier d'Hestroy, Baron Rodolphe Hottinguer, Mlle. de Mun, Comte F. de Castellane, Vicomte and Vicomtesse Charles Benoist d'Azy, Miss Campbell, Duc de la Tour Corlo, Mrs. Troyte-Bullock, Comte Guy de Pourtalès, Baron and Baronne d'Almeida Santos, Vicomte and Vicomtesse Henri de Janze, Mr. and Mrs. V. Cavendish Bentinck, Miss Selby, Miss Scheverry, Comte Armand de la Rochefoucauld, Miss Townend, Mr. A. H. S. Yeames, Mlle. E. de Broglie, Mr. E. Austin Barnard, Miss Katherine Grenfell, Prince de la Tremoille, Colonel and Mrs. Sutherland, Miss E. Pilman, Mr. McCormondale, Miss T. Millet, the Hon. Samuel Allsopp, Miss B. Millet, Comte Roger de Montebello, Baron Philippe de Rothschild, M. and Mme. Chehanowsky, Comte and Comtesse A. de Rohlland, Lord Nigel Douglas-Hamilton, and M. D. Chrissoveloni.

MARRIAGES

CAPTAIN W. A. PLATT AND MISS BOUCHER

The marriage took place yesterday afternoon at Holy Trinity, Brompton, of Captain W. A. Platt, The Sherwood Foresters, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. C. Platt, of Alverbank, Alverstoke, and Miss Dorothy Eva Boucher, second daughter of the late Mr. A. S. Boucher, of Sharpcliffe Hall, Ipstones, Stoke-on-Trent, and of Mrs. A. S. Boucher, of 7, Drayton-court, S.W. The Rev. H. W. Humphrys officiated.

The bride, who was escorted up the aisle by her uncle, Mr. Donald Farquharson, and given away by her mother, wore a long close-fitting gown of ivory satin with a long flowing train of the same material. A pearl cap held her tulle veil in place and she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and orange-blossom. She was attended by two pages, Master Peter Cavendish and Master Tony Davenport, and by two little girls, Miss Elsie Lyle and Miss Elizabeth Kiek. The pages wore long green satin trousers with white crêpe de Chine shirts, and the little girls had long frilled frocks of green chiffon, with white wreaths in their hair, and they carried white posies. There was also one grown-up bridesmaid, Miss Norah Boucher (sister of the bride), who wore a long dress of pale-green chiffon, with a pearl cap, and carried a posy of white and green flowers and leaves. Captain W. A. Ebsworth, The Sherwood Foresters, was best man, and a reception was afterwards held at the Ladies' Carlton Club.

MR. W. E. THOROWGOOD AND MISS WHITTAKER

The marriage took place yesterday (Tuesday), July 1, at the Queen's-road Primitive Methodist Church, Halifax, Yorks, of Mr. Wilfrid Ernest Thorowgood, M.A., A.M.I.C.E., elder son of the late Mr. A. E. Thorowgood and Mrs. Thorowgood, Dunmore, Old Bosham, Sussex, to Miss Dorothy Lois Whittaker, elder daughter of Alderman A. L. Whittaker, J.P., and Mrs. Whittaker, Kingston Grange, Halifax. The Rev. F. Hobson officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a classic gown of pastel pink ninon-de-soie and silk Valenciennes lace. She was attended by four bridesmaids, Miss Kathleen Whittaker, Miss Edna Brearley, Miss Marion Whittaker, and Miss Vera Brenard, and two train-bearers, Elizabeth Mellor and Hedley Crabtree. Mr. Kenneth Thorowgood was best man, and the groomsmen were Dr. D. Metcalf, Mr. J. Marsh, Mr. R. Ross, and Mr. J. Stock.

DANCE

MME. WEISWEILLER

Mme. Weisweiller gave a dance last night for her daughter, Miss Nadine Weisweiller, at 2, Albert-gate. The decorations were pink rambler roses, blue hydrangeas, and lilies, and Pilbeam's band played. Among those who gave dinner parties for the dance were:—

The Countess of Huntingdon, the Countess of Mexborough, the Countess of Eglinton and Winton, Viscountess Chelmsford, Annie Viscountess Cowdray, the Hon. Lady Stanley, Feodorowna Lady Allington, Lady Stanley of Alderley, Lady Sassoon, Lady Ursula Horne, Lady Rayleigh, Lady Jessel, Lady Perrott, Lady Richmond, Lady Chetwode, Lady Suffield, Lady Hamond-Graeme, Lady Goschen, the Hon. Mrs. Henley, the Hon. Mrs. Tufton, the Hon. Mrs. Abel Smith, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Rothschild, the Hon. Mrs. Ralph Yorke, Mrs. Percy Laming, Mrs. Humphreys Owen, Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Percy Quilter, and Miss Georgina Guinness.

Among others who accepted invitations for the dance were:—

The Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Régis de Oliveira and Mlle. Régis de Oliveira, the Italian Ambassador, the Argentine Ambassador and Mme. de Uriburu and Mlle. de Uriburu, the Polish Ambassador, the Swiss Minister and Mme. Parvicini and Mlle. Livia Parvicini, the Austrian Minister, the Hungarian Minister, the Rumanian Minister and Mme. Titulescu, Lord and Lady Annaly, Lord and Lady Allington, Evelyn Lady Alington, the Marquess and Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava and Lady Veronica Blackwood, Lady Caroline Agar, the Earl of Altamont, the Earl and Countess of Abingdon, Lady Clodagh Anson and Miss Anson, Lady Helen Asquith, Prince Otto von Bismarck, the Hon. Eileen Brougham, the Hon. Mrs. Brougham, the Hon. David Bowes-Lyon, Sir Montague and Lady Barlow, M. de Blesson, Lord and Lady Oranmore and Browne, Captain Boissier, Mr. Patrick Balfour, the Hon. Mrs. Bulloch, Baron and Baroness Von Bredow, Mr. Charles Barings, Viscount and Viscountess Churchill, Lady Beatrice Cadogan, Miss Dorothy Chamberlain, the Hon. Patricia St. Clair, Sir Felix and Lady Helen Cassel and Miss Hermione Cassel, the Countess of Clanwilliam and Lady Elizabeth Meade, Miss Diana Churchill, Miss Jean Pearson.

Viscount and Viscountess Cowdray and the Hon. Angela Pearson, Miss Pamela Cunningham, Miss Pamela Cayzer, Viscount Clive, Sir John Child, the Hon. Lady Anstruther-Gough-Calthorpe and Miss Gough-Calthorpe, Mr. David Colville, Lady Chamberlain and Miss Diane Chamberlain, Lady Georgiana Curzon, Miss L. Campbell, Miss Victoria Durham, Miss G. Dalrymple, Sir Michael Duff-Assheton-Smith, the Marquess of Donegall, Mr. and Mrs. Einstein, Lady Mary St. Clair-Erskine, Lady Jane Egerton, Viscountess Elibank, Countess Fitzwilliam and Lady Helena Fitzwilliam, Miss Griselda and Miss Angela Grant-Forbes, Miss Jane Ferguson, Viscount FitzHarris, Lady Howard de Walden and the Hon. Brownen Scott-Ellis, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Hamilton-Wedderburn and Miss Noreen Hamilton-Wedderburn, Miss Diana Hoare, Miss Hussey, Miss Kitty and Miss Rosalind Hembro, Miss Elizabeth Humphreys-Owen, Miss Elisabeth Harrison, the Hon. Esmond and Mrs. Harmsworth, Miss Redhead, Mr. Alec Hambro, Lady Jessel, Miss Vanda Sweetenham, the Hon. Doreen Jessel, the Hon. Edward Jessel, Lady Gwendoline Jellicoe, the Earl of Jersey, the Marchioness of Lansdowne and Lady Katherine Fitzmaurice, the Earl and Countess of Kilmorey, Mrs. Kearsley and Miss Kearsley, Mrs. Mark Kerr and Miss Alex Kerr, Viscountess Lewisham, Sir Edward and Lady Naylor-Leyland, Sir George Lewis, Lady Mary Lygon, the Hon. Diana Legge, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Lowndes, Mrs. and Miss Loeffler, Viscount Moore, Grace Lady Newborough, Miss Anne Meade, Lady Janet Montgomerie, Lady Betty Montgomerie, Mme. de Juge Montestier, Miss Lois Walker, the Hon. Henry and Mrs. Mond, Miss Margaret Mercer Nairne, Lord and Lady Meichett, the Hon. Nancy Milford, the Countess of Northbrook, Miss Jean Kennedy-Erskine, Major and the Countess of Oxford and Asquith, the Hon. Anthony Asquith, the Hon. Richard and Mrs. Preston and Miss Preston, Miss Priscilla and Miss Helena Perrott, Miss Jean Paudel-Phillips, the Hon. Anne Palmer, Lady Prudence Pelham, Lady Fiona Pratt, Miss Miriam Rothschild, the Hon. Dreosen Rhys, the Hon. Sir Odo and Lady Russell, the Grand Duchess Kira of Russia, Sir Aubrey and Lady Symonds, Mme. de Mareva Van Swinderen, Mlle. de Mareva Van Swinderen, Viscount and Viscountess Scarsdale, Sir Victor Sassoon, Miss Rosemary Stanley, Miss Howard Stepney, Miss Esmé Crichton-Stuart, the Hon. Diana Sheffington, Lady Swansea and the Hon. Amanda Vivian, Captain the Hon. Piers Arthur and Mrs. Somerset, Mr. and Lady Cynthia Sloane, Lady Audrey Talbot, Miss Ulrica Thynne, the Hon. Margaret Thesiger, Miss Susan Tuffin, Viscount Tiverton, Mr. Peter Tiarks, Mr. Richard Talbot, Lady Dorothy Vivian, Miss Nellie Villiers, Lady Vivian and the Hon. Wanda Vivian, Miss Joy Verney, Miss Elizabeth Vesey, Miss Angela Villiers, Lady George Wellesley, Miss Pamela Wellesley, the Hon. Mrs. Guy Wilson and Miss Wilson, Mrs. Clive Wilson and Miss Thetis Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hanbury-Williams, Lord Waterlow, Viscountess Wolmer, Princess Antoinette Windischgratz, Princess Matilde Windischgratz, Prince and Princess Wiasemsky, Captain Randolf Wilson, the Marchioness of Zetland, Lady Viola Dundas, and the Earl of Ronaldshay.

RECEPTION

MME. MATSUDAIRA

The Duke of Gloucester honoured the Japanese Ambassador and Mme. Matsudaira with his presence at a dinner party and reception held at the Japanese Embassy last night in honour of Prince and Princess Takamatsu.

The guests at dinner were:—

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Henderson, the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury, the Earl and Countess of Granard, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Clynes, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Hereward and Lady Meade, Mr. and Dame Margaret Lloyd George, Sir Frederick and Lady Ponsonby, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Alexander, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden and Lady Madden, Field-Marshal Sir George Milne and Lady Milne, Major-General Sir John Hanbury-Williams and Lady Hanbury-Williams, Admiral Sir Edwyn Alexander-Sinclair, Captain Lord Claud Hamilton, Sir Harry and Lady Joan Verney, the Lady Mayoress, Miss Ishbel MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Dalton, Major-General and Mrs. Charles E. Corkran, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Warner, Mr. J. B. Monck, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Lloyd Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Noel Charles, Major E. N. S. Crankshaw, Captain and Mrs. Howard Kerr, Major Ronald Stanyforth, Mme. Otchiai, Admiral Baron Kiyokazu Abo, Mr. and Mme Hori, Commander Takeo Yamagata, Mr. Iwakichi Ishizawa, Dr. Tsuneo Sakamoto, Lieutenant-Commander Kyosuke Midzuno, Mr. and Mrs. Fujii, Mr. Nakayama, Marquess and Marchioness Mayeda, Prince and Princess Shimadzu, Mr. and Mme. Yoshio Muto, and Mr. and Mme. Yutaka Ishizawa.

At the reception the guests included:—

The Spanish Ambassador and the Marquesa de Merry del Val, the German Ambassador and Frau Sthamer, the French Ambassador and Mme. de Fleuriau, Mlle. Yvonne de Fleuriau, the Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Régis de Oliveira, Mlle. Régis de Oliveira, the Turkish Ambassador, the Portuguese Ambassador, the Italian Ambassador, the Belgian Ambassador and Baroness de Cartier de Marchienne, the Argentine Ambassador and Mme. de Uriburu and Mlle. de Uriburu, the Polish Ambassador, the Chilean Ambassador and Mme. Villegas, the Chinese Minister and Mme. Sze, the Czechoslovak Minister and Mme. Masaryk, the Cuban Minister and Mme. Patterson, the Hungarian Minister, the Latvian Minister and Mme. Vesmanis, the Liberian Minister, the Lithuanian Minister and Mme. Bizauskas, the Mexican Minister, the Norwegian Minister, the Netherlands Minister and Mme. de Marees van Swinderen and Mlle. de Marees van Swinderen, the Minister for Panama and Mme. Méndez Pereira, the Rumanian Minister and Mme. Titulesco, the Swedish Minister, the Finnish Minister and Mme. Sassthamoinen, the Uruguayan Minister and Mme. Bachini, the Venezuelan Minister and Mme. Escalante, the Salvadorean Minister and Mme. Reyes-Guerra, the Swiss Minister and Mme. Paravicini and Mlle. Livia Paravicini, the Estonian Minister, the Greek Minister, the Afghan Minister, the Bolivian Minister and Mme. de Aramayo.

Lord and Lady Ampthill, the Hon. Phyllis Russell, the Dowager Countess of Airlie, Lady Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Atherton, Sir Charles and Lady Addis, Sir Francis and Lady Aglen, Mrs. Alec-Tweedie, Evelyn Lady Alington, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Allen, Baroness Albert d'Anethan, Lord and Lady Askwith, Miss Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. I. Asahi, the City Remembrancer and Mrs. Aspinall, Mr. and Mrs. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. and Mrs. Lammot Belin, Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Backhouse, Viscount and Viscountess Bridgeman, Mr. and Mrs. Noel Baker, Miss Margaret Bondfield, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Blair, Sir Montague Barlow, Miss Burnham, Major-General and Mrs. W. H. Bartholomew, Sir Brograve and Lady Evelyn Beauchamp, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty and Countess Beatty, Lady Beauchamp, Mrs. Nelthorpe Beaulerk, Mr. Sheriff Frank Bowater and Mrs. Bowater, Miss Beauclerk, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Baldwin and Miss Baldwin, General Sir Noel and Lady Birch, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. P. Bland, Sir John and Lady Bland-Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bossom, Sir Edward and Lady Boyle, the Dowager Lady Boyle, Sir Harry and Lady Brittain, Sir Maurice and Lady de Bunsen, Miss Mary de Bunsen, Professor and Mrs. Burkitt, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Butler-Smythe, Earl and Countess Buxton, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Byas, Lady Beecham.

The Earl and Countess of Cromer, Mr. and Mrs. Noel Charles, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Craigie, Sir Edward and Lady Crowe and Miss Crowe, Sir John and Lady Cadman, the Hon. Alexander and the Lady Theodosia Cadogan, Marquess and Marchioness Camden and Lady Fiona Pratt, Lieutenant-General Sir William and Lady Pitcairn Campbell, Mr. A. Bradley Campbell, Mr. Frederick Chamberlin, Lady Edward Spencer-Churchill, Mary Countess of Clancarty, Sir Herbert and Lady Cohen, Admiral the Hon. Sir Stanley and Lady Adelaide Colville, Sir Clement and Lady Kinloch-Cooke, Lady Cory, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Percy and Lady Cunynghame, Lord Cushendun, Major Crankshaw, Major-General and Mrs. Charles E. Corkran, Sir Arthur and Lady Crosfield, Mlle. Zoe Patterson, Mlle. Olga Patterson, Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, Lord and Lady Desborough, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Dalton, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Drage, Lady Dalias, Mrs. Frank D'Arcy, Alderman and Mrs. H. E. Davis, Sir Trevor and Lady Dawson, Viscount and Viscountess Dunedin, the Earl and Countess of Dunmore, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Devereux, Mrs. Henry Dand, Mrs. Dearing, Colonel and Mrs. Erskine, Mr. and Mrs. Osman Edwards, Lord and Lady Ebbisham, the Hon. Margaret and the Hon. Elisabeth Blades, Lady Emmott, Mrs. Lancelot Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. F. Emett, Admiral Sir William and Lady Fisher, Miss Fisher, Viscount and Viscountess Lee of Fareham, the Speaker of the House of Commons and the Hon. Mrs. Algernon FitzRoy, Miss FitzRoy, Colonel Freeman, the Earl and Countess of Granard and Lady Moira Forbes, Mrs. Graham, Mr. W. W. Grantham, Mr. L. Graham-Scott, Miss Kathleen Greene, the Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville, Mrs. Godefroi, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Gwynne, Professor M. A. Gerothwohl, Mr. G. Glasgow, Mr. R. Endersby Harwood and Miss Harwood, Miss Hanbury-Williams, Admiral Sir Lionel and Lady Halsey, Admiral Sir Michael and Lady Hodges, Dr. Hildburgh, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar de Hamel, Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. Hasluck, Mrs. and Miss Halahan, Mrs. Hartshorn, Miss Haldane, Mr. and Mrs. Hamano, the Master of the Rolls and Lady Hanworth, Sir Cecil and Lady Harcourt-Smith, Sir Bruce and Lady Hart, Lady Dixon-Hartland, Miss Muriel Hardcock, Lady Head, Mr. Justice and Lady Horridge, Mrs. Seymour Hughes, the Marquess and Marchioness of Hurstbourne, and Viscountess Halifaxe, Sir Thomas and Lady Augusta Inskip, Miss Barbara Orr-Ewing.

The High Commissioner for India and Lady Chatterjee, Mr. and Mrs. K. Ito, Sir Roderick and Lady Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Walter John, Captain and Mrs. Howard Kerr, Mr. A. Koop, Colonel Sir Vernon and Lady Kell, Lady Lister-Kaye, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Ker, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Kuno, Sir Robert and Lady Kindersley, Mrs. R. Blosseom Knox, Major-General Sir Alfred and Lady Knox, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Kennedy, Margaret Lady Langford, Mr. Hamilton C. Lamplugh, Mr. Norman E. Lamplugh, Major the Hon. Edward and Mrs. Lascelles, the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, Lord and Lady Lawrence, Mary Lady Lawrence and Miss Lawrence, Lord and Lady Leigh, the Earl and Countess of Lindsey, Mr. and Mrs. Lansbury, Miss Megan Lloyd George, the Lord Mayor of London, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Lieutenant-General Sir George and Lady Macdonogh, Sir William and Lady Foot Mitchell, Lady Moss, Lord and Lady Mildmay of Flete, Sir Oswald and Lady Cynthia Mosley, Sir Hubert and Lady Montgomery, Mr. J. B. Monck, Mary Countess of Minto, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Malcolm Murray, Mr. and Mrs. F. Montague, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Matsui, Mr. G. A. Mounsey, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Malkin, Miss Milne, Mr. and Mrs. S. Matsuyama, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Pheno Neal, Mr. and Mrs. Nakamura, Lord Richard Nevill, Mr. and Mrs. T. Noda.

Sir Frank and Lady Newnes, Major Nathan, Captain and Mrs. Ernest Nicks, Mr. and Mrs. Saxton Noble, the Headmaster of Harrow and Mrs. Norwood, Miss Norwood, Commander Nishida, Mr. and Mrs. Nohara, Lord Ormathwaite, Mr. F. S. Osgood, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Frederick and Lady Ponsonby, Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Lionel Preston, Mr. F. J. Peplow, Colonel and Mrs. Piggott, Admiral Sir William Pakenham, the Rev. W. G. and Mrs. Pennyman, Vicomte and Vicomtesse de la Panouse, Mr. and Mrs. Julian Piggott, Sir John and Lady Pratt, Mr. Ponsonby Fane, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Runciman, Mrs. John P. Reid, Sir Rennell and Lady Rodd, Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Percy Royds, Major-General Sir Granville and Lady Ryrie, Miss Ryrie, Mr. and Mrs. John Rae, Rear-Admiral Sir Charles and Lady Royds, Miss D. Ashley-Cooper, Admiral Sir Edwyn Alexander-Sinclair, Major Ronald Stanyforth, Mr. and Mrs. Selby, Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Sale, the Master of Sempill and the Hon. Mrs. Forbes-Sempill, Mr. H. Sakurazawa, Colonel Somerville, Mr. H. H. Spiller, Mr. and Mrs. Laxon Sweet, Major J. J. and Mrs. O'Brien Sexton, the Dowager Lady Swaythling, Mr. and Mrs. Shimada, Lord and Lady St. John of Bletso, the Hon. Rosemary St. John, Lady Sassoon, Lord and Lady Sinclair and the Hon. Patricia St. Clair, the High Commissioner for the Irish Free State and Mrs. Smiddy, Susan Duchess of Somerset, Earl and Countess Sondes, the Earl and Countess of Stradford, Lady Struthers, Sir Kynaston and Lady Studd, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Sly, Sir Newton and Lady Stabb, Mr. Wickham Steed, Sir Godfrey and Lady Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Tsushima, Admiral Sir Reginald and Lady Tyrwhitt, Mlle. Andrée Tinchc, Marquess and Marchioness Tokugawa, Mr. and Mrs. William Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Thoka, Sir Charles and Lady Trevelyan, the Hon. Brinsley Le-Poer-Trench, Brigadier and Mrs. Temperley, Mr. Denis Topham, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Dourlas Vickers, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Vyell and Lady Vyvyan, Sir Harry and Lady Joan Verney, Sir Robert Vansittart, Major and Mrs. Wickham, Air Vice-Marshal and Mrs. Webb-Bowen, Sir Victor and Lady Wellesley, Earl and Countess De La Warr, Major-General Woodroffe, Lord and Lady Wakefield, Lady Walton and Miss Walton, the High Commissioner for New Zealand and Mrs. Wilford, Miss Wilford, Sir Arthur and Lady Willert, General Sir Reginald and Lady Wingate, Sir Laming and Lady Worthington-Evans, Miss Worthington-Evans, Mrs. Walter Weston, and Commander Yamashita.

FUNERALS

MAJOR A. E. POOLE

The funeral took place yesterday with military honours at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, of Major Arthur Edward Poole, the senior Military Knight of Windsor. A detachment of the 1st Battalion, Scots Guards, under the command of the Hon. T. W. E. Coke, lined the way to the entrance to the chapel. The Military Knights of Windsor, headed by Major-General Carteret Carey, accompanied the coffin, and the following were pall bearers:—Colonel A. W. Waite, Colonel W. E. Webb, Colonel Martin, and Major F. R. Colquhoun. The Dean of Windsor, Dr. A. V. Baillie, officiated at the service, assisted by Canon J. N. Dalton, Canon A. C. Deane, and the Rev. S. G. B. Exham. Four trumpeters of the Royal Horse Guards sounded the 10th Royal Hussars' Regimental call and Last Post. The remains were subsequently cremated at Woking. Among the mourners were:—

Miss Poole, Mrs. Turner, Miss Beatrice Poole, Miss Evelyn Poole, Captain and Mrs. Anthony Poole, Mr. Reginald Poole, the Rev. John Poole, the Rev. R. C. Guy (Headmaster of Forest School), the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Southampton, Mr. Sydney Parry, Mr. William Allen, Colonel H. H. Rogers, Brigadier-General Onslow, Colonel and Mrs. Egan, Colonel and Mrs. L. Crosleigh, Ex-Sergeant Eggleheart, V.C. (late 10th Hussars), Mrs. A. D. Crofts, Mrs. Lovibond, Mrs. Gadesden, Mrs. and Miss Gilbey, Mrs. Ashwenden, Miss Gwen Anderson, Mr. West Neve, Mrs. Exham, Miss J. C. Baddeley, Mrs. Rogers, Miss Coxhead, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Waite, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Wilberforce Bell, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Colquhoun, Miss A. and Miss D. Trotter, and Mrs. Goodhart.

MRS. NORMAN

On Monday, June 23, the funeral of Mrs. Rosalind Lœtitia Norman, widow of Edward K. Norman, D.L., of Mistley Lodge, Manningtree, Essex, took place at St. Mary's, Mistley, the Rev. Arnold D. Taylor (rector of Mistley) officiating. The chief mourners were:—Mr. E. B. K. Norman (son), Mr. and Mrs. C. A. K. Norman (son and daughter-in-law), General and Mrs. Atkinson (son-in-law and daughter), Mr. A. W. Ruggles-Brise and Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise (brothers), Lady Dorothea Ruggles-Brise, Mr. and Mrs. White-Jervis, Miss White-Jervis, Mrs. Nichols and Miss Nichols, Colonel Ruggles-Brise, M.P., Mrs. Cazalet, Miss Hunter-Rodwell, and Major Ind.

Mr. Joseph John Farmer, V.C., has died in Mount Vernon Hospital, Northwood, Middlesex, at the age of 76. He won the V.C., when he was a lance-corporal in the Army Hospital Corps, for conspicuous bravery during the engagement with the Boers at Majuba Mountain, on February 27, 1881.

LONDON FASHIONS

FOR SPORTS AND HOLIDAYS

The latest form of the sports wrap is the "Kumfikote," made of fine woven string, either of jute, flax, or hemp. It is light yet warm and is proofed against showers besides looking very attractive. Most of these wraps are in the natural string colour, lined and bound over the edges with some vivid shade of shantung or fleece, and decorated with some gay embroidery or printed colour-pattern. They are of various lengths, from the full overcoat to the sleeveless cardigan, and are a welcome innovation. Little three-piece suits of woven string can be had, with a short skirt, a little sleeveless coat, and a string-coloured shantung jumper or tucker-in blouse.

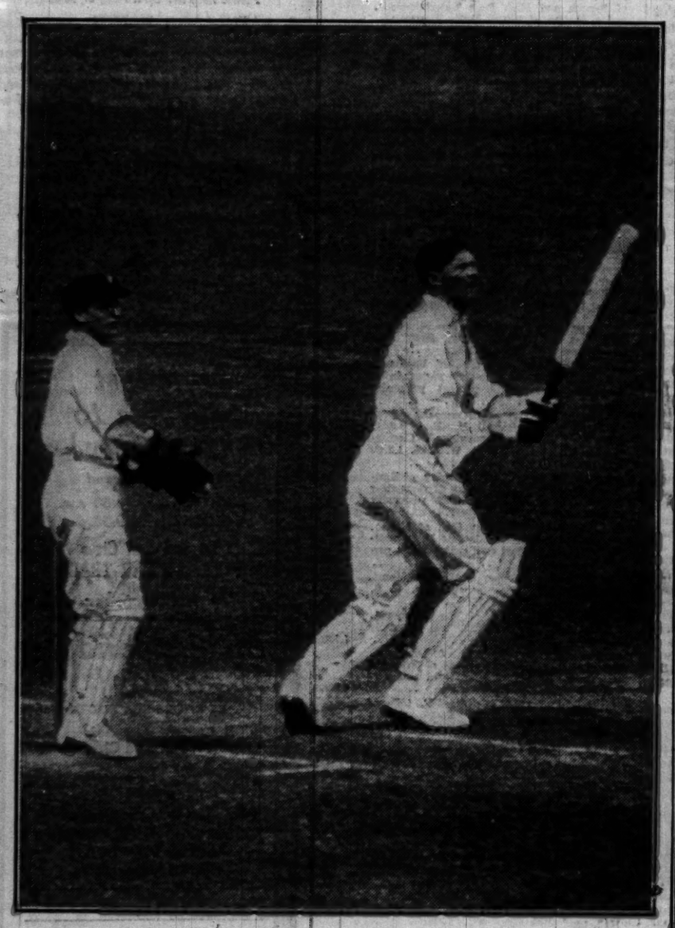
Another novelty is the tweed stockinette golf jumper, which fastens with a lightning fastener. Being more closely woven, this material has the advantage of not stretching with wear or damp, and these jumpers can be donned in a moment. Though soft, they will withstand light showers, and they can be lined with fleece for the autumn.

At last a really practical bathing-wrap has been produced. It is a long coat of hand-blocked Italian linen with a detachable Terry lining to which a scarf is joined. This wrap serves two purposes: when the Terry lining of bath-towelling is wet with sea water it can be detached, and the linen coat above it is smart enough to be worn as a beach-coat for the rest of the day. An extra piece of the same linen can be supplied to make a little hat and bag to match and so to complete the *ensemble*. The addition of a scarf to these bathing-wraps is a good idea, for when emerging from the sea one's first need is to fling a towel round neck and shoulders, and this removable Terry scarf supplies that want. The designs and colourings of these linen beach-coats are both original and delightful. They are bright and gay without being startling and *bizarre*. One of the most striking has a pattern of orange and black on white; another is printed in shades of brown and flamingo; a third is in cool tones of green on white.

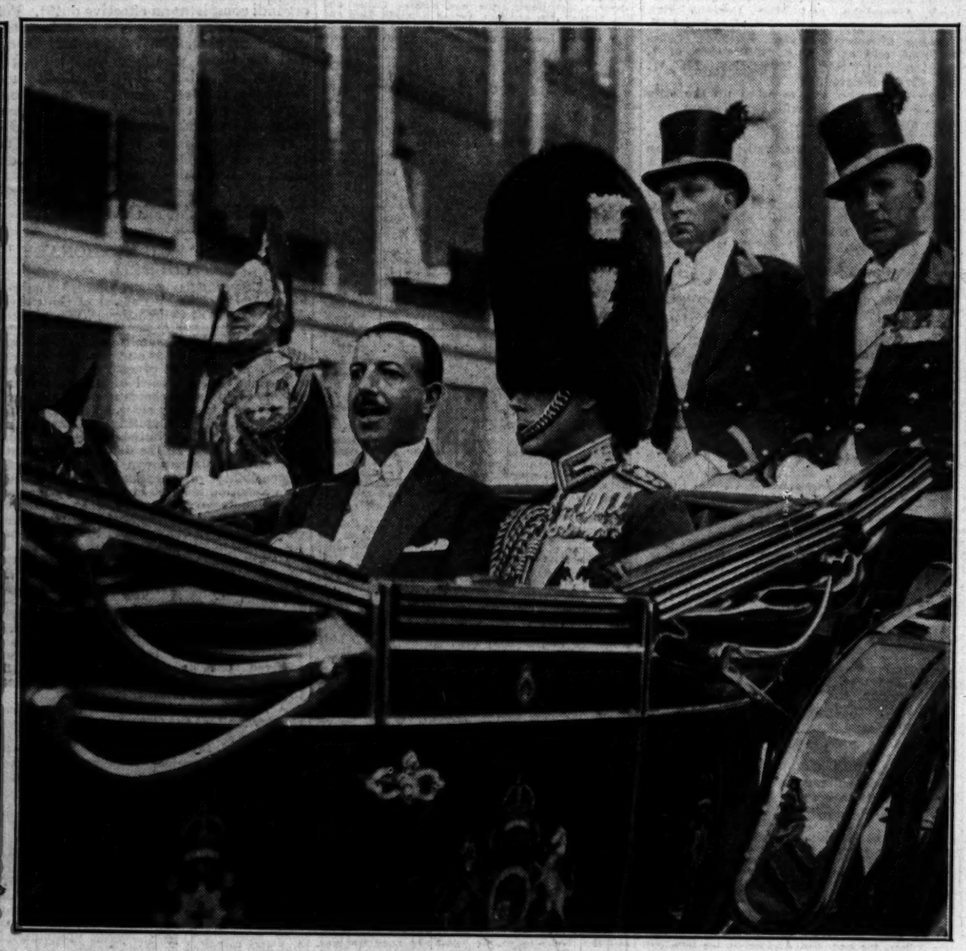
In the same collection are found long linen coats of every variety of design and cut. They are ideal for an English summer, for they are cool and yet have enough weight to be worn over a crêpe de Chine or cotton dress on grey windy days. They are slim in line and, as they are cut with no superfluous fullness, they do not crush; the linen is specially woven and the printed designs are original and exclusive. The smartest is perhaps one with a sprawling black design—rather reminiscent of Virginia creeper leaves—printed upon a greyish-white ground. Its front edges are bound with a 2in. strap of black linen, and the shield-shaped pockets are edged with a flat band of the black linen under which slips a black linen belt finished with a black buck

NIGHT WORK OF LONDON: A VISTA IN DOCKLAND

DOCKLAND BY NIGHT.—A view by night of the Royal Albert Dock, taken by a staff photographer of *The Times* for our series illustrating varying phases of night work in the Metropolis. The Royal Albert Dock was opened in 1880, and was the first to be lighted by electricity. It is the berthing place for ships from all parts of the world bearing meat, butter, cheese, and general goods, and is provided with facilities for dealing with vast imports of chilled and frozen meat.



CHAPMAN'S GREAT EFFORT.—Chapman, the English captain, hitting Grimmett to the boundary during his great effort to save the game yesterday. By dashing cricket he made 121 of his side's total of 375 in their second innings. Australia needed 72 runs to win, which were made for the loss of three wickets.

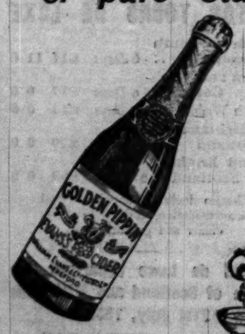


GUEST OF THE GOVERNMENT.—Dr. Julio Prestes, the President-elect of Brazil, arrived in London yesterday on a brief stay as the guest of the British Government. He was met at Victoria by the Prince of Wales, with whom he is seen on his way to his hotel.

AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—The roundel of a Roman cohort included in the exhibition at the British Museum of objects recovered by Mr. R. Campbell Thompson during his latest excavations at Nineveh. The miniature carved-ivory hippopotamus (on right) is among the new exhibits of the Brunton expedition. It dates from before 4500 B.C., and is one of the earliest specimens of Egyptian ivory-work.

LADIES' SINGLES AT WIMBLEDON.—Fräulein Aussem (Germany) in play against Miss Helen Jacobs (America), whom she beat by 6—2, 6—1 at Wimbledon yesterday. She thus qualified for the semi-final round. Miss Ryan (America), right, also entered the semi-final round, beating Miss Nuthall by 6—2, 2—6, 6—0.

Thomas Hardy's recommendation of pure Cider . .



See this Trade Mark on every bottle, whether bottled locally or by the makers.

In his well-known book "GOOD-BYE TO ALL THAT," the Author, Robert Graves, states (on page 375) of Thomas Hardy, the distinguished Wessex novelist and poet:—At dinner that night he grew enthusiastic in praise of Cider, which he had drunk since a boy, and which, he said, was the finest medicine he knew.

"GOLDEN PIPPIN CIDER-DE-LUXE" is just the natural juice of the finest Vintage Cider apples obtained from West Country orchards and made into pure Cider with as much care as is taken in the manufacture of the finest Wines. Those who know "Golden Pippin" take the greatest pride in its possession, knowing it to be Cider at its best. There can be no more healthful drink nor one more delectable.

SPECIAL SAMPLE OFFER

If unobtainable from your usual supplier we will send a case containing 3 doz. champagne pints or a 9-gallon cask for 22/6 carriage paid in England and Wales, and we pay carriage on returned empties, which are charged extra if not returned within three months. Kindly send name and address of your usual retailer.

Golden Pippin CIDER-de-LUXE

Sole Makers
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When More than a Million Men and Women choose THE

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as their means of protecting themselves against the weather, there must be good reasons for such universal appreciation.

Here are four of the reasons:—

1. The Burberry is Secure against Wet
Antagonistic to all forms of moisture, rain falls off its surface like water from a duck's back.

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It excludes wind and ensures a wealth of warmth when it is chilly.

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Proofed without rubber, The Burberry is never too hot on close days and never clammy or cold on chilly, but delightfully comfortable to wear under all conditions.

BURBERRYS Ltd. HAYMARKET LONDON S.W.1

THIRTY FIVE YEARS AGO

The Family Photograph

Was a grim affair. Father had his moustache specially waved for the occasion. "Moisten the lips a little please. Now hold that. Thank you." The modern generation may laugh at the fashions and customs of the nineties without realising in how many different ways we follow their lead. The virtues of fine, dainty Cerebos Salt for instance, were as fully recognised thirty five years ago as they are to-day.

Cerebos SALT

TOWGOOD'S
SAWSTON MAKE
HIGHEST QUALITY WRITING PAPER
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Note.—A Notepaper Tablet will be sent post free on receipt of 1/- stamp sent to
EDWARD TOWGOOD & SONS, LTD., SAWSTON, CAMBS.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

MUSIC AND VARIETY

To-night, at 9.40, Mr. Percy Pitt will conduct the Wireless Symphony Orchestra in a concert consisting of compositions by Schumann and Glazounoff. Earlier in the evening there will be given a variety entertainment, to which Mr. Bobbie Comber, Miss Nellie Wallace, Mr. Claude Hulbert, Mr. Paul England, Miss Enid Trevor, and Miss Yvette Darnac will contribute.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, July 2, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME (1,148kc.) (261.3m.) (193kc) (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45** :—The Week in Westminster, by Miss E. Picton-Turberville. **11-11.30 (261.3m. only)** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

12 :—Gramophone Records. **1** :—Orchestra, from Frascati's Restaurant. **2** :—Joan Vincent (soprano); Arthur Rees (baritone). **2.30** :—For the Schools: Nature Study for Town and Country Schools. **3**:—Life on the Sea Shore; 2, Crabs and Shell-Life, by Miss C. Fox Wyse. **2.55** :—Interlude. **3** :—Stories and Storytelling in Prose and Verse, 5:—What we have learnt about Stories, by Miss Marjorie Barber. **3.25** :—Interlude. **3.30** :—The Kneller Hall Band, conducted by Capt. H. E. Adkins; Male Voice Choir, relayed from Kneller Hall, Twickenham. **5** :—Gramophone Records. **3.30-5.15** :—Probable running commentary by Captain H. B. T. Wakelam and Colonel R. H. Brand on the All England Lawn Tennis Championship Meeting, from the Centre Court, Wimbledon, and, if necessary, from 5.15-6 p.m.

5.15 :—Children: Jonathan Pifteen, written and told by J. C. Stobart. Songs by Stuart Hibberd; The Dance gives a Party (Rene M. Worley). **6** :—Girl Guides and Girl Scouts of the World, by Dame Katherine Furse. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.35** :—The British Empire Games, by Sir James Leigh Wood. **6.40** :—Brahms and Mendelssohn Sonatas, played by Carl Fuchs (violoncello); Lucy Pierce (pianoforte), from Manchester. **7-7.20** :—Troublesome Boys and Girls, by Dr. Arthur H. Norris. **7.25** :—Digging up the Past, 4—by Mr. Leonard Woolley.

7.45 :—Bobbie Comber (comedian); Nellie Wallace (comedienne); Two Pairs: Claude Hulbert, Enid Trevor; Paul England. Pat Paterson; An Alliterative Adventure, a Sketch by W. O. Dawson; Yvette Darnac, in light songs; William Walker and Anne de Nys (two pianos); Gershom Parkington Saxophone Orchestra. **9** :—Weather; News. **9.15** :—The Royal Academy, by Sir Francis Newbolt. **9.30** :—London and New York Stock Exchange Reports; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices [1,554.4m. only]. **9.40** :—The Wireless Symphony Orchestra (Leader, S. Wheale Selley); conducted by Percy Pitt. **11-12 (1,554.4m. only)** :—Band, from the Piccadilly Hotel.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—(842kc.) (356.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m. :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). **12** :—Organ Recital by Walter S. Vale, relayed from All Saints', Margaret-street; Ian Glennis (baritone). **1** :—Gramophone Records. **1.30-3** :—Midland Regional programme. **5.15** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—Midland Regional programme. **8** :—German Language Talk, by Mr. Otto Siepmann. **8.30** :—News. **8.35** :—The Frank Walker Octet; Norman Williams (baritone). **9.45** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **10.15** :—Weather; News. **10.30-12** :—Band, from the Piccadilly Hotel.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—(626kc.) (479.2m.).

12 :—London Regional programme. **1.30-3** :—The Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell; Aida Gardiner (mezzo-soprano); Mary Ashmell (violin). **5.15** :—Children: All about a Pear Tree, a Tale for the Tinies, by Agnes Taunton; Musical Selections by the Midland Pianoforte Sextet; Tony will Entertain; The Prince and the Whipping Boy, a Story of England in the time of James I., by Bladon Peake. **6** :—London Regional programme. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—The Birmingham Military Band, conducted by W. A. Clarke; Charles Gellion (tenor); Dorothy Wilson (pianoforte). **8** :—London Regional programme. **8.30** :—News. **8.35** :—The Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell; Bert Hill (bass). **9.45** :—London Regional programme. **10.15-10.30** :—Weather; News. **10.35-11** :—London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **4** :—See Glasgow. **4.5** :—See Glasgow. **6** :—Mr. George E. Greenhalgh—Horticulture. **6.15** :—National programme. **9.30** :—News. **9.40-11** :—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **1-2** :—Orchestra. **2.30-3.5** :—National programme. **4** :—Dance Music. **5** :—S. W. McConnell (baritone). **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Boys' Brigade Monthly Bulletin. **6.15** :—National programme. **9.30** :—News. **9.40-11** :—Love and Land, an Ulster comedy by Lynn Doyle, with Richard Hayward, Jack Gavin, Elsie Hayward, Nancy Cullen, J. R. Mageean, Joe Edwards, Kitty Murphy, Gerald Morrow.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2.30-11** :—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **1** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **9.30** :—News. **9.40-11** :—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30 :—Time, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. **6** :—Gramophone Records. **6.15** :—Children. **7** :—Gramophone Selections. **7.20** :—News. **7.30** :—Time and Irish Lesson. **7.45** :—German Language Lesson. **8** :—No. 1 Army Band, conducted by Colonel Fritz Brase. **9** :—Concert—Jean Nolan (soprano); the Station Orchestra (W. S. Ocomber (vocalist); H. Fraser and Company in a sketch); the Station Orchestra. **10.30** :—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **4** :—See Glasgow. **4.5** :—See Glasgow. **5** :—See Glasgow. **6.15** :—National programme. **9.30** :—News. **9.40-11** :—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **4** :—Herring Fishing Bulletin. **4.5** :—The Octet, from Glasgow; J. B. Munro (tenor), from Aberdeen. **5** :—Orchestra. **5.15** :—Children. **5.47** :—Birthdays. **5.55** :—Herring Fishing Bulletin. **5.57** :—Weather for Farmers. **6** :—Mr. J. S. Chisholm: Pot Plants and Topical Gardening Notes. **6.15** :—National programme. **9.30** :—News. **9.40-11** :—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2.30** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **6.40** :—Carl Fuchs (violoncello); Lucy Pierce (pianoforte). **7** :—National programme. **9.30** :—News. **9.40-11** :—National programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2.30** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **9.30** :—News; Mid-West Sports Bulletin. **9.41-11** :—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **1** :—National programme. **5.15** :—See Cardiff. **6** :—National programme. **9.30** :—News. **9.40-11** :—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **1.30** :—National programme. **5.15** :—See Manchester. **9** :—National programme. **9.30** :—News. **9.40-11** :—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS.

NOTE.—Hours of Transmission are British Summer Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—7 :—Trio Music and News. **10** :—Chimes, Weather, and Exchange Quotations. **10.5** :—Orchestral Selections. **10.45** :—Literary Programme. **11** :—News. **11.5** :—Orchestral Selections. **11.40** :—Chamber Music, trio, Op. 2, for Violin, Flute, and Piano (Handel); followed by Barcelona Exhibition Notes.

BELGRADE (412m., 2.5kw.—7 :—Talk. **7.30** :—National Music. **8.30** :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. **9.30** :—Time and News. **9.45** :—Short Comedy. **10** :—Quartet Concert.

BERLIN (Konigswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 26kw., 4 :—See Hamburg. **5.30** :—Talks. **7.35** :—Weather for Farmers. **8** :—Violin Recital:—Concerto in C Major (Vivaldi-Kreisler); Sonata in G Major, op. 30, No. 3, for Violin and Pianoforte (Beethoven); Two Pieces, op. 17, for Violin and Pianoforte (Suk). **9** :—See Hamburg. After the programme News and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.8kw.—7.10 :—Labour Market Report. **7.15** :—Baritone Recital of Songs and Arias—Valentin's Prayer (Gounod); Figaro Aria (Rossini); Frühling am Rhein (Hüber); The Mill-Wheel (Folk song); An des Rheines grünen Ufern (Lortzing). **7.40** :—See Leipzig. **8.30** :—Kneisiack and his Niece, sketch with Music and Song (Weinrich), arranged for the Wireless by M. F. Mendelssohn. Music after Old Manuscripts by August Conradi. **10** :—New Music relayed from the High School for Music. **10.30** :—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music.

BERNE (403m.), 1kw.—7.55 :—Time and Weather. **8** :—Topical Talk. **8.30** :—Symphony Concert, relayed from the Kursaal at Interlaken. In the interval at **10** :—News and Weather.

BRATISLAVA (279m., 12.5kw.—7.30 :—See Prague. **8** :—Gramophone Records. **8.35** :—Songs, Dance Music, and Orchestral Selections. **10** :—See Prague. **10.15** :—Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.).—7.5 :—Orchestral Concert. **7.55** :—Weather for Farmers. **8.7** :—Topical Talk. **8.30** :—Talks. **9.45** :—News. **10** :—Chamber Music Concert.—Andante and Allegretto for Pianoforte (Gluck); Sonata for Violin and Piano (Stamitz); Chaconne in D minor for Pianoforte (Bach-Busoni); Sonata for Viola and Pianoforte (Honegger). **11** :—News.

BRNO (342m.), 2.4kw.—7.30 :—See Prague. **10.15** :—News and Theatre Review.

BRUSSELS (509.5m.), 1kw.—7.30 :—*Le Journal Parlé*. **8.15** :—Orchestral Concert.—Overture, La dame blanche (Boieldieu); Selection from Werther (Massenet). **8.30** :—Talk. **8.40** :—Concert—Suite fantastique (Fouldis); Waltz, Pomona (Waldteufel). **9** :—Concert relayed from the Kursaal, Ostend; News after the Programme.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 20kw.—7.30 :—Reading. **8** :—Programme of Hungarian Songs and Poems. **9.40** :—Concert of Tziganes Music from the Café Octagon.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 0.75kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 7.5kw.—6.50 :—Weather and News. **7.15** :—Time Signal. **7.30** :—Press Review and Review of Politics for the Month of June. **8** :—Town Hall Chimes, and Dance Music. **8.45** :—Recital of German Poems. **9.5** :—Concert of Chamber Music:—Oboe Sonata No. 1 in G minor (Handel); Fantasia for Pianoforte No. 9 in C minor (Mozart); Chamber Trio No. 3 for Oboe, Violin, Pianoforte, and 'Cello (Handel). **9.55** :—News and Report of the Non-Political Radio Club. **10.15** :—Concert from the Works of Haastet.

CRACOW (313m.), 1kw.—7 :—Miscellaneous Items, News and Programme Announcements. **7.20** :—Talk. **7.35** :—Agricultural Report and Talk. **8** :—Time Signal. **8.2** :—Radio Journal. **8.15** :—Pianoforte Recital (Mozart). **9.15** :—Literary Reading and Song Recital from Warsaw. **10** :—Talk. **10.15** :—News. **11** :—Dance Music.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 1.5kw., and CASSEL (246m.).—7.5 :—See Stuttgart. **7.30** :—Talk. **8** :—Strassenmann, Wireless Play (Keaser). **9.30** :—Concert of Works by Telemann. **10.15** :—News, Sports Notes and Weather.

HAMBURG—Call ha in Morse (372m.), 1.5kw.—6.30 :—New York Exchange Rates. **6.35** :—Agricultural Report and Hockey Results. **7** :—Talk on Polishing. **7.30** :—Elementary German Lesson. **7.45** :—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes, and News. **8** :—Le Chemineau, opera-comique (Leroux); in the interval at **8.30**, Sports Review, and at **9.15**, Press Review, News, and Time Signal. **10** :—Second Concerto for Violin and Orchestra (Brahms).

PRAGUE (487m.), 5kw.—7.30 :—News. **7.35** :—Selections for Violin and Piano (Bella). **8** :—The Scullion Patay, play (Connors). **10** :—Time, News, and Sports Notes. **10.15** :—Announcements, Theatre Review, and Programme Notes. **11** :—Time and Chimes.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m.), 50kw.—Relayed by Naples (432m.).—8.15 :—Giornale parlato; Announcements and Sports Notes. **8.30** :—Report of the International Institute of Agriculture (in Italian, French, English, Spanish, and German), followed by Exchanges, Weather News, and Press Review. **9** :—Time Signal. **9.2** :—Symphony Concert—Il carillon magico, comedy with music (Pick Mangiagalli); Humorous Items; Poems for Violin and Pianoforte (Chausson); Three Contredanses (Mozart); A Sera (Catalani); Laideronnette (Ravel); Morning on the Heath (Kreutzer); Nocturne, op. 148, for Violin, 'Cello, and Pianoforte (Schubert). **9.40** (in the interval):—News.

HUIZEN (announced Hilversum) (1,875m.), 6.5kw.—11.40 a.m. :—Gramophone Records. **1.40** :—Talk. **2.10** :—Children. **2.10** :—Talk. **4.10** :—Organ Recital. **5.10** :—Children. **5.40** :—Orchestral Concert. **6.10** :—Talk. **7.40** :—Talk on the following Transmission. **7.55** :—Soloist Concert from the Kurhaus, Scheveningen; Talk and Gramophone Records in the interval; News and Gramophone Records after the Programme.

LAHTI (1,900m., 40kw., and HELSINGFORS (1,281m.—7 :—Talk. Recital. **7.30** :—Talk. **7.40** :—Recital of Love Songs. **8** :—Dance Music. **8.45** :—News in Finnish and Swedish. **9.15** :—Concert of Old Time Dances.

LANGENBERG (473m.), 12kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (227m.), COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (227m.).—7 :—Report on Economics, Weather, and Sports Notes. **7.15** :—Reading. **7.40** :—Talk on International Trade. **8** :—Orchestral Concert. **9** :—Hans Sonnenstoesser Hollenfahrt, dream play (Paul Apel, music by F. Bernstein and Gustav Kneip), followed by News, Sports, and Miscellaneous Notices, and Concert from the Cafe Corso, Aix-la-Chapelle.

LEIPZIG (389m., 1.5kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—7.10 :—Talk. **7.40** :—A Summer's Evening Concert. **9.10** :—Eichendorff in Literature and Music. **10.10** :—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ7 (424m., 2kw., 8 :—Chimes, Exchange Market Prices, and Dance Music. **9.25** :—News. **11** :—Chimes, Time, Exchange, and Guitar Concert from the Hotel Nacional. **1 a.m.** (Thursday) :—Chimes, News, and Dance Music.

MILAN—Call 1MI (501m.), 7kw.—7.15 :—Concert. **8** :—Announcements; Weather. **8.10** :—News. **8.20** :—Talk. **8.30** :—Time Signal. **8.32** :—Concert of Light Music, Variety Items, Operetta Selections, Theatre Review, and Talk. **11.30** :—News and Music.

MUNICH (533m., 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (560m.), KAISERSLAUTERN (270m.), NURNBERG (239m.).—7 :—Talk. **7.30** :—Legal Talk. **8** :—Der Herrotsenhirsr von Amrerrain, folk play in five acts (Ludwig Ganghofer and Hans Neuert). **9.45** :—Scour Hechtal. **10.30** :—News, followed by Concert and Dance Music from the Café Maximilian.

OSLO (493m., 60kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (368m.), HAMAR (587m.), KOTTODDEN (447m.), PORSGRUND (453m.), RJUKAN (447m.).—7.30 :—Concert by the Hungarian Trio. **8** :—Talks. **8.30** :—Orchestral Concert. **9.35** :—Weather and News. **9.55** :—Topical Talk. **10.10** :—Recitation. **10.40** :—Dance Music.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m., 12kw., 12.30 :—Gramophone Concert; in the intervals at 1, Exchange Quotations and News, and at **1.30** Exchange Quotations. **2** :—Exchange Market Prices. **3.30** :—Exchange Quotations. **3.45** :—Concert—Overture, Cottillon III. (Casadesus); 'Cello Solos: (a) Grave (Caroli-Feuillatt), (b) Recueillement (Brick); (c) La Flutine (Dunkler); Hymenée for Orchestra (Rhai-Pazoforte Solos: (a) Au Matin sur la Montagne (Liebe-); (b) Scherzo Valse (Chabrier); Berceuse for Orchestra (Rogartz-Chapelier); Violin Solos: (a) Andante (Laurs), (b) Pieyen Sarasate); Orchestral Selection from The Blue Mazurka (Lehar-Bailly). **4.55** :—News and Exchange Quotations. **6.30** :—New York Exchange Rates. **6.35** :—Agricultural Report and Hockey Results. **7** :—Talk on Polishing. **7.30** :—Elementary German Lesson. **7.45** :—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes, and News. **8** :—Le Chemineau, opera-comique (Leroux); in the interval at **8.30**, Sports Review, and at **9.15**, Press Review, News, and Time Signal. **10** :—Second Concerto for Violin and Orchestra (Brahms).

PRAGUE (487m.), 5kw.—7.30 :—News. **7.35** :—Selections for Violin and Piano (Bella). **8** :—The Scullion Patay, play (Connors). **10** :—Time, News, and Sports Notes. **10.15** :—Announcements, Theatre Review, and Programme Notes. **11** :—Time and Chimes.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m.), 50kw.—Relayed by Naples (432m.).—8.15 :—Giornale parlato; Announcements and Sports Notes. **8.30** :—Report of the International Institute of Agriculture (in Italian, French, English, Spanish, and German), followed by Exchanges, Weather News, and Press Review. **9** :—Time Signal. **9.2** :—Symphony Concert—Il carillon magico, comedy with music (Pick Mangiagalli); Humorous Items; Poems for Violin and Pianoforte (Chausson); Three Contredanses (Mozart); A Sera (Catalani); Laideronnette (Ravel); Morning on the Heath (Kreutzer); Nocturne, op. 148, for Violin, 'Cello, and Pianoforte (Schubert). **9.40** (in the interval):—News.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (438m.), 1.5kw., and MOTALA (1,343m.), 20kw., BODEN (1,200m.), GOTEBORG (322m.), HORBY (257m.), OSTERSUND (770m.), SUNDSVALL (542m.).—7 :—Gramophone Records. **7.30** :—Social Review. **8** :—Recital of English Songs by John Armstrong: Eighteenth Century Songs (a) I heard a Brooklet gushing (Loder), (b) Praised be the Lord (Dr. Maurice Greene), (c) Now Phoebus sinketh in the West (Dr. Arne); Modern Songs (Delius) (a) So white, so soft, so sweet is she, (b) To Daffodils, (c) Spring, the sweet Spring; Modern Songs (a) Sleep (Peter Warlock), (b) Spring Ditty (Cyril Scott), (c) She's me forgot (Peterkin), (d) Joy, Shipmates, Joy (Vaughan Williams). **8.25** :—Violin Recital. **8.55** :—Agricultural Talk. **9.15** :—Weather and News. **9.40** :—Old and New Dance Music.

STUTTGART (360m.), 1.5kw., and FREIBURG (576m.).—7.5 :—Talk. **7.30** :—See Frankfurt. **10.15** :—News.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (381m.), 8kw.—7 :—Recital of Portuguese Songs. **7.15** :—News. **7.20** :—Transmission of Pictures. **7.40** :—'Cello Recital. **8** :—Exchange Quotations. **8.15** :—Operetta Selections from (a) The Dansie Princess (Kalman), (b) Veronique (Messager), (c) La Perichole (Offenbach), (d) Les Cloches de Corneville (Planquette). **8.55** :—Fashion Notes. **9** :—Time and Concert from the Grand Café des Americhes. **10.15** :—North African News. **10.30** :—Concert. **11** :—Transmission of Pictures.

TURIN—Call IVO (291m.), 7kw.—8.15 a.m. :—See Milan. **8.20** :—Variety Items. **8.30** :—Time Signal. **8.32** :—Talk, followed by Concert Programme, News and Music.

VIENNA (516.3m.), 15kw., and GRAZ (352.5m.), INNSBRUCK (293.5m.), KLAGENFURT (453.2m.), and LINZ (349.9m.).—7 :—Talks. **7.55** :—Time, Weather and Programme Announcements. **8** :—Organ Recital from the Works of Bach. **8.45** :—Short Stories, followed by Orchestral Concert.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes beginning at the times stated:—

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 10kw.—11.58 p.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m.), 3kw.—6 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (850m.), 1.5kw.—6.45 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (286m., 1.5kw.—10.30 a.m.
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Call KDKA (306m.), 25kw.—1 a.m. :—Programme relayed at intervals on 25m. from 11 p.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 50kw.—11.45 a.m. :—Relayed by 2XAD on 19.56m. from 9 p.m.-12 (midnight).
WARSAW (1,411m.), 10kw.—11.30 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m.), 2.7kw.—12.20 p.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.5kw.—12.30 p.m.

BEILBY MEMORIAL AWARDS

As a memorial to the late Sir George Beilby, the distinguished chemical engineer, who died in 1924, a fund was collected in 1926 from the interest on which, at the discretion of the administrators, awards are to be made from time to time to British investigators in science to mark appreciation of distinguished original work carried out over a number of years, preference being given to investigations relating to the special interests of Sir George Beilby, including problems connected with fuel economy, chemical engineering, and metallurgy. The administrators of the fund have announced the award of £250 each to Dr. Guy Dunstan Bengough, of the Chemical Research Laboratory, Teddington, and Mr. Ulick Richardson Evans, of Cambridge.

KING'S CUP AIR RACE

HANDICAPS OF 100 COMPETITORS

ROYAL ENTRIES

The handicapping of the 100 machines which will take part in the King's Cup race from Hanworth on Saturday has now been completed, and the list is given below in the order in which the machines will start. The first machine will leave at 7 a.m. and the last just before 11 a.m.

For instance, though there are nine Puss Moths, all fitted with the same type of engine, only four of them have the same handicap. Where several machines have received the same handicap the difficulty will be solved by allowing some to start half a minute or a minute before or after the appropriate time and by adjusting the times when they leave Hull on the homeward journey. In all 24 types of aeroplane will take part. The most powerful is the Vickers Vellore, driven by two Bristol Jupiter engines, which starts at scratch. The newest is the Segrave-Meteor, designed by Sir Henry Segrave just before his death.

Among the other new types are the Hawker Tomtit, entered by the Prince of Wales with Squadron-Leader D. S. Don as pilot, the Robinson Redwing, one of the lighter machines designed for the private owner, and the newest marks of the Bluebird and the Desoutter. Prince George has entered a Hawk Moth. The pilots will include several who have flown in Schneider Trophy races, among them Flight-Lieutenant Atcherley on the Segrave monoplane and Flight-Lieutenant Waghorn and Squadron-Leader Orlebar, both on Bluebirds. Lady Bailey is one of the seven women pilots who will make this long flight round England.

ORDER OF STARTING

The order of starting and the handicaps are as follows (where the entrant will not pilot the machine the pilot's name is given in parentheses):—

Entrant	Aircraft	Handicap
		H. M. S.
D. M. K. Marendaz (W. H. Sutcliffe)	Moth	3 41 17
A. G. Vlasto (George Hamel)	Moth	3 21 49
Capt. P. G. Robinson (Flt.-Lieut. J. F. T. Barrett)	Robinson Redwing	2 05 38
H. A. G. Howard (A. L. Mortimer)	" Robin "	3 03 42
Lieut. Caesar John	Avro Avian	2 46 46
P. A. Wills	Moth	2 44 03
Lord M. A. Douglas-Hamilton	Bluebird IV.	2 41 22
Flt.-Lieut. N. Cooper (L. S. Snaith)	Comper Swift	2 28 23
Capt. Norman Blackburn	Bluebird IV.	2 27 07
Harold John Andrews	Bluebird IV.	2 27 07
Eric L. Gandar-Dower (C. L. Pashley)	Bluebird	2 27 07
M. D. L. Scott	Moth	2 27 07
Mrs. Norman E. Holden (Flt.-Lieut. G. G. H. Bonbury)	Bluebird IV.	2 25 51
Master of Sempill	Bluebird IV.	2 25 51
Lord Guinness	Bluebird IV.	2 25 51
Robert McAlpine (Flt.-Lieut. H. R. D. Wasbrough)	Bluebird IV.	2 25 51
Mrs. Robert Blackburn (Flt.-Lieut. H.V. Rowley)	Bluebird IV.	2 25 51
Harold Peake (Sqdn.-Ldr. A. H. Orlebar)	Bluebird IV.	2 25 51
Mrs. Winifred S. Brown	Avro Avian	2 25 51
I. R. Parker	Moth	2 23 22
J. B. Buckley	Moth	2 23 22
John de C. Ballardie (Lieut.-Col. L. A. Strange)	Spartan	2 16 03
Lord Trenchard (Sqdn.-Ldr. L. H. Slatter)	Bluebird IV.	2 06 38
Sir Philip Sassoon (J. W. Gillan)	Bluebird IV.	2 06 38
Capt. R. S. Rattray	Moth	2 05 29
Sqdn.-Ldr. H. W. Woollett (Flg.-Officer McKenna)	Spartan 3-seater	2 04 20
Richard R. W. R. Trafford	Moth	1 59 40
A. B. Ferguson	Moth	1 58 42
Mrs. C. M. Young	Moth	1 58 42
Lieut. L. G. Richardson, R.N.	Moth	1 57 36
Richard Ince	Moth	1 57 36
Flt.-Lieut. D. V. Carnegie	Moth	1 57 36
W. A. Andrews	" Spartan Arrow "	1 55 23
F. S. Symondson	Moth	1 54 18
Albert A. Nathan	Moth	1 54 18
O. F. Maclaren (Capt. G. A. Pennington)	Moth	1 54 18
W. L. Runciman	Moth	1 52 07
Capt. F. T. Guest (Flg. Officer H. Leech)	Moth	1 51 03
Flt.-Lieut. F. G. Gibbons	Spartan	1 51 03
Arthur Stanley Preist (E. Fulford)	Moth	1 49 58
Derek Schreiber	Moth	1 49 58
Lieut.-Col. Al. Hamilton Gault	Moth	1 49 58
Wm. E. Rootes (Sqdn.-Ldr. J. W. Woodhouse)	Bluebird IV.	1 48 54
P. S. G. Peters (Flt.-Lieut. T. B. Bruce)	Avro Avian	1 48 54
R. H. Dobson (D. S. Green)	Avro Avian	1 48 54
George G. Parnall (H. A. Presto)	Parnall " Elf "	1 48 54
T. H. Naylor	Moth	1 46 47
Flt.-Lieut. J. R. Addams	" Spartan Arrow "	1 46 47
G. P. Fairfairn	Moth	1 45 44
A. G. G. Marshall	Moth	1 44 41
H. N. St. V. Norman	Moth	1 43 39
C. M. Pickthorn	Moth	1 43 39
J. Wellworth	Westland Widgeon III.	1 42 36
C. S. Napier	Westland Widgeon	1 40 33
Capt. R. Douglas	Moth	1 38 30
Capt. I. C. Maxwell	Moth	1 38 30
A. C. M. Jackaman	Moth	1 27 30
Lord Waverton (Flt.-Lieut. J. B. Allen)	Moth	1 36 29
Geoffrey Goodwin	Avro Avian	1 36 29
Capt. Norman Blackburn (Tom Rose)	Bluebird IV.	1 35 29
Miss F. M. Wood	Moth	1 33 29
Walter R. Westhead	" Marlet "	1 33 30
C. B. Wilson (P. E. G. Sayer)	Desoutter I.	1 30 32
Capt. H. H. Balfour	" Spartan Arrow "	1 30 32
Lady Bailey	Moth	1 28 35
A. M. Desoutter (A. B. H. Youell)	Desoutter I.	1 28 35
Sir Philip Sassoon (Flt.-Lieut. S. L. G. Pope)	Avro V.	1 28 35
R. G. Cazalet	Westland Widgeon III.	1 23 48
Squadron-Leader H. A. Whistler	Moth	1 21 55
J. W. P. Chalmers	Moth	1 21 55
Roy Chadwick (J. L. N. Bennett Baggs)	Avro Trainer	1 20 59
G. de Havilland, jun.	Moth	1 17 17
Gerard Faie	Comper Swift	1 17 17
A. E. Chambers (H. T. Andrews)	Spartan	1 08 19
John D. Irvine	Moth	1 06 54
F. A. I. Muntz	Moth	0 59 44
Lord Rothermere (C. B. Wilson)	Desoutter II.	0 53 08
A. J. A. Wallace Barr (J. C. Cantrill)	Avro Avian Sports	0 51 31
Lady Wakefield (Flt.-Lieut. John Oliver)	Avro Avian Sports	0 48 19
Mrs. A. S. Butler	Moth	0 46 45
Capt. F. W. Ewart Morgan (S. A. Thorn)	Avro Avian	0 46 45
Mrs. D. Lawley-Gibbs (Capt. Edgar W. Percival)	Hendy 302	0 43 38
Prince George (Flt.-Lieut. E. H. Fielden)	Hawk Moth	0 40 34
Prince of Wales (Sqdn.-Ldr. D. S. Don)	Hawker Tomtit	0 40 34
Capt. F. E. Guest	Hawker Tomtit	0 40 34
W. L. Hope (R. O. L. Muntz)	Moth	0 37 32
Roy Faulkner (Capt. C. D. Barnard)	Puss Moth	0 37 33
W. L. Hope	Puss Moth	0 37 33
Capt. F. E. Guest (Miss Winifred E. Spooner)	" Marlet "	0 36 04
M. H. Findlay	Puss Moth	0 34 36
Norman E. Holden (E. G. Hordern)	Puss Moth	0 34 36
Lieut.-Comm. Glen Kidston	Puss Moth	0 34 36
Miss D. C. Guest	Puss Moth	0 34 36
Lord Wakefield (Capt. H. S. Broad)	Puss Moth	0 33 52
A. S. Butler	Puss Moth	0 33 52
Captain G. de Havilland	Puss Moth	0 33 52
J. D. Siddeley (F. Tomkins)	Avro Avian Monoplane	0 31 41
Frank Hough (T. N. Stack)	Avro Avian Monoplane	0 20 28
Andrew P. Holt (Flt.-Lieut. R. L. R. Atcherley)	Segrave-Meteor	0 04 54
Sir Robert McLean (Flg.-Officer J. Summers)	Vickers Vellore	Scratch

EMPIRE AIR SERVICES

LORD THOMSON AND COLONIAL COOPERATION

Lord Thomson, the Minister for Air, spoke on "Civil Aviation" at the Colonial Office Conference in London yesterday.

He said that we had the material for providing a most efficient air transport system. In organizing an Empire system at first we should have to confine ourselves to organizing main trunk routes, such as that from Croydon to Egypt, from which one branch went to India, and the other south to the Cape. Dealing with the objections which were sometimes made to the system of subsidizing Imperial Airways, he said that, judged on the ton-mile basis, the British subsidy worked out at only a fraction of what it cost Continental countries.

We must concentrate on the great trunk routes in order to reduce overhead charges. This was where the Colonies could help by organizing their own subsidiary services, which would feed the trunk services. There should be an effort to make all the Colonies air-minded. Air routes and communications possessed now, and would possess in the future even more, an enormous military value to the Empire. We kept the smallest air force of any great Power, but it was a very efficient one. With a regular system of air communications we should be in a position to reinforce any threatened point. With sound communications and the present Air Force he thought that we could answer for the air defence of the Empire.

WOLFE RELICS FOR THE NATION

QUEBEC HOUSE COLLECTION

A Dominion Day celebration dinner was held by the Canada Club at the Savoy Hotel last night. Mr. Lucien T. Pacaud, acting High Commissioner of Canada, was in the chair.

The Duke of Connaught sent the following message:—

"As President of the Canada Club I send my warmest good wishes to all assembled to-night to celebrate Dominion Day. As the years go by, July 1 becomes more and more an historical date and one which is always celebrated throughout the great Dominion. I warmly share in to-day's anniversary and only regret not being present with you myself."

Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, sent cordial greetings from the Canadian Government on the sixty-third anniversary of the Dominion and his congratulations on "the most satisfactory achievements of the Imperial Press Conference, particularly the efforts of our Canadian representatives."

SIR C. STUART'S LETTER

The Chairman, proposing the toast "The Dominion of Canada and the Governor-General," read the following letter from Sir Campbell Stuart, Chairman of the Quebec House Committee:—

"I have pleasure in informing you the valuable collection of Wolfiana in Quebec House, Westerham, owned by Mr. Wolfe-Aylward, has been purchased by the Quebec House Committee, and, as in the case of Quebec House itself, will be vested in the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest to hold for all time as the property of the nation. We have been enabled to accomplish this purpose, in large measure, by the generosity of Sir Leicester Harmsworth and by the sympathetic help of Mr. Wolfe-Aylward himself, who has presented to the Committee the portrait of Henrietta Wolfe, one of the most valuable items in the collection. In addition, we have to thank the Wolfe Society for a donation to our funds."

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, responding, said that the latest cheering message from Canada was to the effect that a census taken from 7,250 farms there showed that with the ex

Finance & Commerce

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CITY NOTES

CABLES AND WIRELESS RESULTS

NEW UNITED STEEL PLAN

Stockholders in Cables and Wireless, Limited, will learn with some disappointment that the directors are unable to recommend the payment of any dividend on the "A" or "B" Ordinary stock in respect of the period of 21 months ended December 31 last. The dividend on the Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Preference stock has already been paid. The directors of Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, however, announce a dividend of 15 per cent., less tax, on the Ordinary shares for 1929 and an additional dividend of 5 per cent. on the Seven per Cent. Cumulative Participating Preference shares. This is a reduction of 5 per cent. on the distributions made for both 1928 and 1927. Thus in the initial period the non-assenting stockholders and shareholders of the Marconi Company do better than the assenting, but few could have foreseen the serious effects of the trade depression upon telegraph business. The report of Cables and Wireless will not be available until Saturday, but it is clear from the report of Imperial and International Communications, Limited, which is the subsidiary that conducts all the communication business of the Telegraph merger, that the heavy loss of revenue of the operating company was responsible for the disappointing results of Cables and Wireless. To the revenues received by Cables and Wireless from the Communications operating company have to be added the interest on the large investments of the cable companies and the profits from the manufacturing and other interests of the Marconi Company.

Estimate of Current Year's Profit

The profit of the Communications Company was £2,023,155 for the 21 months, which is at the rate of £1,156,088 per annum. This is £709,912 less than the standard revenue to which the company is entitled in accordance with the recommendations made by the Imperial Conference, which was responsible for the creation of the company. It was provided that, after the company had earned a standard net revenue of £1,850,000, about 50 per cent. of any surplus should be passed on to the consumer in the shape of lower rates or better facilities. Out of the profit the board have declared a dividend of 5½ per cent. for the 21 months, which is equivalent to £3 5s. 8d. per cent. per annum. But the worst feature of the report is that the directors do not think the profits of 1930 will exceed £600,000, unless business improves considerably. The directors admit that the figures are disappointing, but they attribute the fall in traffic almost entirely to bad world trade. This, no doubt, is the main cause. The receipts of the cable companies were once described by the late Sir John Denison-Pender as the barometer of trade, but on pages 20 and 30 of the Communications report other causes of the unfavourable results are indicated as well as the remedies for them.

Cable Obsolescence

Of the company's total expenditure of £5,300,000 no less than £4,770,000 (or 90 per cent.) represents costs of operation. After an elaborate investigation of the cost of the different circuits maintained by the company it was found that on a certain number of them the costs were in excess of the revenue, while on a number of others there was an insufficient surplus of revenue. The directors are satisfied that it is possible to meet all the commercial requirements of the areas served by many of these circuits by the substitution of wireless for cables. Thus the only reasons for the maintenance of these cable services are strategic and political. The directors have therefore reached the perfectly sound conclusion that the proper thing to do is to close down the non-remunerative cable services and to substitute the more remunerative wireless services, since wireless costs less than cable operation. No doubt the Advisory Committee and the different Empire Governments concerned will realize the fundamental soundness of this policy, and will agree to pay the cost of maintaining such cable systems as they may use for strategic purposes if they have no commercial value. It is to be hoped that the board will press forward with this part of their policy, for the origin of the negotiations for the merger was the realization by the cable companies that their systems were being rendered obsolete by the advance of wireless. The Communications Company is confronted with very keen competition, especially from America, which in future will doubtless grow more intense. The Imperial Communications Company, therefore, must be run in accordance with strict commercial principles, more especially in view of the obligations imposed upon it by the Imperial Conference. It has already deserved well of the public, for it has made reductions of rates, in spite of the fact that its revenues have fallen materially short of the standard figure.

The United Steel Scheme

The second and final step to secure the financial reorganization of the United Steel Companies and its subsidiary, the United Strip and Bar Mills, Limited, is announced to-day. It will be remembered that the first step was taken last year, when the Austin Friars Trust (a Hatry company) offered to purchase for cash the securities and shares of both companies, and succeeded in purchasing more than 90 per cent. of them. These securities were afterwards transferred to a new company called Steel Industries of Great Britain, Limited. The Steel Industries of Great Britain has since purchased from other holders further securities and shares, and now holds the following proportions of each class:—

"A" Debentures	99.18 per cent.
"B" Debenture Stock	98.44 "
"C" Debenture Stock	90.97 "
Obligations	98.76 "
Preference Shares	98.15 "
Ordinary Shares	98.61 "
Preference Shares of United Strip and Bar Mills, Limited	97.13 "

The Austin Friars Trust's offer was recommended for acceptance because it seemed to provide the simplest method of securing the necessary financial reorganization, the financial affairs of the companies concerned being exceptionally complicated and difficult. But the programme of the Austin Friars Trust in regard to the matter came to an abrupt end with its own compulsory liquidation last October. It is now desired to obtain the acceptance by the holders of the remaining securities on the same terms as were offered to them last year. This, however, is only one of the objects of the present scheme, for it also provides a solution of the awkward problem of bank indebtedness, which amounts to no less than £2,900,000.

Cash Offer to Security Holders

It is now proposed to amalgamate the United Steel Companies with the United Strip and Bar Mills, Limited, by transferring their assets to a new company to be called United Steel Companies, Limited. Holders of the securities and shares of the two companies will receive in exchange for their holdings shares in the new company. At the same time Steel Industries of Great Britain will offer to purchase for cash at par from the holders of the remaining shares in the two amalgamated companies the shares in the new United Steel Companies to which they will become entitled under the scheme; in other words, at the same prices as those offered by the Austin Friars Trust last year. On the scheme becoming operative the Steel Industries of Great Britain will subscribe for 1,600,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each at par in the new United Steel Companies, Limited, and the money will be used to reduce the debts owing to the bank. These funds will be provided by the issue for cash at par of a similar number of Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of the Steel Industries Company. The present scheme must have been much more difficult to arrange than last year's relatively simple operation, because of the large amount of bank indebtedness. This having been provided for, the shareholders would be well advised to support the plan.

New Capital in the Half-year

The past month was not a favourable one for the placing of new capital, and the figure of £13,225,000 given by the Midland Bank as the total output—excluding the German International loan—was the smallest in the month of June since the War. In the corresponding month of 1929 new capital issues amounted to £25,398,000, and in June, 1928, the total was the record one of £41,372,000. This compilation excludes all direct borrowings by the British Government for national purposes, shares issued to vendors, allotments arising from the capitalization of reserves, issues for conversion purposes, or sales of short-dated bills. Issues for the half-year amounted to £141,860,000; this compares with £195,543,000 for the first half of 1929, and with £202,616,000 for the first half of 1928. The latest total is the smallest since 1926, but it may be added that owing to the bitter lesson forced upon the public by the sequel to the many flimsy promotions of 1928-29, this year's issues represent a great advance in quality upon those of the preceding period. About one-half of the total of £141,859,000 new capital raised in the past six months was on behalf of domestic borrowers. Of the balance about £40,000,000 was destined for Empire countries overseas, including India, and upwards of £28,000,000 was found for foreign countries.

Skoda Works Refunding Proposal

Holders of the Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. First Mortgage Sterling Debentures of the Skoda Works are invited to give their assent to a refunding proposal. The present price of the Debentures is about 101½, equal to 101 after deducting interest accrued to date, less tax, and the terms of the trust deed provide for redemption at par, but not earlier than December 31, 1931. The company is desirous of repaying the outstanding Debentures, amounting to £2,344,700, and after consultation in London have decided to ask the Debenture-holders to authorize repayment at £101 10s. per £100 Debenture plus accrued interest to the date of repayment, on November 1, 1930, or at any time between that date and March 31, 1931. If sanction is given the company proposes to issue at 95 per cent. £5,000,000 of Six per Cent. First Mortgage Debentures redeemable at par by a sinking fund over 25 years. Preferential allotment will be given to existing Debenture-holders. Skoda Works Debentures have been well known on this market since the first issue of £1,000,000 Eight per Cent. Debentures at 92 in July, 1923, which was one of the first Continental financing operations on this market after the War. These Debentures were repaid at par in 1926, and a new issue was made of £2,500,000 of Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Debentures at par, and these Debentures have stood for some considerable time over the redemption price of par. The gradual scaling down of the rate of interest which has taken place is a pleasing reflection of growing confidence in the stability of Central Europe and the strength of the company.

Australia's Economic Necessities

Sound comment on Australia's financial difficulties was made by Sir John Grice, chairman of the National Bank of Australasia, at the recent general meeting of the bank in Australia. He showed in the first place that this bank, together with other Australian banks, had for years past expressed the view that much of Australia's apparent prosperity was due to the expenditure of borrowed money, and had given warning of the ultimate outcome of excessive borrowing. These criticisms, said Sir John Grice, were then resented by the optimists, many of whom were politicians. Now, however, they had been brought face to face with the necessity for economic readjustment, and one which, to be satisfactory, must be complete but might take not one year but several. Public and private expenditure, he added, must be curtailed, standards and customs of production, spending and labour must be readjusted, Customs tariffs probably rearranged, and the cost of production brought down even though it affected what was called the high standard of living. The National Bank of Australasia has already, through its monthly review, adversely criticized the Federal Reserve Bank Bill, and Sir John Grice stated that the banks of Australia were united in desiring that under existing financial conditions there should be no disturbance of the constitution and status of the present Commonwealth Bank. He expressed the hope that Parliament would decide not to proceed with a measure which had aroused so much opposition and the enactment of which would apparently give rise to a disturbance of conditions when they should be bending all their energies to matters of greater importance in the endeavour to lessen financial trouble and to rid the country of its present disabilities.

Australian Port Equipment

Now that shipping services between this country and Australia are in a highly unsatisfactory state owing to the scarcity of cargo and the depreciation, through exchange, of the earnings, attention is again being directed by managements to the level of charges at the ports, which have to be taken into account in rates of freight. It is believed that there is need for much improvement in the equipment of the ports, and that the lack of facilities such as are customary at many important ports throughout the world tends to maintain the high costs of working cargo. Yet transport companies have been loth to suggest that better equipment should be installed owing to the high cost of all work carried out in Australia and to the belief that they would in turn be charged large fees for the use of the equipment. It is, for instance, a matter of much comment that there is no large dock available for

(Continued at foot of next column)

STOCK EXCHANGE

BRITISH FUNDS STRONG

ARGENTINE RAILS FIRMER

The Stock Markets yesterday derived perceptible benefit from the greater ease of money incidental to the turn of the half year. There was more business in the gilt-edged market, where buying was doubtless stimulated by the release of large amounts in interest and dividends. Long-dated British Government stocks led the rise, the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan being most prominent, and there was also a fair absorption of recently-issued scrips. Among Railway stocks the Argentine group made a further recovery, but no change for the better could be reported in the Home Railway Market. In the Foreign Market changes were few, apart from those resulting from the marking of prices ex dividend; the Reparations loan remained out of favour. Leading Industrial shares showed a hardening tendency, though the market presented few individual features.

The gilt-edged market was active and strong, the lead being taken by the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan. Prices generally closed higher on the day, though not in all cases at the top. The Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan was at one time up to 78⅛, and the last quotation was 78 5-16, at which the stock showed a net gain of 7-16. Four per Cent. Consols, from an opening level of 86⅞, rose to 87⅛, closing ⅛ higher on balance at 87⅛. Another outstanding feature was Local Loans, which in the late dealings went to 64⅛, a price ⅛ above that of Monday. Rises of ⅛ were shown by the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. and Five per Cent. Conversion Loans, and Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Consols. The Five per Cent. War Loan gained 1-16 to 103 5-16. New scrips met with support; Birmingham rose to 1¼ premium, Bristol to 2¼ premium, and Port of London to 101¼—the floating supply of the last-named loan has now nearly all been absorbed.

Apart from the shares of the Underground Electric Railways, which improved to 24⅝, the Home Railway market remained in a weak and unsupported state, prices being quoted fractionally lower.

In the FOREIGN Market there were numerous changes caused by quotations becoming "ex div.," but apart from these routine adjustments the market showed little movement The German Reparations loan remained dull, falling to 2½ discount. Japanese bonds in several cases improved, but Chinese 1912 "Fives," and the bonds of the Shanghai Nanking Railway and Hukuang Railway were quoted 1 to 1½ lower. Roumanian Four per Cent. Consols weakened to 46 and lower prices were established for Greek 1914 "Fives" and the Monopoly loan. There was evidence of some nibbling at Russian bonds; some of the Railway loans hardened to 2½, the old "Fours" to 3, and the 1906 "Fives" to 3½. A further all-round recovery took place in Argentine Railway stocks, the rises including 2½ in Pacific, 2 in Great Southern, and 1 in most others. The Cordoba Central traffic return showing weekly receipts of £64,000 was regarded as relatively satisfactory. A rise of 2 to 162 occurred in San Paulo, but Leopoldina fell further to 41¼.

The OIL market was quiet and steady. There were small rises in Royal Dutch and Mexican Eagle and small falls in Anglo-Persian and Burmah. RUBBER shares were dull, in sympathy with the commodity.

LEADING INDUSTRIALS FIRM

The tone of the MISCELLANEOUS market was again steady to firm, though movements in prices were individually of little importance. Internationals were in better favour, Hydro-Electric rising 2 to 40⅞, Brazilian Traction ⅞ to 41⅛, and Nickel ⅛ to 25⅞. Small gains were also established in Kreuger and Toll, Swedish Match, United Molasses, Unilever, Gramophone, and Graphophone. British-American Tobacco and Imperial went back slightly, while Carreras "A" hardened. Pinchin, Johnson gained 1s. to 42s. 6d., and Associated Cement rose to 24s. 4½d. Ruston and Hornsby rallied to 5s. 6d., following the news of the arrangement with R. A. Lister. Powell Duffryn were firmer at 8s. 6d. A further recovery to 2 3-16 took place in Courtaulds, while British Celanese rose to 13s. 3d. On the other hand, one or two cotton shares declined. P. & O. Deferred units improved to 43s., and Royal Mail Ordinary rallied further to 21½. Cables and Wireless remained weak, the "A" being only 36½ and the Preference 87. Higher prices were quoted for Austin Motors (20s. 6d.) and Imperial Airways (24s. 3d.). Hudson's Bays were a little firmer at 3½.

In the MINING market the recent recovery in Diamond shares was not maintained. De Beers reacting to 7¼ and Jagersfontein to 1½. Small gains were marked in Union Corporation, Rand Mines, and Government Areas. Sub Nigel declined further to 2 11-16. Chartered were firm at 34s. 6d., as were also Congo Border at 14½, but Rhodesians as a whole remained dull. Rio Tinto were quoted ¼ easier at 35½.

BRAZILIAN EXCHANGE SITUATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 1

The Minister of Finance, in view of the present situation of the exchange and the desirability of regulating operations, has recommended the Inspectorate General of Banks to adopt the following measures:—

(1) The resumption of direct negotiations between the banks and their branches, so long as operations greater than £100 are done through the intermediary of brokers. (2) Any remittance greater than £100 must be effected through the medium of brokers. (3) The Inspectorate General must exercise complete fiscalization of exports in the sense of checking the exact allotment of stamps and assuring control of exchange operations between the banks and exporters. (4) Brokerage fees at São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos are fixed at one-eighth per cent. instead of three-sixteenths.

The Bank of Brazil has reduced its rate from 5 59-64 to 5 19-32.

BELGIAN FISCAL REFORM

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, JULY 1

The Senate has passed by 73 votes against 34 the fiscal reform proposals already adopted by the Chamber. The proposals make reductions in taxation amounting to some 1,500,000,000 francs [about £8,700,000].

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2⅝-16	1½-2
New York	2½	2-1⅞	3
Paris	2½	1⅞	2
Berlin	4	3½	5-7
Swiss Bank places	3	2¼	—
Milan	5½	5½	—
Amsterdam	3	1¾	1¾
Brussels	3	2¾	1⅞

TELEGRAPH MERGER RESULTS

EFFECTS OF TRADE DEPRESSION

SERIOUS LOSS OF REVENUE

The first report and accounts of Imperial and International Communications, covering a period of 21 months from the inception of the company on April 1, 1928, to December 31, 1929, were adopted at the first annual meeting of the company held yesterday. The new and unified control of the direction and operation of the whole communications service as it now exists has only been effective during three months of the period, that is, from September 29, 1929, when the company obtained physical possession of the assets.

The Imperial and International Communications Company was formed as a result of the recommendations of the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference of 1928. It is a merger of 13 telegraph and wireless companies, of which the best known were the Eastern Telegraph Company, the Western Telegraph Company, the Eastern Extension, the Pacific and European, and Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company. The merger holds controlling or lesser interests in 18 other companies in different parts of the world; it took over the Pacific Cable Board's cables, the West Indian Cable and Wireless system worked by that board, the Imperial Atlantic cables, and, on a lease for 25 years, the Post Office beam services.

Imperial and International Communications is the company actually conducting the operations of the communication services. None of its shares are, however, in the hands of the public and its dividends pass to the Eastern Telegraph Company, the Eastern Extension Company, the Western Company, and the Marconi Company, by whom its shares are held. These companies have certain other sources of revenue—*i.e.*, interests from investments and, in the case of the Marconi Company, profits from manufacturing and other interests.

In these "old companies" there are a certain number of non-assenting stock and share holders, who did not accept the terms offered them at the time of the merger. The Eastern, Eastern Extension, and Western companies also have debenture-holders and the Eastern Company preference shareholders. After the claims of these have been met, the balance of dividends and interest from the "old companies" passes to Cables and Wireless, Limited, whose stock is held by the public and whose annual meeting will be held on July 15. The dividend now announced by Imperial and International Communications is 5¼ per cent. for 21 months, which is equivalent to £3 5s. 8d. per cent. per annum.

WORKING RESULTS

The message receipts amounted to £11,342,358, from which is deducted outpayments to Governments for terminal and transit dues in various countries in the world, amounting to £626,317. It is explained that "this expense, for which no service is rendered by the Governments concerned, constitutes a heavy burden on the revenue of the company. This figure is exclusive of the beam rental of £437,500 and other payments to Governments for which services are rendered." Other receipts amounted to £665,221, making a total revenue of £11,381,261. The total expenditure was £9,358,106, leaving a profit of £2,023,155. In the balance-sheet the capital, authorized and issued, stands at £30,000,000. The main asset item, "lands, buildings, cables, wireless plant, and cable ships," stands at £24,856,835.

TRAFFIC AFFECTED BY BAD TRADE

The fall in the traffic is stated to have been almost entirely due to the bad world trade. A graph is issued with the report showing the close relation between the company's message receipts and the foreign trade of the United Kingdom. It is announced that in future a monthly statement of the traffic position will be issued through the Press.

For the first four months of 1930 the message receipts amount to approximately £1,862,736, or at the rate of £5,588,208 per annum, which will probably be reduced by reduction in rates to £5,405,084. This compares with a rate per annum for the 21 months covered by the report of £6,123,451. Taking economies into account it seems probable that the profit will not exceed £600,000 for the year 1930 unless conditions considerably improve. "This net result does not take into consideration the result of any fresh economies that may be obtainable during the current year or any increase of traffic owing to reduction of rates or trade revival." It is further pointed out that, although the company's costs are on a post-War, and therefore higher, basis, it is carrying traffic at substantially less than pre-War rates.

REORGANIZATION, ECONOMIES, AND RESEARCH

The process of reorganization has been and remains the company's first task, although it could not be begun until 18 of the 21 months covered by the report had passed. By December 31, 1929, the staff had been reduced by 645 men, in spite of the fact that additional wireless circuits had been opened in the meantime. The total estimated saving already amounts to £328,000. By further economies and reductions an additional saving of about £190,000 a year is expected. Experimental and research work is actively and continuously proceeding.

On the subject of wireless telephony the report touches upon the refusal of the Post Office to cooperate in providing the wireless link for overseas telephone services, and points out that the company's most formidable competitors, the great American companies, are subject to no such handicap by their Government.

As regards inland telephony in other countries, there has been considerable extension of the company's interests in different parts of the world. "During recent years this country has witnessed the depressing spectacle of telephone companies abroad established with British capital and operated under British direction, passing under the control of American organizations. . . . It is important that it should be known, both in this country and abroad, that Imperial and International Communications is already interested in certain overseas telephone companies, and intends to extend those interests to the full extent of its resources."

REDUCTIONS IN RATES

It is pointed out that "the provisions made in the report of the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference for ensuring that 'the users of this service shall not be exploited for the benefit of the shareholders in the private undertaking' included the fixing of a standard net revenue, any excess beyond which was to be allocated, as to 50 per cent. of such excess, to reductions of rates."

"The position that now arises is a complete reversal of that contemplated by the Conference, as the reductions of rates have been and are being put into force in advance of the receipt by us of those surplus profits from which it was clearly the intention that they should be financed."

Shortly after the company was formed a costings statement was called for in respect of each of the telegraph circuits operated. These became available only on May 15 and show that on a certain number of circuits the cost of operation is in excess of the amount received in revenue. The directors believe that it is possible to meet all the commercial requirements of the area served by many of these circuits by the substitution of wireless for cables, and the report adds:—"We are confident that, when it is realized by the Advisory Committee and the Imperial Governments that the maintenance of certain cable circuits is not justified on commercial grounds, they will agree—if they desire a continuation of these circuits—to afford the company the necessary financial contribution towards their maintenance. The maintenance of cables for purposes other than purely commercial purposes is not a charge that can fairly be thrown on your company."

The company intends to introduce a single routeing instruction "Via Imperial" for all messages by cable and wireless over all routes, and the directors believe that, "given a revival of trade, the substitution of wireless for cables over certain circuits, the application and extension of the use of the regenerator for both cables and wireless, the perfection of facsimile to replace the present methods of manual operation, afford the means by which the company can be enabled to earn its standard revenue whilst at the same time placing at the disposal of the public a telegraph service without rival throughout the world."

Imperial Chemical Industries announce that the home prices and conditions of sale for sulphate of ammonia during July will be exactly the same as those for February-June.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MORE ACTIVE

DECLINE AFTER EARLY FIRMNESS

NEW YORK, July 1.—The market was highly irregular to-day under a somewhat larger volume of trading, early firmness being followed by a sharp reaction, which left the list mostly lower on balance. Sales were returned at 2,275,000 shares.

The opening was barely steady with most standard issues slightly lower. Selling by professional interests based on the belief that current levels are a true index of business conditions and that a recovery is unwarranted until commodities show definite signs of stabilizing offset buying by the "bullish" faction who are maintaining that a recovery in Stock Exchange securities would supply the needed psychological stimulus to business, recalling that a rise in security markets generally presaged the dissipation of past depressions. The efforts on the part of shorts to force out liquidation quickly proved futile and as soon as covering was attempted the market rallied. The attractive levels of railroad and public utility issues encouraged investment accumulation and the improvement in speculation sentiment generally was indicated by the appearance of good support for copper stocks.

"Bulls" continued to give support to specialities in the early afternoon, firmness being shown in several merchandising issues, notably Montgomery Ward, on reports that the company's sales in June were 9.2 per cent. above those in the corresponding month last year. Steel Common reached 161¼ at one time, but the fact that the recovery was unsupported by corresponding trade trends led to a resumption of active professional selling based on the belief that the market was entitled to a reaction. The decline which obliterated the early substantial gains was hastened by the appearance of heavy realizing in the last hour, partly influenced by the firmer trend of money rates due to the further calling in of loans by the banks. The close was easy.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	July 1	June 30
		$	$	$
MONTREAL on—				
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86¼	4.86⅛
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85²³/₃₂	4.85¾
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86³²/₃₂	4.86
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.83²³/₃₂	4.83⅝
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85¾	4.85¹¹/₁₆
Seven days	£1	—	4.85⅛	4.85¼
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.93¼	3.92⅞
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23⅞	5.23⅞
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.15⅛	40.14⅝
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.78	26.77½
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.86	26.86
Copenhagen, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76	26.76
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96¾	2.96¾
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.83⅛	23.83⅛
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.95½	13.95½
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.38¼	19.38
Madrid, cables	100pa.	19.30	11.52	11.14
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.11⅛	14.11⅝
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.50¼	17.50¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77⅛	1.77⅛
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.50	1.29¾	1.29¾
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.52	35.45	35.56
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.55	11.33

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices July 1	Closing Prices June 30
Atchison	209	204
Atl. Coast	152½	152
B. & O.	105	103¼
Do. Pref.	81	80¼
Brooklyn		
M. T. sit	60¾	61⅝
Can. Pac.	188¼	188
Cent., N.J.	235	230⅛
Ches. & O.	177	174⅛
Chi. G.W.	24	23⅞
Do. Pref.	32¼	31½
Ch. N.W.	68	67½
Ch.Mil.St.P.	14	14¼
Ch.Rock Is.	99	98
Del.& Hud.	152½	150¼
Del., Lack.	114½	116
Erie	39⅛	38¼
Do.,1st Pf.	54	53
G.N., Pref.	77	76½
Ill. Cent.	116	116⅛
Interboro		
Rapid Tr.	25	25

	Closing Prices July 1	Closing Prices June 30
Int.C.tAmer	16	15⅛
Kansas City	58¾	60*
Louisville	133	126
Minn., S.P.	16	—
Miss., Pac.	58½	58
Do., Pref.	119	119
N.Mex.1 Pf	1	1
Do., 2 Pf.	¾	¾
N.Y. Cent.	159	156
N.Y., C. & W.	220	220
N. Pacific	71½	72¼
Pennsylv'a	73¾	72⅝
Reading	106	105
S.L. & S.F.	88	88
S.L.& S.W.	60½	60¾
S. Pacific	112	111½
Southern	90½*	92
Do., Pref.	90	90
U. Pacific	208	208½
Do., Pref.	85½	85½
Wabash	35	32⅞
Do., Pf. A	70	69

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	123½	126*
AlliedChem.	261	271
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	23¼	23¼
Am. and F. Pwr.	63½	65⅞
Am. Can.	118¾	121⅛
Am. Loco.	48½	48
Am.Rolling Mills	52	55¼*
Am. Smelt.	58	57½
Am.Sm.& R.	49	48⅝
Am. Tel.	206*	210⅝
Am. Tob.	227	230
Am.Wool'n	11⅝	11⅝
Anaconda	49½	50⅜
Armour D.	77	77
As.Dry Gds.	35½	35
Atl'tic Ref.	35¼	35⅛
Baldwins	20¾	20½
BarnsdallA	22¾	22
Beth. Steel	79½	80¾
Cde Pascoe	49¼	45
Chile Copp.	50	50
Chrysler	26⅞	27¼
Col. Fuel	47	49¾
Colum. Gas	63	64⅛
Col. Graph.	18⅛	18⅜
Cons. Gas	105⅞	108
Cont. Can.	54½	52⅝
Cont. Oil	19¾	20
Corn Prod.	92½	93
Crucible	76½	78½
DavisonCh.	26½	27
Drug. Inc.	71	71
Du. Pont.	102⅝	104
EastmanK.	193½	201
Elec.P.& L.	66¼	69⅜
Electric Storage	64	64¼
Fox Films	40¼*	41*
Gen. Elect.	67⅜	70¼
Gen. Foods	54⅜	54⅞
Gen.Motors	30⅝	40⅜
Gillette	67½	69
Goodrich	25⅞	26¼
Goodyear	56¾*	59½
Hou.OilTx.	73½	76½
Hud. Mtrs.	30½	30¼
Ind. Rayon	78¼	79¼
Int. Harv'r	85½	83
Int. Match	72½	72⅝
Int. Nickel	24¼	25¼
An.-Am.Oil	—	—
Assoc. Gas	33¼	32¾*
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco	25½	26
Celanese	18½	18⅞
Elec. Bond	76⅞	79½
Gulf Oil	122	121⅜
HydroElec.	36¼	37⅜
Int. Pet.	18½	18¼

	Closing Prices July 1	Closing Prices June 30
Mid. West Utilities	27⅝	27¼
Pennroad	11¼	11
Silica Gel.	15⅝	16
Stand. Oil of Indiana	49¾	49¾
Swift Int.	33	33
Vacuum Oil	82⅞	82

BONDS

Libty. La., 3½%	100³²/₃₂	101¹/₃₂
Do., 4¼%	102³²/₃₂	102⁴²/₃₂
Do. (4th), 4¼%	102²⁸/₃₂	102²⁷/₃₂
U.K., 5½% 1937	104¼	104¼
Do., 4% 1960-90	86¼	86¼
Arg., 6% 1959	98⅜	98½
Aust., 5% 1957	85	84½
Aust., 7% 1943	104¼	104¼
Belg., 6% 1955	103	103
Do., 7% 1955	113⅛	113
Bordeaux, 6% '34	104½	104⅜
Brazil, 7½% 1952	100½	100½
Bud., 7% '67	80	80
Canada, 5% 1931	100⅞	100⅞
Chile, 7% '42	100⅛	100⅜
Do., 6% '60	88½	88¾
Czech., 8% 1951	110	109⅞
Denm'k 6% 1942	105	104¾
Dutch E.I., 6% '62	101¾	101⅝
Do., 5½% 1953	101⅝	101¾
Est. Rly., 7% '54	106	106
Int. Paper	20¼	20⅛
Int. Tele.	43¼	44½
Kennecott	38½	38⅜
Kresge S.S.	26	27¼
K'ger, 5%	27⅝	27⅜
LiggettM.	91	91¼
Loew Wile	60¼	60
Mack Trcks	51½	51½
Montg'y W	33⅞	34⅜
Nash Mtrs.	32⅜	32½
Nat. Biscu.	82	82½
Nat.CashR.	47½	47*
Nat. Dairy	49⅛	49½
N. Amer...	93	96½
Packard	13½	13¼
Pan. A. Pet	57⅛	57⅜
Pub. Ser. N.J.	93½	95⅞
Pullman	66	65¼
RadioCorp.	34¾	36
R'm'g'n Rd	25½	25½
Ryl. Dutch	52¼	52½
Sears R'b'k	63½	65
Shell Trns	45	45
Shell Un.	18¼	18⅝
Sloss S. St.	25	25
Std.Brands	19	18⅞
Std. Gas	89	91½*
Std. Oil of Cal.	59⅝	59½
Do., N.J.	65⅜	65⅝
Do., N.Y.	31½	31½
Studebaker	27½	27
Texas Corp	51¼	51⅜
Tex.G. Sul.	52½	52½
Tidewater	14⅞	15
Tri-ContCp	12⅜	12¼
Un.Carbide	68½	69¼
United Corp.	31⅜	32¼
Un. Fruit	87¼	86
United Gas	35¼	35
U.S. L'ther	10	9⅞
U.S. Rbr.	21½	22¼
U.S. Steel	156⅞	159½
Do., Pref.	145½	145¾
W. Un. Tel.	165	162¾
W'se Mfg.	135	138½*
Woolworth	56	55⅞
Worth'n Pump	126½	132
Youngst'n Sheet	112	113

CURB EXCHANGE

Mid. West Utilities	27⅝	27¼
Pennroad	11¼	11
Silica Gel.	15⅝	16
Stand. Oil of Indiana	49¾	49¾
Swift Int.	33	33
Vacuum Oil	82⅞	82

BONDS

Finl., 6% 1945	93½	96⅝
Fren., 7½% 1941	122⅞	122¼
Do., 7 49	117¼	117⅝
Ger.7% '49	105¾	106
Greek, 7% 1964	100½	100½
Hamb'g, S. 6% 1946	95½	95½
Hungary, 7½% '44	101¼	101¼
Ital., 7% 1951	98¼	97⅞
Jap., 6½% 1954	104	104
Nord Rly., 6½% '50	105⅜	105½
Norway 6% 1952	102	102¼
P.L.M., 6% 1956	103½	103½
Do., 7% 1958	105¼	105
Poland, 7% 1947	85	84¼
Do., 8% 1950	94	94½
Rio do Sul, 8% '46	99¼	98¼
San L., 8% 1950	92½	92½
Seine, 7% 1942	107⅞	107½
Swed.5½% 1954	104⅝	104¼
Tokio City, 5½% '61	90⅛	90⅛

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

—	July 1	June 30
Atchison, Pref.	104½	104¾
Lehigh Valley	61	61
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	35	35⅝
New York, Ontario and Western	8¾	9⅜
Reading, 1st Prefd.	48	48
Texas and Pacific	110	110
National Lead	131¼	127

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡

MONEY MARKET

FALL IN FRENCH EXCHANGE

GOLD EXPORTS TO FRANCE

The outstanding feature of the Money Market yesterday was a sharp fall in the French exchange, which closed at 123.62½f. French francs were understood to be in demand in connexion with the Settlement on the Paris Bourse on July 4, but the decline in the rate to about 11c. below the outgoing gold point was apparently due to the limitations of the capacity of the refineries here and in France to convert bar gold sold by the Bank of England to the fineness required by the Bank of France. As expected, France took the bulk of the £538,000 of bar gold in the bullion market, while in addition £227,000 was taken out of the Bank of England. In the short-loan market the usual relaxation in the demand for loans following the turn of the half-year was experienced. There were some very large displacements of cash, however, and at times loanable funds found eager takers. The general rate for both fresh advances and for the renewal of loans carried at variable rates was 1½ per cent. A large amount was repaid the Bank of England. The clearing banks were fairly free buyers of bills following the turn of the half-year, obtaining August maturities at 2 1-16 per cent. and also at 2 per cent. and September bills at 2 3-32 per cent. As a rule the market's buying rate for three months' fine bank bills was 2 3-16 per cent., but occasionally bills were secured at a higher rate. The "hot" Treasury Bills were dealt in at 2½ per cent. and at 2 3-32 per cent.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per cent.)			
Day at call	Short periods	2 months	3 months	4 months	6 months
1½—2	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
Discount (Treasury Bills)			(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 mths.	3 mths.	3 months	4 months	6 months
2⅛—2⅛	2⅛—2⅛	3—3⅛	3⅛—3⅛	3⅛—4

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The French exchange fell to 123.60f., but closed at 123.62½f., compared with 123.72f. on Monday. Sellers of American dollars were in evidence and there was a recovery in the New York rate which finished at 84.86 3-64, against 84.85 29-32. The premium on forward dollars widened to 3/32c., one month, and 7/16c., three months. Italian lire were rather offered and the Milan rate was slightly more favourable to sterling at 92.78. Dutch currency, on the other hand, was bid for, the Amsterdam rate closing at 12.08⅛f., compared with 12.09⅛f. There was a strong recovery in Spanish pesetas. After violent fluctuations the Madrid rate was finally quoted 43p., against 44.45p. Among the South American exchanges the Buenos Aires rate was 1/16d. higher at 39⅛d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	July 1	June 30
			High. Low.	High. Low.
New York	S to £	4.86⅛	4.85 31/32—86 32	4.85 7/8—86
Montreal	S to £	4.86⅛	4.86-86¼	4.86-4.86 1/16
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.60-75	122.70-78
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.06	34.81 1/2-82¼	34.81½-82½
Milan	Lire to £	92.45	92.75-92.80	92.75-92.80
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.07-08	25.07-08
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374 3/4-375 1/4	374¾-375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	192 7/8-193 1/8	192⅞-193⅛
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	42.90-44.10	43.60-44.80
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108 1/2-108 3/4	108½-108¾
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.08 1/4-09 1/4	12.09-09⅛
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.38 3/4-39 1/4	20.38¾-41
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58	34.46-35.14	34.46-35.14
Budapest	Fen. to £	27.82	27.76-27.80	27.76-27.80
Prague	Kr. to £	164.04	163¾-164	163¾-164
Warsaw	Zlotyto £	43.38	43.34-43.39	43.34-43.39
Riga	Lats. to£	25.2215	25.17-25.27	25.17-25.27
Bucharest	Lei to £	817.50	817¼-818¾	817½-818¾
Const'n'ple	Cut. to £	110	1.025⅛	1.025⅛
Belgrade	Din. to £	275.21	274½-275	274½-275
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.06	48¾-48⅞	48¾-48⅞
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.50	668-673	668-673
Reykjavik	Kr. to £	18.159	18.21-18.27	18.21-18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.14⅞-15¼	18.14⅞-15¼
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.09½-10	18.09-09¾
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16-16½	18.16-16½
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97⅛	97 7/16-97 9/16	97 7/16-97 9/16
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/3 15/16-1/3 31/32	1/3 15/16-1/3 31/32
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/3 15/16-1/3 31/32	1/3 15/16-1/3 31/32
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/3 15/16-1/3 31/32	1/3 31/32-1/3 15/16
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	Holiday	1/3 1/4-1/3 3/4
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0 11/32-7/16	2/0 11/32-7/16
Shanghai	Per tael	—	Holiday	1/6 3/4-1/6¾
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3 31/32-2/4	2/3 31/32-2/4
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.07 1/4-08	12.07¼-07⅞
Manila	Per dol.	24.0666	2/0 1/8	2/0 1/8
R. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.890d.	5/17 32-5/19 32	5/17 32-5/19 32
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	39 1/4-39 3/4	39¼-40¼
Montev'o	Per dol.	— 40	39.95	39.95
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	41⅛-41¾	42-42½
Lima†	Soles to £	12.166	13.11¼	13.11¼
Mexico	Pesos to £	9.76	10.15-10.35	10.15-10.35

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at 82.90-3.03 to 100kr. ‖ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

On—	Demand	20 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 12 0	92 1 3	91 16 0	91 9 0
New Zealand	93 17 0	93 6 3	93 2 15	92 18 0
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 6	97 17 0	97 9 0

SELLING RATES

On—	Cable Transfers	Demand
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	93 17 6	93 10 0
New Zealand	95 3 0	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £227,268 in BAR GOLD. Since Wednesday last there has been a net efflux of £237,983, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
June 26	Nil	June 26	Nil
June 27	—	June 27	—
		Bar gold	2,000
June 28	Nil	June 28	Nil
June 30	—	June 30	—
Bar gold	22	Bar gold	8,727
July 1	Nil	July 1	—
		Bar gold	227,268
Net efflux	237,983		
Total	£238,005	Total	£238,005

Net influx for 1930 to date, £10,161,673; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the £538,000 of South African BAR GOLD available was sold at 85s. 0½d. per oz., compared with 85s. 0½d. on June 24. Practically the whole amount—namely, £495,000, was bought by French buyers, the Continental trade taking £15,000 and the home trade £28,000.

SILVER declined 1/16d. to 15 11/16d. per oz. for cash and 15 9/16d. for forward delivery. Chinese banks were sellers and their sales more than offset some Indian buying.

BULLION AND SPECIE

Exports of gold registered (from midday on June 26 to midday on June 30 were £379,149, including £547,047 to France. Imports of gold were £7,625. Silver exports were £34,367, including £32,565 to British India. Silver imports were £45,103, including £28,982 from the United States.

PROVINCIAL BANK CLEARINGS

	June 1930	June 1929	Inc. or Dec.
	£	£	%
Birmingham	9,450,000	11,453,000	— 17·4
Bradford	3,318,000	4,582,000	— 27·5
Bristol	4,360,000	4,712,000	— 7·4
Hull	2,999,000	3,112,000	— 3·6
Leeds	3,321,000	3,944,000	— 15·7
Leicester	2,832,000	3,303,000	— 14·2
Liverpool	24,777,000	30,374,000	— 18·4
Manchester	40,003,000	52,747,000	— 24·1
Newcastle	5,222,000	6,071,000	— 13·9
Nottingham	2,260,000	2,897,000	— 16·2
Sheffield	3,333,000	3,868,000	— 13·8
Total	£101,878,000	£126,863,000	— 19·6

Foreign Bank Returns will be found on page 24

SALE OF A SHIPYARD

The Middleton Shipyard, together with equipment of Irvine's Shipbuilding and Dry Docks Company, West Hartlepool, was sold yesterday as a going concern to a West Hartlepool syndicate. The sale was to have taken place by order of the liquidator, but an agreement was arrived at by which the whole of the lots of the yard were sold privately and the auction sale accordingly was withdrawn. The yard has three berths and a dry dock capable of accommodating vessels of 5,000 tons. There is a fitting-out berth, and the equipment includes a 100-ton crane.

COMPANY RESULTS

CABLES AND WIRELESS

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum):—

Company	Div.	Corresponding div.	Date payable	Total for year	Prev. year
	%	%		%	%
Brit. Steamship	Final 6†	Same	July 29	11†	Same
Invest. Trust Cent'l Pr. Cement	Int. 5	Same	July 21	—	—
London Electric Wire & Smiths	Int. 1¼	Same	—	—	—
Melhuish (Wm.) (Proprietors)	Int. 33⅓‡	25*	—	—	—
Rajah Alli Tea	Fin. 20	{ 25 and (8s/410 ‡	—	25	40
Redeemable Sec. & Gen. Invest.	Int. 1½	3	—	—	—

* Tax free. † On Deferred stock. ‡ Less tax.

Scottish Central Investment.—Interim dividend of 2½ per cent., less tax (the same as a year ago).

Linotype and Machinery.—Dividend of 9 per cent. on Preference shares for 18 months to February 11, 1908, payable August 7.

George Hodsman and Sons (1928).—The directors have decided to postpone payment of the final dividend on the Eight per Cent. Cumulative Participating Preferred shares due July 1, 1930.

Cables and Wireless.—The directors yesterday decided that they could not recommend the payment of any dividend on the "A" or "B" Ordinary stock in respect of the period ended December 31, 1929. The dividend on the 5½ per Cent. Cumulative Preference stock in respect of the same period has already been paid. The report and accounts of the company will be posted to stockholders on July 5.

Marconi's Wireless Telegraph.—The directors have decided to recommend to the shareholders at the annual general meeting, to be held on July 14, the payment of a dividend of 15 per cent., less tax, on the ordinary shares for the year 1929, and an additional dividend of 5 per cent., less tax, on the Seven per Cent. Cumulative Participating Preference shares for the same year. The report, the accounts for the two years ended December 31, 1929, and the balance-sheet as at the last-mentioned date will be posted to shareholders on July 3.

JOHN BLAND AND CO.

John Bland and Co., wood importers, earned a profit of £7,864 for the year to May 31 (against £5,868 for 1928-29). A dividend of 7½ per cent. is again recommended, leaving £9,871 to be carried forward (against £9,556 brought in). Meeting, July 4.

ATTAREE KHAT TEA

The profit of the Attaree Khat Tea Company fell from £16,812 in 1928 to £10,552 in 1929. The dividend is to be reduced from 12½ per cent. to 7½ per cent., leaving £5,139 (against £5,159) to be carried forward. The total crop manufactured was 1,677,183lb. (against 1,634,421lb.). Meeting, July 9.

BORJAN TEA

The accounts of the Borjan Tea Company show a profit of £1,110 for 1929, to which is added £3,021 brought forward. A dividend of 5 per cent. is recommended on the Ordinary shares (against 20 per cent.), leaving £2,334 to be carried forward. The crop amounted to 663,288lb. Meeting, July 9.

LOWER SEGAMA RUBBER

The crop of the Lower Segama Rubber Estates amounted to 158,677lb. during 1929 (compared with 153,874lb. for 1928), and the average gross price realised was 9.69d. per lb. (against 9.08d.). The loss for the year was £1,850 (against £1,735), which reduces the balance to be carried forward to £2,686. Meeting, July 10.

BIDOR RUBBER

The Bidor Rubber Estate harvested a crop of 653,000lb. for the year to March 31 (against 583,000lb. for the previous year), but no details of costs and prices per lb. are given in the report. The profit amounted to £8,621 (against £8,749), out of which a dividend of 10 per cent. is to be paid (against 12½ per cent.). Directors' additional remuneration absorbs £540 (against £547), leaving £9,916 to be carried forward (against £6,829). Meeting, July 9.

NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND

Net profits of the National Bank of New Zealand for the year ended March 31 last, after payment of a bonus to the staff (£16,600) and providing for bad debts, amounted to £282,917 (against £290,582 when the bonus to the staff was £11,800). The balance brought forward was £155,154. The sum of £10,000 is again placed to premises account, and £13,900 (against £11,000) to pension and gratuity funds. The dividend for the year is 13 per cent., tax free (against 14 per cent.), and £174,171 is carried forward. Meeting, July 15.

SAWERS

The accounts of Sawers, Limited, fishmongers and poulterers, show a net profit of £19,841 for the year to March 31 (against £22,432 for 1928-29). A final dividend of 4 per cent. and a bonus of 2½ per cent. is recommended on the Ordinary shares, thus making a total distribution of 10½ per cent., and £2,500 (against £3,639) is allowed for depreciation on properties. Goodwill is written down by £3,000 (against £2,500), and £150 (against £500) is added to employees' fund, leaving £2,320 to be carried forward (against £3,789). Meeting, July 8.

DIAMOND BLOWER COMPANY

The accounts of the Diamond Blower Company show a profit of £7,573 for the year to March 4. The directors recommend a final dividend of 5 per cent., making 10 per cent. for the year (unchanged), and £663 is written off oil, plant and machinery. Patent rights are written down by £500 and £789 is applied to reducing investments to their market value, leaving £9,343 to be carried forward. The directors state that the company has a good deal of work in hand, but it is anticipated that there will be a falling off in marine orders.

CORONET BRICK

The accounts of the Coronet Brick Company show a net profit of £14,981 for the year ended February 28 (against £14,453 for 1928-29), and £1,500 was brought forward. A final dividend of 5 per cent. is recommended, making 12½ per cent. for the year (against 15 per cent.) and £2,000 (against nil) is to be transferred to reserve, while £157 is allowed for the balance of income-tax assessment, leaving £1,850 to be carried forward. The auditors' report states that no depreciation has been written off leasehold property. Meeting, July 10.

SELECTED LAND AND PROPERTY

The accounts of the Selected Land and Property Company for the year to March 31 show a net profit of £1,616, to which are added £128 brought forward and £600 premium on shares. During the year the capital was rearranged and now consists of 180,000 Ordinary 10s. shares (of which 100,000 have been issued) and 40,000 Deferred 5s. shares (all issued). Interim dividends totalling 450 per cent. were paid on the original share capital, and the balance of £535 and the balance of profit has been utilized to write down the new issue expenses. Meeting, July 4.

ITONIA GRAMOPHONES

The report of Itonia Gramophones for the year to March 31 states that the net profit amounted to £9,515 (against £9,851 for the previous six months), and £2,767 was brought forward, before providing £715 income-tax deducted from dividends in respect of the period to March 31, 1929. The dividend on the Ordinary shares is to be reduced from 8 per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. and £1,113 is written off preliminary expenses, &c. (against £1,457), leaving £2,806 to be carried forward. Last year £1,870 was transferred to taxation reserve. Meeting, July 9.

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

The working profit for 1929 of the International Sleeping Car Company (Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits et des Grands Express Européens) amounted to 188,550,312fr., and dividends, &c., received amounted to 28,198,192fr., making a total of 211,748,504f. (compared with 181,966,918f. for 1928). After meeting interest charges, depreciation, &c., the net profit comes out at 49,250,737f. (against 49,100,098f.). The dividend is maintained at 20f. net per share, and after paying 2,797,297f. to the directors, 7,136,521f. (against 6,674,081f.) remains to be carried forward.

BURGIS AND COLBOURNE

Burgis and Colbourne, Limited, grocers, &c., report a net profit of £10,642 for the year to April 30 (against £11,168 for 1928-29). A final dividend of 15 per cent. is recommended, again making 20 per cent. for the year, and after reserving £878 (the same) for the premium for the redemption of the mortgage a balance of £3,015 remains to be carried forward (against £3,070). Last year £3,000 was transferred to general reserve, £1,384 was placed to dividend equalization account, £159 was added to book debts reserves, and £359 was placed to staff pension fund. The report states that the rebuilding of No. 78, The Parade was completed in October last, and from that date all departments were reorganized. Meeting, July 9.

SOUTH KALGURLI CONSOLIDATED

The report of South Kalgurli Consolidated states that during the year to March 31 98,254 tons of ore, including ore from tributers and purchased ore, were treated, of the gross value of £190,623 (against 102,548 tons, of the gross value of £191,911, for 1928-29). The profit for the year amounted to £31,716 (against £31,766). As already announced, a final dividend of 15 per cent. is recommended, again making 25 per cent. for the year, leaving £2,906 to be carried forward (against £2,440). The ore reserves at March 31 are reported at 218,000 tons blocked out, of the average value of 8.95dwt. per ton, and 102,000 tons of "probable ore," of the average value of 6.25dwt. per ton. Meeting, July 23.

BRITISH GLUES AND CHEMICALS

The net profit of British Glues and Chemicals declined from £101,239 in 1928-29 to £80,926 for the year ended April 30. The fixed dividend on the Eight per Cent. Participating Preference shares requires £43,000, but there is to be no extra payment on these shares (against 1 per cent. last year), and the Ordinary dividend is to be reduced from 10 per cent. to 5 per cent. Taxation reserve is to receive £10,000 (against £15,000), and £20,000 (the same) is to be transferred to general reserve, leaving £31,163 to be carried forward (against £30,975). The report states that the directors consider it desirable, in view of the condition of trade, to continue their policy of building up the company's reserves, rather than to recommend larger dividend payments. Meeting, July 10.

NAMDANG TEA

The report of the Namdang Tea Company for 1929 states that the crop amounted to 1,494,498lb. (against 1,317,912lb. for 1928). The coarse and sticky teas were, as usual, sold in Calcutta. The Namdang teas sent home have obtained an average of 1s. 5.5d. per lb. (against 1s. 5.1d.) and the Borpani teas have sold up to the present at an average of 1s. 6.9d. per lb. (against

(Continued in next column)

UNITED STEEL SCHEME

FORMATION OF NEW COMPANY

A scheme has now been formulated for the reorganization of the capitals of the United Steel Companies and United Strip and Bar Mills. The scheme has been held up pending the completion of arrangements for dealing with the book indebtedness of the two companies and their subsidiaries. Under the scheme the two companies will be amalgamated and the assets acquired by a new company to be called the United Steel Companies, the holders of securities and shares receiving in exchange for their holdings shares in the new United Steel Companies.

Practically all the securities and shares of both companies are held by Steel Industries of Great Britain, a company formed for the purpose of acquiring those securities and shares by the Austin Friars Trust. The directors of the holding company approve the scheme and will exercise the company's votes in favour of it.

TERMS OF EXCHANGE

The new company will have a share capital of £6,650,000 in Ordinary shares of £1 each.

The loan capital of the Steel company will be exchanged for fully-paid Ordinary shares of the new company at the following rates:—"A" Debentures, £75 for each £100 (principal amount); "B" Debenture stock, £80 for each £100 (principal amount); "C" Debenture stock, £97 10s. for each £100 (principal amount); unsecured obligations, £50 for each £100 (principal amount), and so in proportion for holdings not being £100 or an exact multiple thereof. The shares of the Steel company will be exchanged at the rate of one Ordinary share in the new company for every three £1 Preference shares held, and one Ordinary share in the new company for every five £1 Ordinary shares now held.

Preference shareholders of the Strip company will receive three £1 Ordinary shares in the new company for every eight Preference shares held. No shares of the new company will be issued in respect of the Ordinary shares of the Strip company, these being already part of the undertaking and assets of the Steel company.

REPAYMENT OF BANK DEBTS

The bank indebtedness of the Steel company and its subsidiaries totals £2,900,000. The cash required for paying off these loans and for making cash payments to those holders of securities and shares of the Steel company and Preference shares of the Strip company who may dissent from the scheme will be provided as follows:—

(a) As to £1,300,000, by an advance by the bank to the new company of this sum, by way of loan without limit of time, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. It is not repaid at the expiration of such year the satisfying or securing of the loan by the new company by the issue of not exceeding £1,300,000 of Six per Cent. 15-year Debenture stock, the new company repayable the loan by drawings commencing June, 1936, at a premium (commencing at 2 per cent. and rising to 5 per cent.) but with power to the new company to redeem all the debenture at a premium of 5 per cent. on six months' notice at any time during the first four years of their currency.

(b) As to any further amount required, by the subscription by the holding company for cash at par and the issue to it or its nominees of £1 Ordinary shares in the capital of the new company to the requisite amount.

With reference to (b) above-mentioned, the funds necessary to enable the holding company (Steel Industries of Great Britain) to subscribe for cash holding company for £1 Ordinary shares in the capital of the new company will be provided by the issue for cash at par of a like number of Six and a half per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of the holding company, and arrangements for this have been made.

As a result of the amalgamation the loan and share capital of the new company will be as follows: Loan Capital.—Six per Cent. Debentures, £1,300,000. Share Capital.—Authorized (in Ordinary shares of £1 each), £6,650,000. Issued in discharge of "A" Debentures of Steel company, £624,975; in discharge of "B" Debenture stock of Steel company, £799,280; in discharge of "C" Debenture stock of Steel company, £487,498; in discharge of unsecured obligations of Steel company, £508,150, to be subscribed for in cash for discharge of bank loans, £1,600,000; in respect of Preference shares of Strip company, £562,500; in respect of Preference shares of Steel company, £439,172; in respect of Ordinary shares of Steel company, £1,601,309; giving a total issued share capital of £6,622,884.

Meetings of each class of security and share holders are called for July 16 to consider the scheme.

CHASE NATIONAL BANK

It is announced that the total resources of the Chase National Bank of the City of New York, after giving effect to the consolidation with the Equitable Trust Company and the Interstate Trust Company, amount to $2,551,435,063 (£510,287,012). The total deposits of the enlarged institution amount to $1,916,236,314 (£383,247,262). The capital, surplus, and undivided profits total $356,723,478 (£71,344,696). The first financial statement as at June 2 also shows cash on hand and due from banks at $595,458,308 (£118,491,661), loans and discounts at $1,435,359,900 (£287,071,980), U.S. Government securities at $228,710,596 (£45,742,119), and other securities at $106,580,632 (£21,316,126).

At the first meeting of the board of directors of the Chase National Bank held since the consolidation became effective the directors voted to authorize a charge to undivided profits account, covering furniture, fixtures, safe deposit vaults, and equipment, and also certain readjustments in other assets and reserves. The bank's policy is not to carry in its published statement such items as furniture, fixtures, and vaults.

(s. 8d.). The profit for the year amounted to £17,714 (against £23,097), and £893 was brought forward. The dividend is to be repeated at 10 per cent. and £3,000 (against £4,000) is to be transferred to general reserve, but nothing is to be added to the hail insurance fund, which received £4,000 last year, and the balance of £1,607 is to be carried forward. Last year no issue expenses were written off. The auditors' report is given subject to provision for depreciation of buildings and machinery. Meeting, July 9.

ILLINGWORTH MORRIS

In their annual report for the year ended May 31 the directors of Illingworth Morris and Co., Bradford, regret that owing to continued depression in the textile trade and the further fall in the value of raw materials during the year the trading profits of the subsidiary and associated companies are insufficient to allow for the resumption of dividend payments. Dividends on the Preference shares being more than six months in arrear holders of these shares are entitled to attend and vote at the annual general meeting of shareholders. The profit and loss account shows a balance brought forward from the previous year of £7,400 (against £2,504). Dividends, free of tax, have been received from the subsidiary companies amounting to £57,767 (against £63,531), from which is to be deducted Debenture interest and bank charges, £50,703, leaving a net loss of £936 (against a net profit of £4,597). This loss reduces the carry-forward to £6,465. Meeting, July 4.

ANGLO CEYLON AND GENERAL ESTATES

The accounts of the Anglo-Ceylon and General Estates Company show a net profit of £61,095 for the year to March 31 (against £82,586 for 1928-29), to which is added £38,032 brought forward. An interim dividend of 4 per cent. was paid in February and a final distribution of 6 per cent. is now recommended, making 10 per cent. for the year (against 15 per cent.). The total dividend absorbs £60,000, and the balance of £39,127 is to be carried forward. In Ceylon the tea crop again shows an increase, at 4,489,648lb. (against 4,284,774lb.), but the average price realised was reduced from 17.55d. to 16.20d. per lb. The cocoa crop amounted to 6,672cwt., against the record crop of the previous year of 8,040cwt., and the sales so far effected realised 49s. 3d. net per cwt. (against 82s.). The rubber crop was 317,948lb., and realized an average price of 7.75d. net per lb. (compared with 306,784lb., realising 8.66d. per lb. for 1928-29). In Mauritius 157,568 tons of cane were handled on the estates, producing a crop of 17,160 tons of sugar (against 18,030 tons). Prices were again lower and fell below the cost of production. Meeting, July 10.

ANGLO-FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS

The first report of Anglo-Foreign Newspapers, Limited, covering the period from January 10, 1929, to April 30, 1930, states that the net profit for the period was £11,479, against which has to be charged extraordinary non-recurrent expenditure, leaving a deficit of £5,150. This deficit arises from losses incurred in the company's earlier transactions and from heavy administration expenses at that time. As a result, states the report, of the steps taken and the economies which have been effected the directors estimate that the properties of the company yield a net profit of not less than £43,000 per annum, subject to tax. The company is claiming a sum from Carmelite Trust, Limited. The amount involved is shown under the heading "Carmelite Trust, Limited," on the assets side of the balance-sheet—namely, £220,320. The Trust appears as a creditor for £131,277, which debt is partly secured by the deposit of marketable newspaper shares to the value of £111,000 as April 30, 1930. No provision has been made for interest on either of these accounts. The balance-sheet shows that the depreciation in marketable securities on April 30, 1930, amounted to £661,450. Of this sum, 60 per cent. arises from the investment of £500,000 in Carmelite Trust, Limited, and 23 per cent. from holdings in newspaper shares, and 6 per cent. from sundry investments. In the opinion of the board a substantial part of this depreciation must now be regarded as permanent, and as soon as the claim against Carmelite Trust, Limited, has been disposed of, the directors will submit proposals for a reduction of capital. As certain of the properties were acquired less than 12 months ago, and as part of the profits has been utilized in development expenditure, the amount of dividends received by the company and shown in the accounts is not representative of a year's full profits. The directors' opinion is that these holdings are worth substantially more than the amount at which they stand in the balance-sheet. Meeting July 9.

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

TIN STATISTICS

SUPPLIES FOR LONDON WOOL SALES

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), July 1.—WHEAT.—Inquiry for cargoes remained on a quiet basis and with lower closing American advices sellers were again willing to accept 3d. to 6d. per quarter under late rates. Pacific white, June to Aug., was offered at 34s. 9d.; No. 1 hard winter (Gulf, July-Aug., at 34s. 4½d.; and No. 2 at 33s. 10½d.; while for Australian, afloat, 37s. was asked, and 37s. 6d. for shipping-shipped. For choice white Karachi, July, 35s. 6d. was asked, and 36s. for Aug.-Resafe 62½lb. (old), afloat, was obtainable at 34s. 3d., and (new) at 34s. Parcels were offered at 3d. to 6d. per quarter decline and there was rather more inquiry for American wheat: r. No. 2 Northern Manitoba, per Beaverdale, sailing July 4, sold at 35s. 1½d. net; No. 5 Manitoba, per Alsatia, sailing July 4, at 32s. net; No. 6, Aug., at 27s. 11½d. and 27s. 3d.; No. 1 hard winter (Gulf), per Appledore, expected loading July 15-17, at 34s. 3d. and 34s. 4½d.; No. 2, per Minnekahda, due July 8, at 33s. 10½d.; per Minnewaska, due July 14, at 33s. 9d. South Australian, per City of Oran, afloat, at 36s. 9d.; West Australian, per Australia, at 37s.; and choice white Karachi, July and Aug., at 34s. 9d.

The wheat futures market closed firm at 3d. to 4d. over yesterday. Business was done in Manitoba grade, Nov., at 32s. 3d.

Per 480lb.	Opening values	1.15 values	3.15 call	Closing values	Previous closing values
		MANITOBA GRADE			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July	34 5	34 5	34 7	34 3	34 3
Aug.	34 6	34 6	34 8	34 4	34 4
Nov.	35 4	35 4	35 6	35 2	35 2
		LONDON GRADE			
July	33 2	33 2	33 3	33 0	
Sept.	33 4	33 4	33 5	33 2	

MAIZE continued quiet, although sellers were willing to treat on lower terms. La Plata, early July, July, and Aug., was offered at 22s. 10½d., while Dan.-Gal.-Fox., loading loaded, and Aug., was obtainable at 23s. 9d. Parcels were in moderate demand, and after opening the turn easier closed steady. La Plata, May-June, sold at 23s. 9d.; June-July at 22s. 4½d. and 22s. 6d.; and July-Aug. at 21s. 10½d. for 22s. 7½d. Bristol Channel Bessarabian, July, made 23s. 3d., and La Plata, 23s. 9d. For No. 2 Rhodesian, Sept., 22l. 9d. has been paid.

BARLEY.—Sellers were rather more willing to meet the market. For Azoff-Black Sea, Aug. and Sept., 14s. 6d. was accepted to Hull.

OATS were quiet with La Plata offered on easier terms at 11s. 11½d. July, and July-Aug., at 11s. 4½d. Aug.

LIVERPOOL, July 1.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels closed steady, although occasionally 6d. per quarter lower, with rather more inquiry. Sellers offered No. 1 Northern Manitoba, July, at 36s. 10½d.; No. 2, 36s.; No. 3, 35s. 3d.; No. 4 Manitoba, July, 34s. 9d.; No. 5, 31s. 7½d.; No. 2 Hardened Winter, July, 35s. 10½d.; and No. 2 Red Winter, 33s. 6d.; Baruso (62½lb.), afloat, 33s. 4½d.; choice white Karachi, July, 35s.; and white Western Pacific, July, 34s. 9d. Business covered No. 1 hard winter, July 15, at 34s. 11½d.; No. 1, due end-week, 33s. 7½d.; and Barll (62½lb.), 33s. 10½d. Flour: Sellers offered to Manchester No. 2 Northern Manitoba, early July, made 35s. 10½d. Short parcels were quiet and easier. Graded wheat futures closed steady 1½d. to 3d. higher on the day. Sales amounted to 300 loads. Tenders against the current month three loads, making a total of 14,400 centals.

—	Graded Wheat Futures				
	Open'g values	Business done Highest	Lowest	Official settlement prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July	6 11¼	7 0½	6 11¼	7 0	7 0¼	6 10½
Oct.	7 2¼	7 2⅝	7 2	7 3	7 2⅝	7 1⅝
Dec.	7 4¼	7 4⅝	7 4¼	7 5	7 4⅝	7 3⅝

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels quiet at about late values. No. 4 flat yellow African, July-Aug., sold to Manchester at 22s. 3d. La Plata, loading, quoted 22s. 9d.; June-July, 22s. 6d.; July-Aug., 22s. 9d. Dan.Gal.Fox, July-Aug. was offered at re-sellers at 23s. 9d. Spot was flat. African, bulk, Sept.-Oct. 15, 23s.; and No. 4 flat yellow, July-Aug., 22s. 3d., sellers. Maize on the spot was in quiet demand, with prices generally easier.

BARLEY was slow.

OATS.—Shipment parcels were steadier but very quiet. Chilean tawny, July, 12s. 6d.; and La Plata, f.a.q., July, 11s. 6d., sellers.

FLOUR was in better demand, with a moderate amount of bookings put through. BRANS and PEARS dull. OATMEAL slow and easier. WHEATFEED quiet.

LONDON, July 1.—POTATOES (THE BOROUGH).—The general tendency of the market remained firm. Quotations:—English kidney, £8 to £8 10s.; eclipse, £6 to £6 10s.; epicure, £5 to £6 per ton; Jersey, 5s. 6d. to 6s., and St. Malo, 7s. 6d. to 8s., per cwt., ex market.

COVENT GARDEN.—Business was fairly brisk, with good supplies at market. English Muscat grapes, 3s. to 6s.; Belgian Muscats, 2s. to 3s.; English Hambro grapes, 1s. 3d. to 3s.; Belgian Royal grapes, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb.; New Zealand apples, 10s. to 12s.; Tasmanian apples, 8s. 6d. to 12s.; Australian apples, 9s. to 12s. 6d. per box; English cherries, 6s. to 12s. per half-sieve; Belgian cherries, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per crate; French black currants, 6s. 6d. to 9s. per half-sieve; English gooseberries, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per half-sieve; English peaches, 8s. to 30s.; nectarines, 10s. to 30s. per dozen; English melons, 2s. to 5s.; French Cantaloupe melons, 5s. to 10s. 6d. each; Spanish apricots, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; Spanish plums, 7s. to 8s. per crate; Tasmanian pears, 4s. to 7s. 6d. per tray; strawberries, 6s. 6d. to 10s. per peck and 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per chip; Jamaica ripe grape fruit, 30s. to 40s.; South African grape fruit, 22s. 6d. to 30s. per case; Canary bananas, 12s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. per crate; Murcia lemons, 25s. to 35s.; Naples lemons, 20s. to 37s. 6d. per case; St. Michael's pineapples (English), 1s. to 1s. 6d. each; Cape figs, 7s. 6d. per 12lb.; cauliflowers, 2s. 6d. to 4s.; cabbage, 4s. 6d. to 2s. per dozen; lettuce, 1s. 6d. to 3s. per box; beetroots, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; carrots, 3s. to 4s. per dozen bunches; green peas, 2s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; broad beans, 2s. 6d. to 3s. per bag.

WHITECHAPEL.—Hay and Straw.—There is no improvement to report in the amount of business coming forward, and quotations are barely maintained. Best meadow hay quoted £8 5s. to £6 15s.; mixture and sainfoin, £6 10s. to £7; best clover, £6 10s. to £7; best straw, £4 10s. per ton.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, July 1.—Lower pr

COMPANY MEETINGS

THE ANGLO-ARGENTINE TRAMWAYS

DIMINUTION OF TRANSPORT REVENUES

A DIFFICULT YEAR

TRAFFIC PROBLEMS IN BUENOS AIRES

THE QUESTION OF TARIFF REVISION

SIR GEORGE TOUCHE ON HIS RETIREMENT

THE NEW CHAIRMAN

The FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Anglo-Argentine Tramways Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

SIR GEORGE A. TOUCHE, Bt. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. J. S. Anderson) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—I regret to have to preface my remarks on the operations of the company by a reference to the sad losses we have sustained through the deaths, in the early part of this year, of two of our colleagues, Baron Leon Cassel and Mr. Arthur Statham Jecks.

Baron Cassel had been a director since 1913. In spite of impaired health during the last two years, his active interest in its affairs ceased only with his death in January. He was a trusted adviser and an honoured friend, whom we all miss.

Mr. Jecks, whose death occurred with almost dramatic suddenness in March, had been our colleague for over seven years. His wide business experience, and even wider legal knowledge, combined with an unsparing zeal for the company's interests, made him an invaluable director, while his kindly disposition endeared him to all with whom he came into contact. His passing is mourned deeply by the board, and by others in a much wider circle. The names and personalities of these directors were familiar to you all, and I feel sure you will wish to associate yourselves with us in our grateful remembrance of them. (Hear, hear.)

ECONOMIC FEATURES OF THE YEAR

I take it that you have read the report which is now in your hands. The accounts are presented in a form which differs in some respects from that of previous years. This is in compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1929. The most notable change is that where, according to a usual and convenient practice, assets are held through the medium of separate or local registrations, such holdings have to be set forth as subsidiary companies.

It is disappointing, but not surprising, to find that the accounts show a diminution of transport revenues. The year 1929 was anything but a prosperous one in the Argentine. Unfavourable weather conditions had an adverse effect on the grain crops, and there was no compensating factor in better prices. On the contrary, there was a marked decline in the demands of the consuming markets, with the inevitable consequence that only low prices were obtainable for almost all exportable products.

The weight and value of exports decreased, while imports increased. The trade balance in favour of the country was thus diminished, and this was reflected in the depreciation in currency values.

It was hardly to be expected that the important and vital business of transport could remain outside the influence of these economic factors. There should be nothing particularly disturbing in the fact that the tramway and omnibus industry had to bear a share of the losses involved in the depressed conditions of business. It simply meant that the unfavourable anticipations, alluded to in our last year's report, had been only too well fulfilled. We regret it should be so, but are in no sense discouraged by it. No country is immune from periods of trade depression. Nations which enjoy the benefit of good times must sometimes experience also the stringency of bad times.

Argentina is no exception to that rule, but the basis on which her commerce rests is economically sound. A year or two of good harvests will bring a renewed prosperity. With the healthy expansion of real estate development and values, the extension of old and the establishment of new and important industries, the country, notwithstanding mutations common to all, is bound to overcome any temporary checks and go from strength to strength. Its march of progress, on which our own prosperity depends, is beyond doubt.

COMPETITION FROM MOTOR-VEHICLES

The state of affairs to which I have alluded is not the sole reason for the decline in transport revenues. Other factors of local origin contributed.

These were competition from motor-vehicles, that is to say, omnibuses and taxibuses, and the unabated congestion of traffic generally. Whereas in 1928 some 600 motor-omnibuses were running in the City of Buenos Aires, at the end of last year they numbered more than 1,000. The increase has been mostly in the districts outside the central zone. This is due to the restrictions wisely introduced by the Municipality in 1928.

The extent to which the public have availed themselves of these additional traffic facilities has been considerable. Of the total number of passengers using public street vehicles in 1929, it is estimated that no fewer than 240,000,000 were carried by the omnibuses.

Of these about 27,000,000 would ordinarily have been taken by our lines, while probably a further 10,000,000 availed themselves of the taxibuses instead of our trams. These taxibuses numbered nearly 600 at the end of December, and operate under favoured conditions denied to other forms of transport. It is hoped that they will soon be the object of some official regulation which will at least render their competition fair and less harmful to the older and more vital services.

THE TRAFFIC PROBLEM

No comprehensive measures of any importance destined to ameliorate the acute state of congestion in the city streets have been adopted by the authorities during the year. Several central "Plazas" have been curtailed in order to widen the streets surrounding them; others are undergoing similar transformations. Several main boulevards have been widened at the expense of the side-walks, and the parking zone within the central area has been further curtailed. None of these things counts for much towards a solution of the problem. The natural growth of the city counteracts their effect in a brief time.

The real remedy for bettering the situation in Buenos Aires lies in the widening of streets, the building of underground railways, and the co-ordination of traffic. In the meanwhile, our surface lines have to suffer the additional running expenses and loss imposed by a state of continuing congestion.

OPERATING RESULTS

The total number of passengers carried during the year was 556,078,608, as compared with 570,079,027 in 1928, a decrease of 14,000,000. The growth of population alone has enabled us to keep the number of passengers near the level of former years. The competition from omnibuses and taxicabs has prevented the increase which normally might have been expected from that growth.

The number of car-miles was 71,163,213, or 686,162 more than in 1928, although the number of passengers was less. This meant more expense and smaller net earnings per mile. The use of trailer cars has continued to be suppressed wherever possible and replaced by motor-cars as an aid to the company's policy of general speeding up where conditions allow.

Receipts amounted to £4,602,117, compared with £4,719,180. The decrease is £117,063, and is due to the causes mentioned.

The amount of the receipts is an indication of the magnitude of your enterprise. The London County Council operate 328 miles of single track. You operate 420 miles.

Considerable economies have been effected in expenditure. At £3,574,596 it was £118,452 less than in 1928, notwithstanding increased charges for income-tax and loss on exchange. The amount appropriated to renewals reserve was £335,892, as against an expenditure of £348,289. The renewal expenditure is always a fluctuating figure. The best tribute to its adequacy is to be found in the state of upkeep of our installations in Buenos Aires. The amount standing to the credit of the renewals account is £532,435.

ALLOCATION OF AVAILABLE BALANCE

To the balance of £1,027,521 carried to the net revenue account there has been added £5,890 for interest and other receipts in London, making a total of £1,033,411. Of this the annuity to the City of Buenos Ayres Tramway Company and Debenture interest and sinking fund quotas, including share capital redemption, absorbed £668,863, leaving a balance of £364,547. To this has to be added the amount brought forward from 1928, £85,928. There is thus £450,475 to be dealt with. The dividends on the First and Second Preference shares required £359,000, leaving £91,475 to be carried forward. There is again no dividend for the Ordinary shares. For many years their holders have sought such comfort as could be found in the reflection that, in big business, it is important to take long views, and build for permanence rather than present profit. It has been a cold comfort. They have been very patient, but, being human, they do not wish to build for the future only; and a system is clearly wrong which, year after year, does not give adequate commercial value for a public service.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS

While we are waiting for a settlement of the tariff question, every effort is being made, within the means open to us at present, to extend the company's operations with a view to future benefits and usefulness. In this connexion special reference may be made to the company's factory and workshops, as their concentration and reorganization were practically completed during the past year.

The new shops are equipped with the latest type of machinery. They are capable of a rapid and efficient output of construction and repair work for the company's tramways, subways, and omnibuses. They are also able to execute, on a large scale, all works in the manufacture of rolling-stock and equipment essential to the transport industry in South America. In this way we are helping to increase industrial employment.

SUBWAYS

During the month of August last the municipality approved the plans presented by the company for the construction of the projected subway line from Retiro to Constitucion, but certain modifications were made by the responsible authorities. As these conflicted with the scheme formerly agreed upon between the company and the sanitary authorities, it became necessary for the company to reconsider the proposed route, and further negotiations with the municipality had to be instituted. The route of the third subway line under the company's concession was fixed by the municipality in December last.

TARIFF QUESTION

I regret to say that the agreement made with the Intendente, so long ago as August, 1925, *ad referendum* the Municipal Council, was the subject of an adverse vote of the council on the night of December 30 last, and will not be proceeded with.

In view of the traffic relief which the adoption of the agreement would have secured, and the studied fairness of its terms, as also of the fact that negotiations were actually in progress for bringing certain of its proposals more into line with the ideas entertained by the authorities, this belated yet hasty decision of the council, on the eve of the adjournment of the session, occasioned not a little surprise and regret in Buenos Aires.

Nevertheless, we at once set to work on the study and preparation of new and even more comprehensive proposals for submission to the council, and these are now under consideration. In this task the board had the personal collaboration of the general manager, Mr. Marcel Ronge, who was in London in the earlier part of the year. The new scheme has a wider basis than the construction of the lines under our concession contract. It aims at a complete reorganization of urban transport. It has been formulated so as to secure for the city and citizens of Buenos Aires such an extension and co-ordination of traffic facilities as will relieve permanently the travelling public from the discomforts, delays and inconveniences arising from the present congested condition of the streets.

A MATTER OF FAR-REACHING IMPORTANCE

In a matter of such far-reaching importance the authorities are naturally anxious to make no mistake. It is the duty of public bodies to act with deliberation. They are deliberative assemblies. But deliberation is not an end in itself. Its justification lies in getting things done in the best way, and this, I am sure, is what the authorities earnestly desire. It is to attain this end that we are prepared to place our experience of more than 50 years in Buenos Aires, and technical advice based on the widest knowledge of modern practice in many lands, at the disposal of the municipality.

The adoption of the new scheme would give to Buenos Aires pride of place among those great cities which have perfected their traffic systems. We can only hope that a plan which would be of such immense value to its population will commend itself to the governing body and meet with a kinder fate than its predecessor.

VISIT OF THE BRITISH ECONOMIC MISSION

During the month of September our establishment at Buenos Aires was honoured by a visit from the British delegation which went to the Argentine on a special economic mission under the presidency of Viscount D'Abernon. The delegation, accompanied by the British Ambassador, the Municipal Intendente, and many other persons of eminence, inspected the company's subway. A subsequent message from Viscount D'Abernon, expressing approval and praise, was the subject of lively satisfaction to the local management and staff. Like all visitors to Buenos Aires, the members of the mission were impressed by the congested condition of street traffic, which they described in their report as having reached saturation point.

BRITISH TRADE FAIR

The general manager's report refers to a British Empire Trade Exhibition, or Fair, to be held in Buenos Aires next year. The originators are the British Chamber of Commerce in Buenos Aires, and only articles manufactured in the British Empire will be eligible for exhibition. I am sure you will approve our action when I mention that we have given the fair financial support and have placed one of our station properties, adjacent to the exhibition grounds, at the disposal of the committee for the display of locomotives, cranes, and other heavy material.

Our colleague Mr. Follett Holt, whose name is held in the highest esteem alike in the Argentine and in London, is chairman of the executive committee on this side, while our general manager and other officials of the company in Buenos Aires are serving on the executive out there.

Following in the footsteps of the good relations of the D'Abernon Mission, it is hoped that the fair may help greatly to extend Anglo-Argentine trade, to the benefit of both countries, for benefits must be reciprocal if they are to be permanent.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP

Forgive me if I close these observations on a personal note. When my colleagues asked me to take the chairmanship of this company, on the death of Mr. Concanon, I had already been advised to restrict my business activities because of a serious illness. I fear I gave rather a deaf ear to that advice by agreeing to act, but I stipulated that it should be for a limited period only. In recent years, when I was unable to attend the annual meeting on two occasions, I felt the time had come to relinquish the office. My colleagues, to whom I am indebted for an unfailing support and indulgence, did not share that view, and I delayed my resignation, while the fate of the *ad referendum* agreement of 1925 was in suspense. That phase is now ended. It has ended a little unsatisfactorily, but such experiences are an occasional feature of the history of nearly all large and progressive enterprises.

A new chapter is now opening, and I think it should be one of great developments. It is a convenient time to give effect to an intention already, in the opinion of my medical advisers, too long delayed. The only difficulty about the selection of a successor lay in the wealth of choice.

DIRECTORS' INVITATION TO THE DUKE OF ATHOLL

I am glad to be able to announce that, in response to the unanimous and cordial invitation of his colleagues, the Duke of Atholl, who has earned honour in so many fields, has kindly consented to take over the reins of office. (Cheers.) In addressing you as chairman for the last time, may I take the opportunity of thanking you all, as well as my colleagues, the managing director, and the officers and staff, for the consideration and help which I have received on every side. Where all have been helpful, it is difficult to discriminate, but I would wish to acknowledge a special debt of gratitude to Mr. William Morris, who took my place during my enforced absences, and has always been a willing and valued adviser. (Cheers.) To his cooperation and wise counsel I owe a great deal. I have also found a pillar of strength in Mr. Heineman, whose reputation in the realm of electrical industry and development is world-wide.

The task has not always been an easy one. It is not an easy one now. But I am confident that there will be extended to my distinguished successor the undivided support which it has been my privilege to enjoy during my tenure of office. (Cheers.)

I now move:—"That the report of the board of directors and the audited accounts for the year to December 31, 1929, now presented to the meeting, be and are hereby received and adopted."

SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE-LISTER'S REMARKS

The RIGHT HON. SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE-LISTER, P.C., G.B.E., M.C., M.P.—Ladies and gentlemen,—I beg to second the motion. The speeches delivered year by year by our chairman are always so full that it is never necessary for any other member of the board to add to what he has said on the general affairs of the company. When I was on your board some six years ago I visited Buenos Aires. The outstanding impression then left on my mind was the great need in that city for a co-ordinated traffic service, and as the years have gone by that need has not become less, but it has become more apparent every year, and I would add that the long record of service rendered to the city by this company is the best guarantee any municipality could have that the further development of traffic in that city would be in safe keeping if entrusted to us.

TRIBUTE TO SIR GEORGE TOUCHE

Ladies and gentlemen,—You have heard today, I know, and all our shareholders outside will read, with profound regret, the statement of our chairman that he feels compelled to retire from his post on the ground of health. No company ever had a better chairman than Sir George—(hear, hear)—and no board ever had a wiser counsellor or a more genial colleague. (Hear, hear.) He has told us that he took on for short service. He rendered a good deal more than short service; he had upwards of 10 years of service in your cause in a very difficult time. I know I speak for every one here when I say that Sir George carries with him the deep gratitude and the sincere good wishes of every member of this company, just as he will always hold—and I hope it may be through many happy years of leisure—the affection of all his colleagues. (Cheers.)

Mr. REGINALD WOODWARD said that they all acknowledged greatly what the chairman had done for the company, and it would be a matter of great regret to all of them that they would no longer be able to come to these meetings and hear his interesting speeches—(hear, hear)—because he had a habit of making even a company-meeting speech really delightfully interesting. (Hear, hear.) They wished him very many years of health to enjoy his leisure. (Hear, bear.)

THE CHAIRMAN'S REPLY

The CHAIRMAN.—I feel I must thank Sir Philip Gunliffe-Lister most sincerely for the kind way in which he referred to my resignation. I am very fond of this old company. I value greatly the personal associations. I am sorry to leave it; but one has to recognize that the administration of its affairs from the chair is a prime-of-life man's job, and although I am not yet as old as Methuselah—(laughter)—I fear I must admit to having rather passed the golden prime, and I think that the company is to be congratulated on the fact that the Duke of Atholl has kindly agreed to act as my successor.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN.—I now move:—"That the election of his Grace the Duke of Atholl, the Right Hon. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, and Mr. Follett Holt as directors of the company be and is hereby confirmed, and that Sir Maurice Despret, Mr. Bernard D. F. Docker, Captain K. B. Harbord, Mr. Henri Speciael, and the Right Hon. Lord Wargrave, who retire by rotation, be and they are hereby re-elected directors of the company."

Mr. WILLIAM MORRIS seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously adopted.

On the motion of COLONEL E. G. CONCANON, seconded by Mr. GORDON PRYNNE, Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths, and Co. and Messrs. James, Edwards, Brown, and Harding, the auditors, were reappointed.

THE MANAGEMENT AND STAFF

Mr. FOLLETT HOLT.—Gentlemen, since the last general meeting I have had occasion to be in Buenos Aires, and for that reason, and because I have seen your undertaking at rather close sight, this next resolution has been entrusted to me. Of course, I have known for many years past the Anglo-Argentine Tramways, but I was not privileged to see the inside working of the concern prior to my last visit to Buenos Aires. During my stay there I saw a great deal of Mr. Rongé and of Mr. Iturbe, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Cooper, and all the members of the staff, and I can testify here that, in my opinion, the organization of our great undertaking is as near perfect as possible. The general manager and the staff have an extraordinarily difficult task. You have heard from the chairman that we deal with some 500,000,000 passengers in thousands of cars, and those cars have to be pressed through bottle-necks in the centre of the city.

The management—Mr. Rongé and his colleagues—are really carrying on a great work there. I am sure they are working your system to the best advantage—that is, looking after the capital side—but they are doing a great work in looking after, also, the social side—that is, the lives of the people whom they employ. I believe we have some 11,000 employees, and those are looked after by a mutual aid society, which is quite a model. I have never myself seen anything like it in the world. It is a wonderful undertaking, where medical aid is given and help is afforded in every direction, and we have no fewer than 50,000 members of that mutual aid society; that is, 50,000 people in Buenos Aires are dependent for their livelihood upon the success or failure of this great undertaking, the Anglo-Argentine Tramways. Over and above that they have a cooperative institution which brings great benefit to the employees in the shape of reduction in the cost of living. I point out these things as a recommendation of the efficiency of our management at present, and I have great pleasure now in proposing:—"That the best thanks of this meeting be accorded to the members of the local committee, to Mr. Rongé, the general manager, and to the staffs generally in Buenos Aires and London for their services during the past year." (Cheers.)

The RT. HON. LORD WARGRAVE, P.C., seconded the resolution, and it was carried by acclamation.

VOTE OF THANKS

COLONEL CONCANON.—Ladies and gentlemen,—Before we separate I am sure you will all join with me in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to our chairman. May I say, Sir, that I have had the honour and pleasure of doing this on several occasions and that I have been many years intimately connected with this company, and I should like to express my regret at your retirement, and may I wish you many years of happiness in the future. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. GORDON PRYNNE.—I have much pleasure in seconding that resolution.

The vote was unanimously accorded.

The CHAIRMAN:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I am very grateful to you for this vote of thanks and if anything would add to its value it is the fact that it is proposed by Colonel Concanon, whose father presided over the destinies of this company for so many years. I thank you all for the vote and for your attendance.

The proceedings then terminated.

PARKINSON AND COWAN

EXCELLENT DIVIDEND RECORD

DEVELOPING EMPIRE TRADE

ENCOURAGING PROSPECTS AT HOME

PROBABLE EARLY NEW CAPITAL ISSUE

SIR HENRY COWAN'S REVIEW

The THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Parkinson and Cowan, Limited, was held yesterday at the company's registered office, 7-17, Fitzalan-street, Kennington-road, S.E.

SIR HENRY COWAN (the chairman) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. A. Gordon, F.I.S.A.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The report and accounts having been circulated may, I presume, be taken as read, as is our usual practice. (Agreed.)

Your directors have again the pleasure to submit accounts which justify them in recommending the payment of a final dividend of 7½ per cent. (less income-tax) on the Ordinary share capital of the company in respect of the year ended March 31 last. This rate of dividend, with the usual interim dividend of 2½ per cent. (less income-tax), making 10 per cent. for the year, is the same as has been paid for the previous three years, and if this meeting adopts the board's recommendations to pay this dividend the amount of undistributed profit earned during the last four years and left in the business will have amounted to £68,088, of which £67,886 will have been carried to reserve fund, which fund will then stand at £143,033, after having given effect to transfers to general investment account amounting to £7,467 in all. The average increase of the reserve fund during the period will have been at the rate of £16,972 per annum. The amount carried forward to next account is £28,810, as compared with £28,608 carried forward at the beginning of the above-mentioned four years' period—namely, April 1, 1926.

As an indication of the stability of the business, I may mention that since the incorporation of the company in 1900 the rate of dividend on Ordinary shares has never been less than 6 per cent., and that for the whole period the dividend has averaged more than 8¼ per cent. per annum. This is a record which, having regard to the fluctuations of trade over a period of 30 years, is, I think you will agree, a very satisfactory one.

TWO OLD-ESTABLISHED UNDERTAKINGS

For the benefit of comparatively new shareholders, I may recall the fact that the company was formed in 1900 by the amalgamation of two old-established firms—W. Parkinson and Co. and W. and B. Cowan—each of which had at that time been in existence for over three-quarters of a century.

The subsidiary companies now operating the gas meter and gas stove branches of the businesses originally acquired have developed them to a gratifying extent, and other subsidiaries of the company engaged on the electrical side are becoming well established.

This year the annual general meeting is being held unusually early for the convenience of shareholders, so that the accounts for the last financial year might be considered on the day of the extraordinary general meeting which will follow after the business of this meeting is concluded.

The acceleration of the completion of the annual accounts has, however, only been accomplished under great pressure, but I do not anticipate that future general meetings can be held earlier than towards the end of July in each year, owing to the difficulty of dealing expeditiously with the accounts from oversea branches, the amount of accountancy work involved being on the increase. The directors and shareholders are greatly indebted to the secretarial and accountancy staffs at head office for the special efforts they have made on this occasion to enable us to hold this annual general meeting and the meetings which are to follow it on the same day. (Hear, hear.)

BALANCE-SHEET FIGURES

I will now refer to the principal figures in the balance-sheet by comparing them with the figures applicable to the previous year, and, in passing, would remark that the balance-sheet now submitted is drawn in such a form as to meet the requirements of the Companies Act, 1929.

On the assets side the item "Land and Buildings," £124,173 10s. 1d., is up by £894 by reason of sundry additions after giving effect to depreciation.

The surrender value of the sinking fund policy at £9,320 is up by £734 due to normal accretion of the surrender value.

General investments at £28,473 0s. 2d. are down by £7,967 10s. 1d., a debenture of £1,000 having been repaid at maturity, and the balance of £6,967 10s. 1d. is accounted for on the liability side to which I will refer later.

Investments in subsidiary companies at £1,064,905 19s. 7d. are up by £37,988, an amount which was required for further working capital of two subsidiaries—one engaged in the electrical and the other in the gas stove side of the business.

Dividends declared and accrued on investments at £76,264 6s. 7d., which are up by £4,013 7s. 5d., are in course of collection, a large proportion of the amount having already been received.

The amount due from subsidiaries at £46,792 2s. 5d. includes a secured temporary loan of £39,000, and the balance is much the same as in the previous year.

Cash at bankers and in hand amounts to £23,190 18s. 5d., as compared with £89,522 2s. 9d. in the previous year, the reduction being in part due to capital expenditure to which I have already referred.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES

Turning now to the liabilities side of the balance-sheet, you will notice that there is no change in the issued and paid-up capital, but, as you are aware, meetings will follow this meeting to consider, *inter alia*, the necessity for increasing the nominal capital of the company, the directors having in view a new capital issue.

As regards the loan capital, consisting of First Charge Six per Cent. Debenture stock, the figure now stands at £189,150, the amount of £10,850 having been redeemed up to March 31 last in terms of the issue. This latter sum appears under the head of "Special Reserve Fund."

As to the item "Unpaid Interest and Dividends," £14,801 16s. 2d., this sum, with the exception of £60 5s. 3d. for unclaimed dividends, represents the amount of Debenture interest and Preference dividend for which warrants were posted on the day of closing the books. A contra item is included in cash.

As regards the reserve fund, to which I referred at the outset, it has hitherto been the company's practice to narrate on the face of the balance-sheet that the amount of the reserve fund included provision for depreciation of investments—that is, general investments. The directors have decided that such investments be written down to market value by transferring the necessary amount from the reserve fund, so that the amount now standing at the credit of that fund is no longer subject to such a provision.

The item "Income-tax Reserve" shown in the balance-sheet of March 31, 1929, no longer appears, as the liability for which it was created has now been settled.

The other items in the balance-sheet to which I have not specifically referred will, I think, be found self-explanatory.

WIDESPREAD CONNEXIONS

When addressing you on several former occasions, I have availed myself of the opportunity of emphasizing the wide scope of your company's activities, and have dwelt, in particular, upon your directors' policy of developing trade within the Empire. In this connexion I have reviewed, in turn, the progress and prospects of the company in Australia, New Zealand, and Canada. Last year I referred especially to the visits paid by our colleague Mr. Franklin Thorp to North and South America. Shareholders are therefore familiar with the methods adopted by the directors to widen the geographical sphere of the company's operations. They are not less familiar with another aspect of our operations. I refer to the broadening of the basis of our production, more especially on the electrical side. This matter, also, I have dealt with on recent occasions, and I do not, therefore, propose to discuss it this morning at any length in view of our time being somewhat limited owing to the extraordinary general meeting which is to follow immediately after this meeting. I may, however, remark that although it has not been considered necessary for any of your directors to visit our oversea branches during the year to which these accounts apply, we have had the advantage of a visit from Mr. J. M. Macfarlane, whose firm has represented us in Australia for over 40 years, and who was recently appointed as a director of our Australian subsidiaries. I am pleased to be able to tell you that Mr. Macfarlane is with us to-day, and I desire to take this opportunity of testifying to the zeal and energy which he devotes to your interests at the Antipodes. (Hear, hear.)

While Australia is passing through a period of depression at the present time, I see no reason to anticipate that this will be unduly prolonged. My personal knowledge of that great continent dates back more than 40 years, and having kept in close and constant touch with its development ever since, and having followed all its ups and downs, I have every confidence in its future, both as a home for British people and as a market for the products of British capital and labour. I would remind you that in recent years Australia has possessed a purchasing power vastly in excess of that of a similar population in any European country. It is obvious, therefore, that as population further increases the Australian market must become increasingly valuable to British manufacturers. Being interested not only as exporters to Australia but as local manufacturers within the Commonwealth, we may reasonably expect to benefit to some extent even by the emergency measures taken by the Australian Government to restrict, temporarily, the importation of certain classes of manufactured goods.

CANADA'S CONTRIBUTION TO EMPIRE UNITY

I would also refer to the new Canadian tariff, which places British manufacturers in an extremely favourable position in comparison with their competitors in the United States. Some of the most important manufactures of your company's subsidiaries have hitherto been liable to a duty of 15 per cent., as compared with 25 per cent. levied on similar American goods, the preference in favour of Great Britain being thus only 10 per cent. Under the new tariff similar commodities from this country are admitted into Canada duty free, while the duty levied on the American products is increased to 30 per cent. The net result of the new tariff, as applied to such goods, is, therefore, that the British preference is increased from 10 per cent. to 30 per cent. Your directors intend to take full advantage of the generous attitude of Canada, and they are hopeful of a considerable extension of business in the Dominion, more particularly in gas and electric appliances.

At a time when the attention of the people of this country—irrespective of political attachments—is focused upon inter-Empire trade relations, I believe that we are on the eve of developments which will more than compensate British industry for any losses which it may have suffered in neutral markets, and, while disclaiming any desire to take sides in political issues, your directors are gratified to see their long-established policy of Empire trading endorsed by so many eminent financial and industrial authorities, and they anticipate that the successful efforts they have made in the past to cultivate trade relations with the Dominions will secure for your company additional benefits in the future.

PROGRESS OF AUSTRALIAN SUBSIDIARY

When addressing the shareholders a year ago I referred to our subsidiary the Parkinson Stove Company (Australia), Limited, and I am now pleased to be able to tell you that the profits of that company in 1929 were sufficient not only to extinguish a loss—which, naturally, was to be expected in its first year—but to enable it at the close of its second year to carry forward a satisfactory credit balance. During 1929 there was a very substantial increase in turnover, and it has already been found necessary to extend that company's Melbourne factory.

The home sales of the Parkinson Stove Company, Limited, have been well maintained, though the profits have been adversely affected as a result of a serious fire at its Birmingham factory, which destroyed the section of the works in which the most important and remunerative department of the company's business was located. As you will have learnt from the directors' report, the board of that company took the precaution to insure against consequential loss of profits, and the amount to be recovered will be brought into the accounts of the Stove Company for the current year.

The sales of the subsidiaries engaged in the gas meter trade were well maintained during the year.

ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK UNDER THE "GRID"

In view of the National Electricity Scheme, designed to bring electricity into practically every town and village throughout the country, the company's prospects of largely developing the businesses of its home electricity subsidiaries are very encouraging. The sales of electricity meters by Measurement, Limited, show a gratifying expansion, and with the completion of the reorganization of this department—necessitated by its removal to much larger premises—the directors anticipate that output will continue to increase. The sales of water meters by that company also continue to be satisfactory, and the directors consider that this line of business is capable of considerable further expansion as the demand for such meters becomes more general, both at home and overseas.

It will, I am sure, interest you to know that, while the business of Domestic Electrification, Limited—the most recently established of the company's electrical subsidiaries—is still in process of development, it has already placed on the market a full range of electric fires, including some of novel construction, while all are of attractive design and high efficiency. The products of that company also include electric cookers, water heaters, and other electricity-consuming appliances, as also an automatic electric iron, for which a large demand is anticipated owing to its convenience and safety.

During the year ended March 31 last the Metropolitan Leather Company, Limited, was registered to take over the leather business of Parkinson and Cowan (Gas Meters), Limited, a branch which was established by W. and B. Cowan more than 40 years ago. It is anticipated that this rearrangement will facilitate the expansion of that business, and the directors are hopeful that a more general leather trade will now be developed at the company's new Bermondsey tannery.

IMPENDING NEW ISSUE

In addressing the shareholders last year I referred to future capital requirements and indicated that opportunities for further investment might be afforded to the shareholders in the near future. In regard to the proposed new capital issue, referred to in the report of the directors, it is mentioned that such an issue is under consideration with the company's financial advisers. At the moment I can only report that while negotiations are proceeding I am not in a position to give particulars, but it is probable that the issue will be made shortly, and you will no doubt be interested to learn that the directors propose, as far as possible, to give preferential consideration in allotment to applications from shareholders of this company. It will be remembered that one of the objects of the proposed issue is to provide funds so that the company may be in a position to give notice to the holders of the Preference shares of the Parkinson Stove Company to purchase their shares. (Hear, hear.)

I now move:—"That the report of the directors for the year ended March 31, 1930, with the auditors' report thereon, be received and adopted."

Mr. A. E. HAYES seconded the resolution, and after the CHAIRMAN had replied to questions it was carried unanimously.

The dividends, as recommended, were approved; the retiring director, Sir William S. Haldane, W.S., was re-elected; and the auditors, Messrs. Cash Stone and Co., were re appointed.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the company and a separate Meeting of the holders of the Seven per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares were subsequently held, at which resolutions were passed: (1) increasing the capital of the company to £1,500,000 by the creation of 500,000 new shares of £1 each, of which 200,000 should be Preference shares and 300,000 Ordinary shares; and (2) approving new articles of association.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

CONSOLIDATED LONDON PROPERTIES

PROSPECT OF INCREASED INTERIM DIVIDEND

PROPERTY AND TAXATION

MR. PODMORE'S CRITICISM OF THE FINANCE ACT

The ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Consolidated London Properties, Limited, was held yesterday at Bush Lane House, Bush-lane, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

Mr. J. H. PODMORE (the chairman managing director) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. J. H. White) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—Before proceeding with the business I have to report that Mr. Alfred Creer, after some 24 years' service, has found it necessary to retire from the board. We are very sorry to lose his help, but hope he will enjoy his well-earned rest.

The report and accounts speak for themselves. You can see in the margins the corresponding figures for last year. The increase in repairs is due to work done at Princes Mansions. When H.M. Government gave up a lease some four years ago we let one building to the Metropolitan Railway Company on a short tenancy during the rebuilding of their premises. The necessary redecorations were postponed but have now been done, and, in addition, the lift being worn out we provided a new one.

The income from investments and deposit interest does not show the customary increase. In those years when the properties included in those investments are redecorated there is necessarily a reduced net income.

INCREASED FINAL BALANCE

The final balance, after placing as last year £22,500 to reserve account and £1,000 to the staff fund, is £38,974, as against £37,065 last year. This increase is due to the fact that we have nothing to provide against the £4,200 paid last year as the cost in connexion with the increased capital.

You will see by the report that we propose to pay a final dividend of 4½ per cent., making a total for the year of 7½ per cent. The prospects suggest we may be able to increase the interim dividend next December by another ½ per cent. Our investments now exceed the Debenture liability, which, allowing for those cancelled and purchased, is reduced to £166,796. The income from the properties of £61,034 shows that the valuation of £761,694 was a conservative figure and the share capital of £550,000 well covered.

During the past year the claim by the Revenue Authorities to assess the rents of property companies under Schedule "D" as well as Schedule "A" was defeated, and we have been able to increase our second general reserve fund to £100,000—we have taken £9,000 from the contingency fund for this purpose.

REVENUE ACT AND VALUATIONS

The Quinquennial Revaluations are now in progress. These new valuations do not come into effect until 1931, and the effect on our revenue account will not be seen until the 1932 accounts are before you. In addition to this we have to consider what is likely to result from the Revenue Act, which does away with the single valuation for the Metropolis and provides for a second valuation for Schedule "A" under income-tax rules. Unfortunately those rules ignore the net income, and assess on a rent including the cost of insurance and maintenance.

When the clause was passed Sir Vaughan Morgan, speaking as an Income-tax Commissioner, said "Rateable value was based partly on ability to pay and partly on benefit received. The valuation for taxation was intended to arrive at the revenue which the owner obtained." With 40 years' experience I say rateable value is ignored for Schedule "A" and to refer to it is misleading, but in no way is it based on "ability to pay"; it is based on rent, and ignores altogether the ability of the occupier to pay the rates. The whole fault in the valuation for taxation is that it is an effort to arrive at a gross revenue and entirely disregards what is in fact the net revenue or income derived.

What Sir Vaughan Morgan's remarks seem to infer is the opposite to what my experience would warrant. The Schedule "A" assessments we have contested have been on values which are admittedly in excess of the actual profit derived, and my rating fights have been to prove the actual income.

PRINCIPLE OF INCOME-TAX LIABILITY

The only true principle of income-tax liability is actual income, but the Revenue Authorities try to get outside what is right in principle and assess on figures which it is well known are not the income derived from the property. In reply to a member of Parliament the Chancellor of the Exchequer said the additional cost of the second valuation would be £15,000 and the increased revenue £500,000. The gross assessable value concerned may be £73,000,000. If the increased valuations for Poor Rate in 1930 approach those of 1925, the extra £500,000 might result without disturbing the old Act.

Perhaps this is allowed for; it is difficult to believe that the experts engaged in the Metropolis valuations under-value by some £2,250,000! The alternative would be to suggest that the £500,000 is to be secured from something which is not income. What the cost of contesting Revenue valuations may be is not mentioned. It is following precedent in taxation to ignore the effect on trade or the public interests. Politicians seldom look beyond their own one-sided purpose.

If surveyors accepted the modest figure of 10s. per cent. the cost of revaluations would be £365,000; perhaps, however, the figure of £15,000 is intended not to mislead but to convey an intention of following the Poor Rate assessments and leave no ground for disputes.

ASSESSMENTS AND RENT VALUES

War conditions are, I believe, responsible for the dissatisfaction with the old Act. Not long ago every office building was fully let: the position is different to-day; empties are increasing rapidly; one building I know of has as much as 25 per cent. of the total rental unoccupied. If any new system of assessing ignored empties and assessed on a figure representing the total of rent values, it would be a serious blow to the present system of letting in separate tenements and very unjust. The system of averages is reasonable, but we are faced with the fact that revenue claims are based on rules which, as the Master of the Rolls said in a recent case, are used to enforce claims which defeat the principle of the Income Tax Act, the principle which alone can prevent injustice and damage to national industries.

It is a well-known saying that England is not governed by logic but by Acts of Parliament, and the Revenue Acts, vital to the financial position of the nation, are introduced to Parliament in words neither the taxpayer nor members of Parliament can understand and spoken of by Judges in the High Courts as a "crying scandal"; so illogical as to penalize a woman with a private income if she marries, reducing her allowances and perhaps making her liable for surtax—obligations which can be escaped by divorce. If one dares to look at facts and form logical conclusions one is called pessimistic, but logical conclusions are the scarecrows of fools and the beacons of wise men.

CAPITAL AND INCOME

I think we should ask ourselves what must be the ultimate position when you have Governments which in all cases of difficulty fall back on a certain source to supply the funds and then attack that source by burning the candle at both ends, taking the capital to meet working expenses and so causing a gradual reduction of the income which has been the nation's reserve for emergencies. I think it is clear the logical conclusion is the same as if we started using our reserve funds to meet ordinary liabilities. The day of reckoning must come, and a deficiency disclosed, not only to the extent that reserve funds have been used, but to the consequent loss of revenue those funds produced. Laws without logic, unless amended, may well bring disaster to the finances of the nation. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. W. R. DAVIES, J.P., seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The final dividend as recommended on the Ordinary shares was approved. Mr. W. R. Davies, J.P., was re-elected a director, and Messrs. Singleton, Fabian and Co. were re-appointed auditors.

The proceedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff.

GEORGE NEWNES, LTD.

ANOTH

NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

RATE OF DIVIDEND MAINTAINED

THE BALANCE-SHEET FIGURES

DECREASE IN DEPOSITS

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE COMMONWEALTH

THE WOOL AND WHEAT POSITION

SIR JOHN GRICE'S SPEECH

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the National Bank of Australasia, Limited, was held at the head office, 271-9, Collins-street, Melbourne, on May 28.

SIR JOHN GRICE (chairman of directors) presided.

In moving the adoption of the report and accounts the CHAIRMAN said:—We now have 506 branches and agencies, as against 488 in March, 1929.

REPORT AND BALANCE-SHEET

The strength of your institution is shown by the fact that the paid-up capital, reserve fund, and profits carried forward to the current year amount to £8,362,000. The dividend on the paid-up capital is maintained at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, which represents only a 5.9 per cent. return on the total of the shareholders' funds, to which reference has just been made. The number of shareholders is over 8,300, and the average holding of paid-up capital per shareholder is £802. Deposits total £35,559,000—a decrease of £1,782,000—which was all in the non-interest bearing or "call" deposits, the deposits at interest having increased substantially.

Most Australian banks have experienced a similar decline in current account moneys, principally because of the lower returns received from wool and wheat and the delayed realization of wool. Dull times and withdrawals for investment in Government loan issues have also been contributing factors.

Coin, bullion, Australian notes, cash at bankers, &c., Government and other stocks and debentures at £10,782,000 are less by £3,200,000, but the total of these liquid assets equals 29.1 per cent. of the bank's liabilities to the public. We realized a substantial portion of our bonds and stocks in both London and Australia in order to meet as far as we prudently could the sustained demand in the Commonwealth for loan assistance to primary and secondary industries and for London funds for the settlement of overseas obligations.

Bank premises at £1,206,000 show an increase of £18,000, due to expenditure on new buildings in Brisbane and elsewhere.

Other real estate, £80,000, is higher by £22,900, due mainly to the purchase of a property likely to be required in the future for expansion of our bank premises in George-street, Sydney.

INCREASE IN ADVANCES

Advances total £33,514,000, a growth of £1,388,000 for the 12 months. The increase would have been much larger had it been seen fit to accept all the safe advance business offered to us. In common with other banks it has been found necessary to recognize the limitations of our lending resources and to regard the essential needs of existing customers as having the first claim upon the bank. The decrease in deposits, already referred to, reduced our ability to lend, an effect which should be remembered by advocates of establishment of Commonwealth and State banks to compete in the deposit arena with existing banking institutions.

The balance-sheet total (£45,650,000) is a little greater than in 1928, but shows reduced figures as compared with last year. Expenses (£848,000) have increased by £30,000, spread over most of the usual items, but mainly salaries, due in great part to growing expenditure under Arbitration Court awards, providing for individual increases in proportion to years of service and not according to merit. No method could be worse for the interest of the bank, the community, or for the individual member of the staff, as most of the inducement for zealous work is taken away.

Income, land, and note taxes (£121,000) show no increase.

Net profits (£655,000) are less by £4,000, but they permitted, as you have seen, of payment of dividends for the year at the rate which has been customary for some years past.

Current Account Customers.—There have been declines in two States, but the aggregate total is substantially greater than in 1929.

Bank interest rates have moved upwards during the year. Rates for fixed deposits were increased in order, if possible, to bring an addition to the moneys at the various banks' disposal for lending purposes, and overdraft rates were raised to check the outgoing of funds and to meet to some extent the increased interest on deposits.

COAL INDUSTRY

The disastrous stoppage of work in the Maitland coalfields in New South Wales continued all through the bank's year, and is still being maintained. It is causing immense losses of wages and widespread injury to all interests concerned with this important branch of Australian primary production. Fortunately there are signs indicating that the trouble is nearly over, and that we shall soon see many of the mines again on the working list. Unhappily some of the markets appear to be now lost to us, and many consumers have resorted to the use of other fuels, such as oil, and may never return to coal, so that many of the men unemployed throughout the strike may not now be able to obtain employment in this particular industry. The stoppage of these particular coal supplies for such a long period has shown clearly that, much as we may regret the loss of the rich Maitland coals, industries can be carried on without them in case of necessity.

WOOL POSITION

Though Australia is largely dependent on wool for its prosperity, the reports of the great wool financial houses deal with that staple so fully that there is no need to place before you the many questions affecting the prosperity and prospects of this our principal primary industry; but a few figures and observations may not be deemed inappropriate to the occasion. The average price a bale for the 1928-29 season was from £21 to £22. The average price a bale for the current 1929-30 season to the end of April was £13 10s. The drop is about 6.22d. a lb., or a falling off of 37 per cent. One estimate of the value of the aggregate production for the current selling season is £37,500,000—a decline of £24,000,000 from the 1928-29 season. This is a truly formidable decrease. The Government statistician estimates a decrease of £26,000,000. Production prospects on the whole, however, look encouraging. There is a very keen demand, and catalogues have often been sold right out, and the prices have improved materially from their lowest point.

WHEAT PROSPECTS

The 1929-30 wheat harvest produced 126,000,000 bushels, which is 14,000,000 bushels less than the average for the previous six years. On a comparison of the 1928-29 and 1929-30 yields the price value a bushel dropped 2½d., and the total value of the crop was less by £9,000,000, the area under wheat being less by 700,000 acres. Crop prospects at the present very early stage are unusually good, but the outlook for prices is very indifferent, owing to heavy stocks and the favourable condition of crops in other parts of the world.

The compulsory wheat pool proposals, with a guarantee by the Government of 4s. net a bushel to growers at their railway sidings, are being discussed by the Federal Legislature. Your directors' view of these proposals, put shortly, is that in the first place a voluntary pool, plus the ability to sell to merchants, is better for the wheat-grower than compulsory realizations through a pool. As to the Government-guaranteed price, that is, of course, quite a good protection to the farmer, but may be a bad for the consumer if the home consumption price be fixed high, or for the taxpayer if the wheat be sold on a market yielding less than the equivalent of the guarantee price of 4s.

OVERSEA EXCHANGE RATES

These have moved heavily against importers and in favour of exporters, the telegraphic transfer quotations being respectively £6 10s. against importers and £6 2s. 6d. per cent. in favour of exporters. The causes are growth of Australian loan indebtedness and interest obligations abroad, heavy importations of goods to Australia, falling off in the aggregate value of exports, especially of wool and wheat. The present cessation of borrowing overseas is an important factor.

The banks, therefore, cannot be other than commended for the steps they have taken to try to meet the circumstances which have been forced upon them, by quoting unfavourable rates of exchange to importers and favourable rates to exporters. They have been under the necessity, in addition, of restricting supplies of exchange to importers, in a further effort to assist in rectifying the unfavourable position. In addition to the efforts of the banks, the Government, although taking no action to restrict heavy Australian tourist expenditure abroad, increased tariff duties and imposed other restrictions upon luxury or non-essential goods from abroad.

All these steps were more or less necessary, but we cannot help feeling much sympathy with those whose trade with Australia has been, and is being, seriously reduced, and this applies particularly to those in the import trade here who are keenly feeling not only the adverse exchanges but the difficulty in obtaining needed supplies of moneys abroad for the purpose of settlement of their obligations to their oversea suppliers, and to English manufacturers and their agents and representatives at this end.

MOBILIZATION AND EXPORT OF GOLD

A feature of the year of special importance to bankers was the enactment of legislation clothing the Federal Government with power to control the export of, and to commandeer in return for value, supplies of gold coin and gold bullion in the Commonwealth. The Act had not been long in operation before the power was exercised in regard to the major part of the banks' holdings of the precious metal. And soon afterwards a great deal of what was left was similarly taken over by the Government's bankers. It is true that London exchange in one way or another was made available to the trading banks in return for a large part of their gold, but for the remainder they received simply credit in current account with the Commonwealth Bank in Australia, instead of receiving a substantial premium in keeping with its growing export value. It is a matter for regret that circumstances were considered to require the surrender by the banks of gold that they had been years in accumulating, and, in the case of many of them, accumulating at considerable cost. It may be added that at all events the majority of them would have preferred to part with the treasure by way of voluntary bargaining rather than by the process of compulsion.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

In May, 1929, a Commonwealth loan of £2,800,000 fell due, and was successfully converted without underwriting aid. In the November following a £10,000,000 new issue was dealt with on the basis of underwriting by the banks, and proved moderately successful. In March, 1930, a maturing 6 per cent. loan of £10,000,000 was converted, and at the same time about £40,000,000 of the £60,000,000 Commonwealth loan due in December next was covered in advance by conversion, leaving the remainder, £20,000,000, to be dealt with during the latter half of the year—an operation which should not encounter many difficulties.

The total of current Commonwealth and State Government loans is about £1,117,250,000, and the annual interest charges payable in Australia, London, and New York come to £56,000,000 per annum. We recognize the large proportion of the Commonwealth loans total which is attributable to the Great War, but the total has grown by more than £400,000,000 since the Armistice. When one dwells upon such imposing figures one realises how essential it is that Government loan expenditure should under present conditions be restricted to reproductive works, for when they are not the taxpayers' burdens are greatly increased. We are afraid that the interest burden aspect of loan obligations does not receive as much attention as it should in our Parliaments in the course of discussions and debates upon fresh borrowing proposals.

FINANCIAL SITUATION NOT UNFORESEEN

To show you that the financial situation has not been unforeseen, I will give you an extract of some remarks made from this chair in 1921 in regard to the existing trend of things. It was then stated "that for several years past . . . banking institutions had been warning the community that the prosperity apparently existing was not real, and that it was largely caused by the spending of borrowed money, which sooner or later must come to an end." The outlook was referred to as to a large extent uncertain, and that there would probably be a period of unemployment and generally decreased purchasing power, with trouble and distress in many directions. At the same time, it was stated, as it had been the previous year, that with reasonably good seasons, sound government, industrious workers, and an economic people, Australia should be able to steer safely through the troubled waters.

Again, in 1927, we referred to "the tendency in Australia to borrow too freely, without adequate attention being paid to the aggregate interest burden and the ability of the country to carry it"; and we pointed out certain effects highly prejudicial to the interests of the Commonwealth which, we thought likely to accrue.

In 1928 it was repeated that a great deal of the appearance of prosperity in the Commonwealth was the result of free spending of borrowed money—borrowing and spending which were excessive, and not represented by productive assets, and the wish of the board was expressed that the effects and dangers of unsound or uneconomic factors in the situation should be more generally recognized.

Last year, in referring to the report of the Duckham Commission and the defects in our situation which the Commission had recognized and referred to, we asked for a clear and honest recognition of the existing defects in our condition and systems.

These references are made merely to show that, like many other representatives of banks, this board has for years past been trying to get Governments and people to understand that all was not well with the Commonwealth, and that it was necessary to put the country's house in order.

NECESSITY FOR ECONOMIC READJUSTMENT

These criticisms were then resented by the optimists, many of whom were politicians. It would appear that we have now really been brought face to face with the necessity for economic readjustment, and one which, to be satisfactory, must be complete, and may take not one year only, but several. Also, the solution will not come in the form only of good seasons and good prices for our produce. There are errors and evils in our economic condition which have taken years to dig themselves in, and will need years for their uprooting. It is only bad times that will bring us to our senses. Public and private expenditure must be curtailed, standards and customs of production, spending, and labour must be readjusted. Customs tariffs probably rearranged, and the cost of living brought down, even though it affects what is called the high standard of living. The reduction of taxation looks to be something unattainable under present conditions, but it is necessary for us to remember that one may apply the doctrine of the "capacity to pay" to such an extent that riches may take to themselves wings when hard pressed. It always pays a country to encourage, rather than discourage, the settlement and use within its boundaries of labour-employing capital.

EXTRACT FROM "THE TIMES TRADE AND ENGINEERING SUPPLEMENT"

As indicating the opinion held in certain quarters abroad as to our present condition, the following short extract from an article in *The Trade and Engineering Supplement* of the London *Times* of April 12 of this year may be quoted:—"The lessons to be learnt from the present position are plain. In the first place it is perfectly clear that in the long run it is impossible for any country to maintain a higher average standard of living than its earnings justify. Australia has forced up wages and adopted labour conditions that were incompatible with the production of goods at world prices, and therefore she could not pay for her imports." You all know how carefully weighed are the articles of that great journal. The present state of affairs in Australia urgently demands for its betterment the earnest, cordial, and intelligent cooperation of all classes of the community for the common good, and we hope that, despite the existence of conflicting political parties and opinions, we may, in one way or another, find ourselves able to get together for the advantage of all.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK BILL

Before closing, it is essential for us to refer to this Bill now before the Federal Legislature, and in doing so to emphasize and supplement to a small extent comments on the subject which have been published in the two most recent issues of the bank's monthly summary of Australian conditions, to which I would specially refer you. There is no need to enter upon an examination, however brief, of the various central reserve banks of the world, nor is it necessary to comment upon the relative merits of such banks as the Bank of England or the reserve banks in New York, Cape Town, and elsewhere, or here in Australia, in the case of the Commonwealth Bank.

Why not "let well alone" in a time like this? Like the Bank of England, our Commonwealth Bank is not a 100 per cent. reserve bank, according to some foreign standards, but is, in its own way, functioning satisfactorily in the capacity of a reserve institution, working quite well in useful and friendly cooperation with the trading banks, most of whom keep large credit balances with it. To add another Commonwealth Bank, as proposed, competing for deposits and exchange business with the trading banks, indeed forcibly taking over a large portion of their cash holdings from the banks into its own coffers and paying no interest, would do little or no good, and would undoubtedly unsettle and injure the business of the banks, and decrease their power to assist production and commerce.

OPPOSITION TO THE MEASURE

There is no business demand for the proposed new bank, and even if there were, surely the first step should be a conference with skilled bankers and leaders of commerce, so that a matter of such prime importance should be made the subject of full and deliberate investigation by competent persons.

It is significant that the banks of Australia are united in desiring that under existing financial conditions there shall be no disturbance of the constitution and status of the present Commonwealth Bank, and in condemning the many imperfections, particularly the provisions for political control, in the Bill. It is greatly to be hoped that Parliament may give heed to outside opinion and decide not to proceed with a measure which has aroused so much opposition, and the enactment of which would apparently give rise to a disturbance of conditions when we should be bending all our energies to matters of much greater importance in the endeavour to lessen financial trouble and to aid the country of its present disabilities.

There are probably many other subjects of current interest to which some of you may have expected me to refer, but the bank's summary of Australian conditions published from month to month is in the habit of dealing with so many of these things that I have not included reference to them in my remarks to-day.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF DIRECTORS

This is the end of that part of the directors' official report which is to be submitted to you for adoption. Subsequent to this adoption, and after the election of the retiring directors and auditors, Mr. Barker, the vice-chairman, has kindly consented to propose the resolution relating to an increase in the number of directors.

In moving the adoption of the report the directors think that the shareholders are to be congratulated in completing an anxious year with almost the same profit as last year. This has entailed heavy work on the staff, who have, as usual, given us of their best.

The Chairman then moved the adoption of the report and balance-sheet.

This was seconded by Mr. LLEWELLYN EVANS, who said that such was the position of the bank that shareholders had learned to expect 10 per cent. dividends every year, just as they expected returns at a regular rate from Commonwealth bonds.

The motion for the adoption of the report and balance-sheet was agreed to unanimously.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

The retiring directors (Mr. Bowes Kelly and Sir James Elder) having been re-elected and the retiring auditors (Messrs. Bishop and Warnock) reappointed, the VICE-CHAIRMAN (Mr. J. Newman Barker) moved the following as an extraordinary resolution:—

"That the articles of association of the company be altered in the manner following:—(a) In Article 67 there shall be substituted for the word 'six' the word 'seven.' (b) Article 68 shall be cancelled. (c) The articles after 67 shall be renumbered so that all the articles shall be numbered consecutively."

The resolution was passed by the necessary three-fourths majority—85 votes to 28.

General Sir Henry George Chauvel, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., was nominated and elected to the additional directorship at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on June 18.

COFFEE BORER BEETLE IN INDIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BANGALORE, June 30

Investigations, following the discovery that one Mysore estate has been infected with the coffee borer beetle, hitherto unknown in India, have proved that 26 widely scattered estates in Southern India have been infected. As only dead beetles have been found it is hoped that the long Indian drought has proved less encouraging to the beetle than conditions in Java and Brazil, where the beetle has caused heavy losses. At a meeting of the Madras and Mysore Government authorities with the planters of Bangalore it was decided that a special investigation was necessary in all coffee districts.

NEW CANADIAN UTILITY HOLDING COMPANY

It is announced that a new Canadian public utility holding company, Iberian Electric, Limited, has been organized by the Volpi electrical interests in association with American, Italian, and Spanish banking and electrical groups. The new company has an authorized capital of $34,000,000 (£6,800,000) and has been formed to acquire holdings in electrical enterprises operating in Spain and Portugal. Participations have been acquired in the companies responsible for the development of hydro-electric power from the Rivers Duero and Alberche, together with interests in the Sevilliana Company.

The interests responsible for the new company's formation are the Société Italo-Belge pour Entreprises d'Electricité et d'Utilité Publique ("Cibe") of the Adriatica group, and the United Electric Securities Corporation of the (American) General Electric group. Collaborating with these concerns were the Compagnie Européenne pour Entreprises d'Electricité (Europel), and a number of Spanish and Italian banks, including the Banque de Bilbao, Banque Urquijo, Banca Commerciale Italiana, Banca Nazionale di Credito, and Banca di Roma.

The first board meeting of Iberian Electric, Limited, was held on June 24 at Bilbao under the presidency of Count Volpi.

The formation of the new company follows the organization by the same group of British and International Utilities, Limited, which will extend the interests of the group to British electrical enterprises.

MELBOURNE ELECTRIC SUPPLY

As already made known, the State Electricity Commission of Victoria is acquiring the undertaking of the Melbourne Electric Supply Company, the date of sale having been fixed as September 1 next. The directors now announce that they had hoped to be able to make a distribution from the surplus assets shortly after the date of the sale, but are now advised that legal difficulties prevent any distribution at the present time. In their opinion, these difficulties would not have proved insurmountable if the exchange position between Australia and England had remained normal. On return to a normal position they believe the difficulties can be over come.

The directors see no reason to vary their opinion, previously given to shareholders, as to the amount ultimately returnable on the dissolution of the company, subject to a return to normal rate of exchange at the date of the distribution of the surplus assets.

The funds of the company consist of Government obligations and other first-class securities.

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 30.—EXCHANGE on London advanced 1-32d. to 5 21-32d. The COFFEE market closed steady with No. 7 New York standard unchanged at 138625. Receipts, 9,000 bags, making 3,013,000 bags for the season, against 2,906,000 for the season last year. Clearances were 6,000 bags to the United States, 14,000 bags to Europe, and 2,000 bags elsewhere. The stock shows a decrease at 903,000 bags, against 265,000 bags last year. At SANTOS No. 7 New York standard unchanged at 2146000. Receipts, 28,000 bags, making for the season 9,945,000 bags, against 5,874,00 bags last season. Clearances were 4,000 bags to the United States and 5,000 bags to Europe. The stock is estimated at 1,372,000 bags, against 1,156,000 bags a year ago.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	July 8	July 22	Aug. 12
Pay-day..	July 10	July 24	Aug. 14

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929		Name of Security	Closing Prices		Rise or Fall
56⅜	52	Consols, 2½%	55	55¼	+⅛
88 15/16	81 15/16	Do., 4%	87	87¼	+⅛
103¼	99 15/16	War Loan, 5%	103 1/4	103 3/8	+1/16
101⅞	99½	Do., 4%	101⅛	101⅜	..
91¼	82½	Fdg. Loan, 4%	90⅜	90⅜	..
95½	90	Victory, 4%	94⅛	94⅜	..
95⅜	90	Do., Sm. Bds.	94⅜	94⅜	..
80¼	72 15/16	Conversion, 3½%	78 15/16	78 15/16	+1/16
100	93	Do., 4½%	98⅜	98⅜	+⅛
—	—	Do., 5%	104¼	104½	+⅛
101⅜	97¼	Treas. 5%, '33-35	102⅝	102⅞	..
100	96½	Do., 4½%, '30-32	100⅛	100¼	−⅛
98 13/32	94⅝	Do., 4½%, '32-34	101⅜	101⅝	..
97½	93⅞	Do., 4%, '31-33	100⅛	100⅜	..
60¼	55	Irish Land, 2½%	58	59	..
66	60¼	Do., 3%	63	64	..
65 15/16	60	Local Loans, 3%	64¼	65	+⅜
84¾	80	Transvaal 3%, '29-53	81	83	..
266	239	Bank of England	262	254	..
82⅞	77 1/4	Egyptian, 5%	82	84	..
71¾	60	India, 3½%	60½	61½	..
61¾	50½	Do., 5%	51½	52½	..
51⅞	44	Do., 2½%	45	45	..
101⅞	98	Do., 5%	99½	100	..
92¼	80 1/4	Do., 4½%, '50-55	85	86	..
109	103 7/16	Sudan, 5½%	107	108	..
66⅜	60	Ldn. Cty., 3%	62¾	63¼	..
76¼	70	Do., 3½%	74½	75½	..
104⅜	99¼	Do., 5%, '40-60	102	103	..
104¼	100	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	104½	105½	..
63¾	59	Met. Water, "3"	66	67	..
67	58¾	Do., "A"	64½	65½	..
85⅛	81	Met. Cons., 3%	86½	87½	..
73½	67½	Do., 2½%	71¼	72¼	..
64	58	Pt. of Lond., 3% "A"	60	61	..
83¼	76¼	Do., 4% "B"	80½	81½	..
100¾	93	Do., 4½%	95	96	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½	98	Aust., 5%, '31-41	98⅝	99¼	..
99¼	90½	Do., 5%	95-75	95¼	85¾
91⅜	86¼	Can., 4%	40-60	90⅜	91¼
83¾	78⅝	Do., 3½%	30-50	82¾	85¼
95¼	91 15/16	Cape, 4%	16-36	95	95½
82⅝	78¾	Do., 3½%	29-49	83	83½
87⅛	81¾	Do., 3%	23-43	85	85½
113¾	108½	G.Cst., 6%	45-70	110¼	110¾
104¼	99	Kenya, 5%	48-58	100½	101
85½	81⅝	N'rl'd, 3½%	34-44	85¾	86¼
78⅞	72½	Do., 3%	29-49	75¾	76¼
88	83¼	N.S.W. 3%	'25	84¾	84¾
77	69¼	Do., 3½%	30-50	64	64½
94⅝	90½	Do., 4%	1933	91½	92¼
99½	88¼	Do., 5%	45-65	86¼	85⅝
102	92	Do., 5¼%	'47-57	87¾	87¾
104	98¼	N. Zeal., 5%	'46	100⅜	101¼
97⅝	91⅞	Do., 4½%	'45	95¾	96¼
89⅛	82⅜	Do., 4%	43-63	85½	86
88⅜	84⅞	Do., 3½%	'40	83¾	89¼
80¾	75	Do., 3%	1946	79¾	80¼
104½	98½	Nig., 5%	'47-57	102½	103
100	89	Qd., 5%	'40-60	83¼	83⅜
84	73¾	Do., 4%	40-50	72½	73
104¼	98⅞	S. Af., 5%	45-75	99¼	99¾
90	81½	Do., 4%	43-64	85¾	86¼
99⅜	89	S.A.'st. 5%	45-75	94¾	94¾
102¾	97⅞	S. Rd., 5%	'34-49	101¼	101⅜
85⅞	79½	Tas'a, 3½%	1940	79¼	79¾
99½	89	Vict., 5%	'45-75	84¼	84¾
79¼	70	Do., 3½%	20-40	65½	66
99⅝	91	W.As., 5%	45-75	85¾	86¼
90⅜	86	Do., 3½%	'20-35	87	87½
81⅜	72	Do., 4%	'42-62	67	67½

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making up price, June 23		Name of Security	Closing Prices		Rise or Fall
88½		Arg., 4% Rescission	86¾	87¾*	..
82¾		Do., 4% 1900	81	82	−⅛
84		Do., Port Cap. 5%	93	94*	−⅛
101¼		Austrian, 6%	100¾	101¾	..
110½		Belgian, 7%	110	111	..
95		Berlin (City of), 6%	92¼	93¼*	..
52¼		Brazil, 4%, 1889	51	52	..
62		Do., 4% Rescission	58	59*	+¼
64¼		Do., 5% 1913	62¼	63¼	..
76½		Do., 5% Fdg., 1914	75	76	..
85		Do., 6½%, 1927	84	85	..
59¼		Buenos Aires, 3½%	56¾	57¾*	..
84		Bulgaria, 7%	60	62*	..
97		Chile, 6%, 1925	97	98	..
90½		Do., 5%, 1911	88	90	..
108½		Do., 7½%, 1922	104	106*	..
97½		Chinese, 5%, 1896	97	98	..
81½		Do., 4½%, 1898	81	82	..
40		Do., 5%, 1912	37	39	−1
61¼		Do., 5%, 1913	58½	59½*	+½
54		Do., Shanghai-N., 5%	49	52	−1½
24		Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	20	24	..
27		Do., Hukuang 5%	25	28	−1
117¼		Czechoslovakia, 8%	110	111	+¼
73½		Egyptian Unified	74	76	..
204		French, 5%	203	207	..
20½		Do., 4%	20¼	20¾	+¼
105¼		Mldl., 6%	105	106	..
105¼		Nord, 6%	105	105	..
105¼		Orleans, 6%	105¼	106¾	..
106¼		P.L.M., 6%	103½	104½*	..
110¼		Seine (Dept. of), 7%	107¼	108¼*	..
105¾		German, 7%	105½	106½	..
65		Greek Monopoly, 4%	59	61*	−2½
2¾		Do., 6% 1914	1⅞	2⅛	−1
101⅜		Do., 7% Refugee	101¼	102½	..
92¾		Do., 6% Stabilization	92¼	93¼	..
102½		Hungarian, 7½%	102	103	..
18½		Italian, 5%	17¼	18¼*	..
102		Do., Cdl. Consort. "B"	100½	101½	..
75¼		Japan, 4%, 1899	73¼	74¼	+¼
90¼		Do., 5%, 1907	90¼	91¼	+¼
101¼		Do., 6%, 1924	101	102	+½
93		Tokyo (City of), 5½%	90½	91½*	..
18		Mexican, 5%	17	19	−1
78½		Peru, 6%, 1928	76	78	..
91		Polish, 7%	89	91	..
47½		Portugal, 3%, 1st Ser.	45	46*	..
46½		Roumanian, 4% Cons.	45½	46½	−½
2½		Russian, 4%, 1889	2½	3½	..
2¾		Do., 5%, 1906	3	4	+½
105		Siamese, 4%, 1924	102½	103½	+½
11		Turkish, 4% Unified	10	11	..
65¼		Uruguay, 5½%	64	65	−½
71¼		Peruvian Corp.	6¾	7¼	−¼
44½		Do., Pref.	42½	44½	..
105¼		German Potash, 7%	105½	106½	+½
88		San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	84	85*	..

BRITISH RAILWAYS

80¾		Great Western	81	81¾	−¼
—		Do., 4% Deb.	80¾	81¾	..
—		Do., 5% Gtd.	98½	99½	..
—		Do., 5% Pref.	94¾	95¾	..
44½		L. Mid. and Scottish	44½	45¼	+½
—		Do., 4% Deb.	76¾	77¾	+¼
—		Do., 4% Gtd.	74½	75½	..
—		Do., 4% Pref.	66½	67½	..
71½		L. and N. East., Def.	8	8½	..
22		Do., Pref.	23¾	24½	−¼
—		Do., 5% Deb.	95	96*	..
—		Do., 4% 1st Gtd.	70½	71½	..
—		Do., 4% 1st Pref.	61¼	62¼	..
—		Do., 4% 2nd Pref.	46¾	49¾	..
63½		Metropolitan	64	65	..
76		Met. Dist.	76¾	77¾	..
27½		Southern, Defd.	27¾	28¼	−⅛
70		Do., Pref.	69½	70½	−½
—		Do., 4% Deb.	77	78*	−½
—		Do., 5% Gtd.	97¾	98¾	+¼
—		Do., 5% Pref.	86¾	89¾	+¼
23⅛		Underground, £1	23½	24⅛	+3d
110		Do., Income ..	103	105¼	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

81		Antofagasta, Cons.	75	77*	−1
—		Argentine Gt. West.	74½	76½	..
—		Argentine N. Eastn.	28	30	..
84		B.A. Pac. Southern	88	90	+2
75		B.A. and Pacific	78	80	+2½
64		B.A. Western ..	66	68	+1
195		Canadian Pacific	193¼	194¼	+1¾
65		Central Argentine	69	71	+1
77		Central Uruguay	75	77	..
15½		Cordoba Central	17	18	..
18½		Do., 2nd Pref.	20½	22½	+½
32		Costa Rica	31½	32½	..
76½		Entre Rios ..	76	78	+½
—		Int. Cent. America	23	25	−1½
44½		Leopoldina	41	42	−½
7		Mexican 1st Pref.	7	8	+½
4¼		Nitrate (Beaur)	3⅞	4⅛	..
172		San Paulo ..	160	164	+2
12		United of Havana	11	13	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	7 1/16	..	Lloyds, A ..	63/3	+3d
Alexanders ..	3¼	..	Martins ..	7⅜	..
Anglo-S. Am.	6 7/16	..	Merc. Ind. (£1	12⅜	..
Bk. of Aust.	1 15/16	+1/16	Midland, £1	75/6	..
B. Ld.&S.A.	8¼	..	Do., £12 (£2 10s. pd.)	9 3/16	..
Bk. of Mtl.	60	..	National ..	2⅝	..
Bk.of N.S.W.	3 5/32	−⅛	Nat. Dist., B	2¾	..
Bk. of N.Z.	56/9*	+3d	Nat. Egypt ..	30	..
Barclays, A	8	..	Nat. India ..	42¼	−¼
Do., B ..	56/0	+3d	Nat.Prov.,£4	13⅞	..
Do., D.C.O.	27/6	..	Ryl. of Can.	60	..
B. Overseas	5 5/16	..	Stand. S.A.	14⅞	..
Can. Com...	50	..	Un. of Aust.	10½	..
Char. India	1 5/32	..	Un. Discount	9	..
Chartrd. ..	2 1/16	..	Westminster	79/3	+3d
Eng. S. & A.	5 15/16	+1/16	Do., £1 ..	50/*	..
Hambros ..	8 1/16	..	Wms.Dens. A	39/0	..
Hongkong ..	104½	..			

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	185	..	Nthn. Assur.	143	..
Atlas Assur.	12 1/16	..	Phœnix, Lp.	13 11/16	..
Britannic ..	143	..	Prudential ..	22	..
Con. Un. ..	22⅜	..	Do., "B"	37/6	+3d
Eagle Star ..	11*	..	Royal ..	74	..
Emp'rs'Liab	71/3	..	R. Exchange	5 1/16	..
Gen. Accdt.	14¼	..	Scottish, "A"	15	..
Guardian ..	10	..	Sea ..	70/6	..
Ldn. and L.	27¼	..	Sun Insur...	37¼	+⅛
Ldn. Assur.	9⅛	+⅛	Sun Life ..	5 3/4*	..
N. Brit. & M.	31¼	..	Y'ksh'e (50/-)	6 1/16	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	0 7/32	..	Engl. Cotton	1 31/32	−1/32
Bleachers ..	17/9*	..	Fine Spinners	22/3	−6d
Borax, Def.	10/6	+6d	Hoyle, J. ..	4/0	..
Brad. Dyers	23/0	..	Impl. Chem.	23/0	..
Brit.Celanese	13/3	+6d	Do., Defd.	7/0	..
Do.,2nd Pf.	10/0	..	Jute Ind.,Pf.	2/3	..
B. Col. Dyers	4 7/32	..	Linen Thread	11 32	..
Brit. Enka ..	3/9	..	Lister ..	13/3	..
Calico Print.	9/0	..	Patons & B.	19/9	+3d
Can. Celanese	2	..	Ryland's ..	17/9	−6d
C'n'se Amer.	4	..

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—
continued from page 23

Rhodesia and Mashonaland. 6% Debs. (Bearer). 101⅜ ⅛†† ¼ ⅛ ⅛ ¼ ⅛

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Rhodesia and Mashonaland, New 6% Debs., 101⅛ ⅛ ⅛
Do. (ins. at 100⅞, £60 pd.), 60¼

AMERICAN RAILROAD STOCKS AND SHARES

Atchison, Topeka, 211
Baltimore and Ohio, 104⅛
New York Cent., 162†
Pennsylvania, 75¼ 5
Southn., 91⅛
Union Pac., 214

AMERICAN RAILROAD BONDS—GOLD

Nat. Rlys. of Mexico 4½% Assentd., 7¼
Do., 4% Assentd., 7½†† ¼†† ⅛ ⅜

FOREIGN RAILWAYS

Antofagasta & Bolivia 5% Pref., 76
Argentine Gt. West. 4% 2nd Deb., 65
Do., 5% Deb., 80
Argentine N.E. 5% "B." Deb., 68‡ x.d.
Bahia-Blanca and N.W. 4½%, 77⅛ ⅛ 7
Do., 4% Deb., 70 2⅛ 70
Do., 4½% Deb., 74
Belgian Nat. Rlys. Pref. Ser. "C" to "J" (Belgian Issue), 67/6
Benguela, 5% Debs. (Reg.), Ser. "A," 89⅝†† x.d.
Do., 5% Debs., (Reg.), Ser. "B," 69¼†† x.d.
Do., Ser. "C," 69¼†† x.d.
Do., Ser. "D," 69¼†† x.d.
B.A. Cent. and Termi. 7% Prefd., Ser. "A." 89 9
B.A. and Pac., 7½% 79¼ 8 8¼ 8 8 8 6½ 7
Do., 6% Pref., 95 5
Do., 4½% 2nd Deb., 77
B.A. Gt. Southn., 8½% 9¼ 7½ 8 7½ 6½‡ 7¼ 8½ ⅛
Do., Pref., 102½ ¼ 2
Do., 4% Deb., 73⅛ 4 4
B.A. West., 66½
Do., 4% Deb., 71¼ ¼
Cent. Argentine, 69 ¼ ½ 8½‡ 9½ ¾ ¾ ½ ¾
Do., Def., 58
Do., 4% Deb., 73½ 2½ 3 3
Do., 5% Deb., 1907-37, 90 90‡ 9
Cent. of Chubut, 17/- 16/10½ -/10½
Chilian Nthn. 5% Debs., 92¼ 3½ 2½
Cordoba Cent., 17½†† 18
Do., 5% Pref., 21½ ½ ½
Do., 5% Deb., 46
Entre Rios, 76¼
Do., 5% Consol. Deb., 85 5
Guayaquil and Quito, 5% Bds., Foreign Bndhldrs., 24
Havana Terminal, 5% Mt. Debs., 69½‡†† 70†† 70 x.d.
Internat. of Cent. America, 23
Leopoldina, 42 ½‡
Do., 5½% Pref., 74½
Mexican, 8% Pref., 7½ 7 ½
Do., 6% Deb., 60½ 60
Nitrate Rail., 72/6‡
Northern of France, 6% Bds., 105⅛ ⅜ ¼ ⅜ ⅛ ¼ ¼ ⅜
Orleans, 6% Bds., 106¼†† ½
Paraguay Cent., 10"
Pref. Ord., 16½
Do., 6% Deb., 83
Rosario Extension, 22/6
Do., 4% 1st Mt. Deb. Stk., 73‡
Salto Uruguay, 5% Pref., 8
Sao Paulo, 6% Pref., 22/11½ 2
Taltal, 15/-
Tucuman Cons., 7% Pref., 17/11½ -/6 -/3 -/6 -/7½
Do., 6% Deb., 101
Uruguay Northern, 6% Pref., 46/3
Do., 5% Deb., 73
Western of Havana, 5% Pref., 20/3
Do., 5% Deb., 59

FOREIGN RAILWAYS

Antofagasta & Bolivia 5% Pref., 76
Argentine Gt. West. 4% 2nd Deb., 65
Do., 5% Deb., 80
Argentine N.E. 5% "B." Deb., 68‡ x.d.
Bahia-Blanca and N.W. 4½%, 77⅛ ⅛ 7
Do., 4% Deb., 70 2⅛ 70
Do., 4½% Deb., 74
Belgian Nat. Rlys. Pref. Ser. "C" to "J" (Belgian Issue), 67/6
Benguela, 5% Debs. (Reg.), Ser. "A," 89⅝†† x.d.
Do., 5% Debs., (Reg.), Ser. "B," 69¼†† x.d.
Do., Ser. "C," 69¼†† x.d.
Do., Ser. "D," 69¼†† x.d.
B.A. Cent. and Termi. 7% Prefd., Ser. "A." 89 9
B.A. and Pac., 7½% 79¼ 8 8¼ 8 8 8 6½ 7
Do., 6% Pref., 95 5
Do., 4½% 2nd Deb., 77
B.A. Gt. Southn., 8½% 9¼ 7½ 8 7½ 6½‡ 7¼ 8½ ⅛
Do., Pref., 102½ ¼ 2
Do., 4% Deb., 73⅛ 4 4
B.A. West., 66½
Do., 4% Deb., 71¼ ¼
Cent. Argentine, 69 ¼ ½ 8½‡ 9½ ¾ ¾ ½ ¾
Do., Def., 58
Do., 4% Deb., 73½ 2½ 3 3
Do., 5% Deb., 1907-37, 90 90‡ 9
Cent. of Chubut, 17/- 16/10½ -/10½
Chilian Nthn. 5% Debs., 92¼ 3½ 2½
Cordoba Cent., 17½†† 18
Do., 5% Pref., 21½ ½ ½
Do., 5% Deb., 46
Entre Rios, 76¼
Do., 5% Consol. Deb., 85 5
Guayaquil and Quito, 5% Bds., Foreign Bndhldrs., 24
Havana Terminal, 5% Mt. Debs., 69½‡†† 70†† 70 x.d.
Internat. of Cent. America, 23
Leopoldina, 42 ½‡
Do., 5½% Pref., 74½
Mexican, 8% Pref., 7½ 7 ½
Do., 6% Deb., 60½ 60
Nitrate Rail., 72/6‡
Northern of France, 6% Bds., 105⅛ ⅜ ¼ ⅜ ⅛ ¼ ¼ ⅜
Orleans, 6% Bds., 106¼†† ½
Paraguay Cent., 10"
Pref. Ord., 16½
Do., 6% Deb., 83
Rosario Extension, 22/6
Do., 4% 1st Mt. Deb., 73‡
Salto Uruguay, 5% Pref., 8
Sao Paulo, 6% Pref., 22/11½ 2
Taltal, 15/-
Tucuman Cons., 7% Pref., 17/11½ -/6 -/3 -/6 -/7½
Do., 6% Deb., 101
Uruguay Northern, 6% Pref., 46/3
Do., 5% Deb., 73
Western of Havana, 5% Pref., 20/3
Do., 5% Deb., 59

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Agri. of Egypt, 4% Prefd., 81½ ⅛, ex Coup. No. 53
Do., 3½% Bds. (Guar. by Egypt. Govt.), 84††
Anglo-French, 15/-†† -/3 -/11½ -/3 -/11½
Anglo-South. Amer., 2/6 ½ ⅜ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
Aust. of Commeror, 21/9
Banco Nacional Ultra., 1-80000, 30/-
Do., Nos. 80001-444444, 29/9
Bank of Australasia, 11⅞ ¼ ⅛
Bank of Brit. W. Africa, 73/9 -/11½
Bank of Montreal, 61 60½ 60
Bank of N. Zeal., 56/9 7/3
Do., 8%, 75
Barclays (D.C. and O.), "A," 27/8
Barclays, "A," 8 8 7⅝½
Do., "B," 55/10½ 6/- 5/10½ -/10½ 6/- 5/9 5/- -/11½
Correction from *Official List*.—In yesterday's List the business done should have been marked 55/9†† -/9, &c., not 56/9†† -/9, &c.)
Canadian of Comm., 309‡††
Chartered of India, Aust., 161⅛‡
Comm. of Aust., Pref. (4%), 61½‡ 1½‡
Hongkong and Shanghai, 105‡
Lloyds, "A," 62/6 3/- 2/10½ 3/11½ -/3 -/11½ 2/10½
Do., "B," 21/4½ -/3 -/4½‡
Martins, partly pd., 7½‡ ½‡
Mercantile of India, "A," 29½ ⅜
Midland, £12 (£3½ pd.), 9½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½
Do., £2½ (fully pd.), 9½ ½
Do., £1 (fully pd.), 75/3‡ -/3 -/9 -/3 -/3‡ -/9 -/6
Mort. of Bogota, 7% Bds., 92 ¼ 1¼ 2 1¼
Nat. of India, 93¼ ¼ ¾
Nat. of N. Zeal., 61½†† 6
Nat. Provincial, £3½ pd., 12⅜
Do., £4 pd., 13½ ½ 12½ 15⅛ ⅞ 15½ 17½ ⅞ ⅞ ⅞ 22½ 23½‡
Union of Aust., 10⅜
Union Dis. of Lond., 9⅛
Westminster, partly pd., 79⅛ ½ 9/- -/6½ -/11½ -/6
Do., fully pd., 50/3‡ -/6 -/6‡ 1/- 50/6‡
Wilson, Bank-rerein, 2/3
Williams Deacon's, "A," 39/6 -/6 8/9

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Alexanders Discount, New, 7/3 -/6 pm
Anglo-S. American, "B," 25/- 5/-
Commercial of Sydney, 17⅛‡
Natl. Mt. of Greece, 7%, "B," 97½
Queensland Nat., 3½ ⅛, 9/10½

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

Barclay, Perkins, 5½% Deb., 99½†† 100½††
Bass, 66⅞‡
Do., 5% Pref., 87
Do., 5½% Deb., 101¼ ½ 1
Benskin's Watford, 35/- 5/-
Brewers and Dist. of Vancouver, 4/11½
Brown (Matthew), 7% "A" Pref., 19/- 19/- -/3
City of London, 6% Pref., 20/3
Daniell, 27/-
Distillers, 7/- -/3 -/6 -/9 -/9 -/3 6/7½ 7/9 -/6 6/9 7/- 7/-
Do., 6% Pref., 22/7½
Fremlins, 22/9
Guinness, 106/- -/6 -/4 -/4½ -/6 -/6
Do., 6% Pref., 111½
Hoare, 64/9½‡ 6/3 -/3½ -/6 -/6
Hodgson's, 42/- -/6
Do., 4% Deb., 72
Ind. Coope, 63/4½ -/3½ -/3¼
Do., 6% Pref., 20/-
Marston, Thompson, 59/6‡
Meux's, 59/9 9/-
Do., Pref. (5%), 16/10½
Mitchells and Butlers, "A" Pref. (6%), 21/9Δ
Northampton, 43/-
Ohlsson's, 41⅜, "B" Deb., 73
Portsmouth and Brighton Utd., 6% Deb., 97 ½ 7
Sth. African, 62/- 1/9 2/-
Tamplin, 39/7½
Taylor, Walker, 35/6½†† 6/- 6/- 6/- 5/9 6/1½ -/9 -/9 -/6 -/3 -/6
Threlfall's, 56/- 6/-
Usher's Wiltshire, 30/3 -/6 -/3 -/3 -/6
Do., Pref., 19/9
Walker (John), 7% Pref., 23/3
Walker (Peter) and Cain, 7% Debs. (Reg.), 102½
Watney, Combe, Preid. (4%), 45½
Do., 5% Pref., 39/9†† 39/9 3/3 3/- 3/- -/3 -/6
Do., 5% Pref., 88½ 7 8½
Do., 5½% Debs., 1939 (Reg.), 101½ ½
Whitbread, 4% Deb., 70 ½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Booth's, 13/7½ -/10½ -/10½ -/7½
Courage, 51½, Debs., 96¼ ¾ ¾ ½ ½ ¾
Do. (ins. at 98, £28 pd.), 28⅝ ¾ ¾ ¾ ¾ ¾ ¾
Simonds, 61½, Pref., 20/- 19/10½
Do., 5% Deb., 89
Well's, 8% Pref., 17/3 -/3

CANALS AND DOCKS

Gd. Junction, 13/6
Manchester Ship, 8/3½Δ -/2½Δ

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Smith's, 24/10½Δ††

COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, &c.

Abbott, 7% Pref., 21/-
Aerated Bread, 17/7½
Agric. and Gen. Eng., 8% Pref., 6/- 6/-
Allen-Liveridge, 26/-
Allied Cement, 6½%, Deb., 64¼ ¼
Allied Newspapers, 22/6
Do., 8% Pref., 20/- -/3 -/3
Amalgd. Cotton Mills Tst., 6½ -/8
Do., "B," 7½%, Pref., 6½†
Amalgd. Press, 20/6
Do., 7% Pref., 20/4½ -/6 -/3 19/10½ -/9
Do., 6% Deb., 91 ¼ ½
Anglo-Canadian Pulp and Paper, 6½% Debs., 105½ 5 x.d.
Apollinaris, 8/-
Do., 5% Deb., 69‡
Army and Navy Co-op., 37/6‡ 8/-
Assam Rlys., 4½% Deb., 95
Assoc. Brit. Malsters, 7% Pref., 18/10½
Assd. Dyers and Cleaners, 6½% Pref., 20/10½
Assd. Elec. Inds., 23/9 -/9 -/10½
Assd. Newspapers, Defd., 25/7½ -/9
Do., 5% Pref., 17/9
Assd. Portland Cement, 23/7½‡ 4/-
Do., 5% Pref., 19 4/2
Do., 4½% Deb., 84¼
Do., 5% Deb., 95 ¼
Austin Motor, 6% Pref., 11½ 14/-†† -/6†† 14/-
Do., Def., 95 4½‡ 5¼
Auto. Telephone Mfg., 23/7½
Avery, 51/6
Barker (John), 60/- 60/- 60/- 1/-
Barry, Ostlere, 4% Deb., 74
Bartholomew, 2/10½
Do., 7½% Pfd. Pref., 9/6
Bassett, 46/6 5/7½
B'ham Rly. Carr. and Wagon, 28/6
Do., 5% Deb., 92
Bibulifi Power, 25½‡††
Allied Cement, -/9½
Amalgd. Metal, 18/3‡
Anglo-Am. Newspapers, -/7½ -/7½
Antwerp Oil Wharves, 5/4½ -/4½
Argentine Land, Debentures, Int. Certs., 65
Argus Press, 20/6 -/6‡
Argyll Trust, 6% Notes (Reg.), 17/-
Assd. Auto. Machine Corpn., -/7½
Assd. Electrical Manufs., 35/3
Assd. Brit. Cinemas, 7½% Pref., 13/6‡ -/6 -/3 -/6 -/3
Austin Motor, 19/9 20/- -3/6 19/4½ 20/1½
Do., 20% Pref., 11/9 -/6½ 12/-
Auto-Rides, 5/3‡ -/1½
Ballington Hosiery, 8% Ptg. Pref., 5/7½ -/9
Barratt (W.), 22/-
Barrow, Hepburn, 1/1½
Beechams Pills, 2 7½ -/7½ -/9
Bell Bros., -/7
Do., 10% Ptg. Pref., 11/3 10/10½
Boots (Chem. (Northn.), "B" Pref. (7%), 23/7½ -/9
Boots Pure Drug., 7% "D" Prefd., 23/7½
Bowater's Mersey Paper Mills, 6½% Deb., 101½
Bright and Dobson, 7% Pref., 20/-
Brit. Cellulose, 37/6
Brit. Dardelet Threadlock, "B," 13/9 15/9 15/- -/9
Brit. Elec. Trans., 5/-
Brit. Goodrich, 7½%, Pref., 18/6 -/9
Brit. Homophone, 1/3 -/2½ -/3 -/2½
Brit. Instruct. Films, 3/3
Brit. Indestruct. Pretums, 5/- 2 5/-
Do., 8% Pref., 15/7½††
Brit. Oil, Lighting, -/1½
Brit. Photo. Indus., 5/3††
Brit. Talking Pictures, -/6½ -/4½
Burton (Montague), 7% Pref., 16/- 16/-
Canning Town Glass Works, 2/8½
Celanese Corp. of Amer., 82/6 -/6
Cellulose Acetate Silk, 3/4½
Chem. and Metallurgical Corp., -/7½
Clanmas, "A" (Montreal Rec.), 20/3
Cpo Pearls (Holdings), 7½% Ptg. Pref., 17/9
Canton Stadium, 15/- -/1½ 15/- -/1½
Clark's Breed, 21/3
Colonial Trusts, (Brit. and Foreign), 2/- 1/7½ -/10½
Combined Pulp and Paper, 2/-
Do., Defd., -/1
Continuous Cinamophones, -/3½†† -/3††
Corona Whips, 1/4½ -/6
Coronet Brick. (Correction from *Official List*.—In yesterday's List the business done should have been marked 2/- not 2/-) 1/8
Cpo. and Sons, 4/-
Cyprus Asbestos, Prefd. Ptg., 5/9 -/10½ 6/-
Daily Mirror, 21/- 1/- 1/- -/1½ -/3½ 20/6
Dawson Bros., 7½% Pfd. Pref., 10/10½
De Havilland Aircraft, 30/6
Decca Record, 4/3
Do., 7% Pref., 6/9†† -/4½ -/4½
Dicker, Fisher, Moore, 5/- 5/-
Dodson, 9% Ptg. Pref., 5/6 -/9
Doyce's, 5/- 5/-
Drug Incorporated, 73½†† 1½ ⅝ 1½
Duguid (Alfred), 35/- 5/-
E.N.V. Engineering, 26/- 5/9 6/- 6/3
Eastwoods Fletions, 8% Ptg. Pref., 14/- 15/3 -/3
Do., Defd., 2/9
Elektrobor, "B," 6¾ 7⅛ 7¼ ⅞
English China Clays, 7/6
Ethnophone, Defd., -/9†† -/10½ -/10½ -/10½ -/7½
Fisher and Ludlow, 17/3
Fisher's Foils, -/11
Footwear, Prefd., 18/7½††
Ford Motors, 61/-
Forster's Glass, 8/10½††
Full Sutton, Rosery, -/3
Gainsborough Pictures, 5/12½†† -/7½†† 6/- 6/- 6/-
Galeries Lafayette, 6% Debs., 98½ ⅛
Gamage, 12/-
Gamage (W. E.), 8/3 7½‡
Do., 7½% Pref., 15/9‡
Gardner, 7½
General Theatre, 7½%, Pref., 12/- 12/-
Gilford Motor, 13/6†† -/9 14/-
Guy Motors, 18/- -/11 17/10½ -/10½ 18/4½ -/3 18/- 17/7½ 18/3 -/6 17/10½ 18/1½ 18/- 17/9 18/3 -/1½ -/6 -/4½ -/6
Hackney Furnishing, 3/4
Harris (W. J.), 1/9 -/10½
Hart (Thomas), 1/3
Henlys, 7½% Ptg. Pref., 13/9
Hford, 6½% A. Pref. 19/6 -/6 -3¼ -/9 -/9 -/6
Do. (10/- pd.), 9/7½ -/3 -/4½ -/3
Imp. Smelting Corp., 61⅜ Pref., 19/6
India Tyre and Rubber, 7½% Ptg. Pref., 25/11½
Internatl. Bitumen Emulsions, 5/6 -/9
Internatl. Nickel of Canada, 825††½ 2††7½ 3½ 6 5½ 2†† ⅞ 3½ 6 5½ 2†† 4⅞† 5½ ⅛ 5½ ⅛ 6 5½ ⅛ ⅞ 5½ ⅛ ⅞ 5½ ⅛ ⅞

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

9 A.M.—To Egypt, Palestine and Syria.
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
5.30 P.M.—To Brazil (Ceara, Maranhao)††.
6 P.M.—To Dutch East Indies, Egypt (exc. Port Said) and Sudan, West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal, Sudan, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, French Togoland, Dahomey and French Cameroons).
8 P.M.—To Brazil (Bahia and Pernambuco), Canary Islands (all parts).

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY)

9 A.M.—To Colombia (Santa Marta), Egypt (exc. Port Said), Jamaica.
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*, United States*, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta), Ecuador, Peru (exc. Iquitos).
2 P.M.—To Australia, Brazil (Ceara, Maranhao†, Ceylon, China (all parts), Dutch East Indies, East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika), Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Sudan, &c., India, Aden, Persia (exc. North), Aden, Bushire and Mohammerah) and Seychelles, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan)†, Straits Settlements, Siam, French Indo China, North Borneo, &c., Guiana (British), Venezuela, West Indies (Trinidad, Grenada and St. Vincent). Air Mail to Australia (Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and all Eastern State Cities)‡‡
5 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (Rio and Santos), Falkland Islands.

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London	
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY : R.M.S.P. (Alcantara)	July 3	8 p.m.
R.M.S.P. (Alcantara)	July 4	6 p.m.
(ser. pkt. (Cap Arcona)	July 5	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Duilio)	July 7	6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA : U.-Castle (Llanstephan Castle)	July 24	7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA : P. & O. (Moultan)	July 10	6 p.m.
P. & O. and C. & D. (Kaisar-i-Hind and Pt. Caroline)		
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES : Air Mail	July 3	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, PERU (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (Ile de France)	July 3	Noon
BRAZIL (Ceara, Maranhao) : Du. pkt.†† (Orania)	July 2	5.30 p.m.
(Pernam, Bahia) : Du. pkt. (Orania)	July 2	8 p.m.
(Ceara, Maranhao) : Booth† (Stepben)	July 3	8 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P. (Alcantara)	July 3	8 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P.† (Alcantara)	July 4	8 p.m.
(exc. Rio, &c.) : Du. pkt.† (Orania)	July 4	9 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Ger pkt.† (Cap Arcona)	July 5	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Ital pkt. (Duilio)	July 7	6 p.m.
(exc. Rio, &c.) : Fr. pkt. (Jamaique)	July 8	6 p.m.
CANADA (Quebec City, &c.) : Direct (Duchess of Atholl)	July 4	2 a.m.
(Quebec City, &c.) : Direct* (Emp. of France)	July 5	¼ a.m.
(exc. Quebec City, &c.) : Direct (Duchess of Atholl)	July 4	2 a.m.
(exc. Quebec City, &c.) : Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	July 4	8 p.m.
(exc. Quebec City, &c.) : Direct† (Emp. of France)	July 5	2 a.m.
(all parts) : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	July 8	2 p.m.
(Mag. Post) : (all parts) : Direct (Emp. of France)††	July 4	5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts) : Du. pkt. (Orania)	July 2	8 p.m.
(all parts) : Du. pkt.† (Orania)	July 4	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Fr. Funnel (Nestor)	July 4	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via Bilbao and Cadiz	July 5	7.30 a.m.
CAPE VERD IS. : Via Lisbon	July 7	6 p.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (Ile de France)	July 3	Noon
CEYLON : P. & O. (Moultan and Kashmir)	July 3	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind)	July 10	6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts) : Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
(all parts) : Holt* (Ganda)	July 8	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via Suez (Moultan and Kashmir (Shanghai, N. China) : Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	July 4	8 p.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta), CHILE (N.) : Via N.Y. (Ile de France)	July 3	Noon
(S. Marta) : E. & F. (Motagua)	July 3	9 a.m.
COSTA RICA : Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	July 4	8 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	July 8	2 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES : Du. pkt. (Indrapoera)	July 2	8 p.m.
P. & O. (Moultan and Kashmir)	July 3	6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika) : P. & O. (Moultan)	July 3	6 p.m.
ECUADOR : Via N.Y. (Ile de France)	July 2	Noon
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) AND SUDAN : Ital. pkt. (Heleopan)	July 2	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) : Ital. pkt. (Heleopan)	July 3	9 a.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : P. & O. (Moultan)	July 3	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : Air Mail‡‡	July 5	6 a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Fr. pkt. (Lotus)	July 5	6 p.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Ital. pkt. (Aosta)	July 2	9 a.m.
Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	July 5	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	July 9	9 a.m.
FALKLAND IS. : Via M'video (Alcantara)†	July 3	8 p.m.
GUIANA (Br.) : Ger. pkt. (Gallia)	July 2	8 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Venezuela)	July 5	7.30 a.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North), (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES : P. & O. (Moultan)	July 3	6 p.m.
INDIA, BAG. PERSIA, AND PERSIAN GULF : Air Mail‡‡	July 5	6 a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah) : P. & O. (Moultan)	July 3	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Lotus)	July 5	6 p.m.
JAMAICA : P. & P. (Motagua)	July 5	6 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	July 4	8 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	July 8	2 a.m.
JAPAN : Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	July 4	8 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	July 8	2 a.m.
MADEIRA : U.-Castle (Walmer Castle)	July 4	11.30a.m
MAURITIUS : Via Durban (Walmer Castle)	July 4	11.30a.m
NEWFOUNDLAND : Via Canada (Duchess of Atholl)	July 4	2 a.m.
Via Canada (Emp. of France)	July 5	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) : Via Canada (Emp. of France)	July 4	5.30 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Via Panama (Rangitiki)	July 4	2 a.m.
PERU (Iquitos) : Booth (Denis)	July 10	6 p.m.
PORTUGUESE AFRICA : U.-Castle (Walmer Castle)	July 4	11.30a.m
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.) : Air Mail*‡	July 4	11.30a.m
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.) : U.-Castle (Walmer Castle)	July 4	11.30a.m
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS : Holt* (Ganda)	July 8	6 p.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c. : P. & O. (Moultan and Kashmir)	July 3	6 p.m.
UNITED STATES : Fr. pkt.* (Ile de France)	July 3	Noon
Cunard (Berengaria)	July 4	8 p.m.
U.S.L. (Leviathan)	July 4	8 p.m.
W. Star (Majestic)	July 8	2 a.m.
VENEZUELA : Ger. pkt. (Gallicia)	July 3	6 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Venezuela)	July 5	7.30 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	July 8	2 a.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA : Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo : Bel. pkt. (Elisabethville)	July 4	6 p.m.
Bel. pkt.† (Elisabethville)	July 7	6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal and Sudan : Fr. pkt. (Touareg)	July 2	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Alsina)	July 5	6 p.m.
Fr. Guinea : Fr. pkt. (Touareg)	July 2	6 p.m.
Ivory Coast, Fr. Togoland, Dahomey and Fr. Cameroons : Fr. pkt. (Touareg)	July 2	6 p.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Br. Togoland, Br. Cameroons, Gambia, Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea : E.D. (Abinsi)	July 9	2 a.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward) : Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	July 4	8 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Venezuela)	July 5	7.30 a.m.
(Trinidad, &c.) : Ger. pkt. (Gallicia)	July 5	6 p.m.
(Trinidad, &c.) : Du. pkt. (Venezuela)	July 5	7.30 a.m.
(Barbados, St. Lucia) : Du. pkt. (Venezuela)	July 5	7.30 a.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.
†‡ Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.
‡‡ Air fee is 2d. per half oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.
†† Air fee to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fee, if any, are as follows :—

To Egypt and Palestine, &c.	2d. per half oz.	
,, Iraq	2½d.	,,
,, Persia and India (Karachi)	5d.	,,
,, India (Delhi, Bombay, and S. India)	7d.	,,

An Air Mail label should be attached.
‡ Letters and post-cards only.
†† Printed papers, letters, and post-cards will be sent by this dispatch only when endorsed accordingly.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office. TO-DAY. 9 A.M.—To Canada, China (viâ Canada), Japan (viâ Canada). 11 A.M.—To British Honduras (viâ Jamaica) Canary Islands, Guiana (British) and Dutch), Fiji (viâ New Zealand), Guatemala (viâ Jamaica). 1.15 P.M.—To Australia, Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria (by sea route), Gibraltar and Morocco, India, Iraq and Seychelles (by sea Bombay); Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, Malta, New Zealand (viâ Australia), Jamaica, Portugal. 6 P.M.—To Argentine and Paraguay, Brazil (Porto Alegre, Rio, Santos and Sao Paulo), Chile (exc. Magallanes) (viâ Argentine), Falkland Islands and S. Georgia (viâ Montevideo), Uruguay. TO-MORROW, 9 A.M.—To Dutch East Indies (exc. Sumatra), Dutch East Indies (Sumatra), Estonia, New Zealand (direct), Straits Settlements (Penang, Siam, &c., Straits Settlements (Singapore), &c. 11 A.M.—To Dutch West Indies, Fiji (viâ Canada), Newfoundland, Venezuela, West Indies (Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia, Trinidad), and Tobago, West Indies, Leeward Islands (exc. Turk's&c.). 1.15 P.M.—To Rhodesia (viâ Cape Town), South Africa and Madeira. 6 P.M.—To Bahamas and Bermuda, British Honduras (viâ U.S.A.), Honduras Republic (viâ U.S.A.), Mexico (viâ U.S.A.).

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown :—
TO-DAY.—Canada, Newfoundland, and Japan, by ss. Empress of Japan. Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, and Fiji, by ss. Empress of France. Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, by ss. Bernardin de St. Pierre. China and Japan, viâ Siberia. Egypt and Sudan, by Italian pkt. TO-MORROW.—Windward Islands and Trinidad, by ss. Inanda. U.S.A., Canada and Bermuda, by ss. Bremen. Trinidad and Guianas, by ss. Pellerin de Latouche.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports :—

TO-DAY

CITY OF FLORENCE (Ellerman), from Bombay ; Middlesbrough.
CITY OF VALENCIA (Ellerman), from South Africa ; Hull.
EMPRESS OF FRANCE (C.P.R.), from Quebec ; Southampton, 1 p.m.
INANDA (Harrison), from West Indies ; London, 7 p.m.
ORSOVA (Orient), from Australia ; Plymouth, 5 a.m.
Dee London, Thursday, 8 a.m.
PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE (C.G.T.), from West Indies ; Plymouth, 10 p.m.

TO-MORROW

ALBERT BALLIN (Ham.-Am.), from New York ; Southampton, 11 a.m.
BREMEN (N.D.L.), from New York ; Southampton, 11 a.m.
COMORIN (P. & O.), from Bombay ; Plymouth 6 a.m.
MATAROA (S.S. and A.), from New Zealand ; Southampton. Passengers land 8 a.m.
MODASA (B.I.), from East Africa ; Plymouth p.m.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

AFRICAN

BARRACOO .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Lagos 29th.
COCHRANE .. .. For S. Africa, left Quebec 29th.

AMERICA-LEVANT LINE

RIVER ORONTES .. For Batoum, left Constantinople 28th.

BEN LINE

BENALDER .. For Japan, left Hong-kong 28th.
BENVRVIS .. For Japan, left Singapore 30th.

BIBBY

CHESHIRE .. Homeward, left Rangoon 30th.
STAFFORDSHIRE .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. Ldn. 1st.

BLUE FUNNEL

ACHILLES .. .. Fm. Japan, arr. Vladivostock 30th.
AGAMEMNON .. .. Fm. Philippines, arr. N.Y. 28th.
GLAUCUS .. .. For Japan, left Belawan 28th.
HECTOR .. .. For Ldn., left Tsingtan 28th.
IDOMENEUS .. .. For L'pool, left Genoa 28th.
LAERTES .. .. For Java, left Amsterdam 28th.
LYCAON .. .. For Japan, left L'pool 28th.
MENTOR .. .. For L'pool, arr. Kobe 30th.
NESTOR .. .. For Manila, left N.Y. 28th.
PHILOCTETES .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Shanghai 28th.

BLUE STAR

ARANDORA STAR .. Fm. Med. cruise, sir. 8thmta. 1st.

BOOTH

HILDEBRAND .. .. Fm. Manaos, arr. Lisbon 30th.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN

BORA .. .. For W. Africa, left Accra 27th.
BURUTU .. .. For L'pool, left Takoradi 27th.
GAMBIA .. .. For Duala, left Calabar 28th.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

BEAVERBRAE .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Quebec 30th.
MELITA .. .. Fm. Clyde, arr. Montreal 29th.
METAGAMA .. .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. Montreal 29th.
MONTCALM .. .. Fm. L'pool, due Quebec 3rd.

CLAN LINE

CLAN LINDSAY .. For Chittagong, left Tuticorin 1st.
CLAN MACBETH .. For U.S.A., left Cape Town 1st.
CLAN MACBRIDE .. For Bombay, left Suez 1st.
CLAN MACILWRAITH .. Fm. Malabar, arr. Ldn. 1st.
CLAN MACNAUGHTON .. For Swansea, left Ldn. 30th.
CLAN MACPHERSON .. For L'pool, left Cape Town 1st.
CLAN MACWHIRTER .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Cape Town 1st.
CLAN MALCOLM .. For Glasgow, left L'pool 1st.
CLAN MURRAY .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Calcutta 29th.
CLAN SKENE .. For E. Ldn., left Dakar 30th.
HARMODIUS .. Fm Madagascai, arr. Vatomandry 30th.
HESPERIA .. .. For S. and E. Africa, left Simonstown 30th.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE

ARIZONA .. .. Fm. Seattle, arr. Havre 30th.
MARYLAND .. .. For Dunkirk, left Baltimore 29th.
ROUSSILLON .. .. For Bordeaux, left Vigo 30th.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES

CUNARD

ALAUNIA .. .. For Ldn., arr. Montreal 30th.
AQUITANIA .. .. For N.Y., 762 miles west of Bishop's noon 30th.
AURANIA .. .. For Montreal, arr. Ldn. 1st.
LACONIA .. .. For L'pool, left N.Y. 1st.
MAURETANIA .. .. For Sthmtn., 900 miles east of N.Y. noon 30th.

ANCHOR

CALEDONIA .. .. For Clyde, left Boston 29th.
CALIFORNIA .. .. Fm. Clyde, arr. N.Y. 28th.
TALARITA .. .. For L'pool., left Gib. 1st.

COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION

PORT DARWIN .. .. Fm. Sydney, arr. Adelaide 29th.
PORT DENISON .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Brisbane 29th.
PORT FREMANTLE .. .. For Dunedin, left Auckland 30th.
PORT PIRIE .. .. Fm. Dunedin, arr. Timaru 1st.
PORT SYDNEY .. .. For Ldn., left Sthmtn. 30th.

DONALDSON

CONACERO .. .. Fm. Hasbourg, arr. Antwerp 29th.
CORDILLERES .. .. Fm. L'pool., arr. M'video. 29th.

ELDERS AND FYFFES

TELDE .. .. Fm. Teneriffe, arr. L'pool. 1st.

ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL

BLOEMFONTEIN .. .. Fm. L'pool., left Colombo 29th.
CITY OF BATAVIA .. .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Philadel. 30th.
CITY OF KIMBERLEY .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Pt. Said 1st.
CITY OF MOSELLE .. .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Baltimore 30th.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL

BRANKSOME HALL .. For Karachi, left Suez 29th.
CITY OF P'BORO. .. .. For Ldn., left Colombo 27th.

FABRE

ALESIA .. .. For Salonica, left Madeira 29th.

FURNESS LINE

KENMORE .. .. Fm. Sulina, arr. Galatz 28th.
PACIFIC GROVE .. .. For Tyrico, left Los Angeles 30th.
PACIFIC RANGER .. .. Fm. Tacoma, arr. Olympia 29th.

GLEN

CARNARVONSHIRE .. Fm. Far East, arr. Hamburg 29th.
GLENAMOY .. .. For Vladivostock, left Kobe 1st.
GLENDEG .. .. Fm. Far East, arr. Hamburg 29th.
GLENLYFFER .. .. For U.K., left Penang 1st.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA

ARKADIA .. .. Fm. Philadelphia, arr. Baltimore 30th
HAYERN .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. M'video 29th.
CLEVELAND .. .. For N.Y., cld. Galway 28th.
EMIL KIRDORF .. .. For Coquimbo, left Antofagasta 30th.
GEN. OSORIO .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Santos 30th.
HANAU .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Sydney 30th.
HAVELLAND .. .. Fm. Dalrem, arr. Penang 29th.
VOGTLAND .. .. For Tsingtao, left Singapore 30th

HAMBURG SUD AMERIKA

CAP NORTE .. .. For B. Aires, left Lisbon 1st.
MONTE SARMIENTO .. For Hamburg, left Santos 1st.

HARRISON

COUNSELLOR .. .. For Ldn., arr. Trinidad 29th.
DEFIANCE .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Cape Town 1st.
DERBYSHIRE .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Calcutta 26th.

HENDERSON

PERU .. .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. M'seilles 1st.

HOLLAND-AMERIKA

VOLENDAM .. .. Fm. R'dam, arr. N.Y. 30th.

JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE

JAMAICA MERCHANT .. For Ldn., left R'dam 30th.

LAMPORT AND HOLT

BERENICE .. .. For N.Y., left Bahia 29th.
BOSWELL .. .. For N.Y., left Victoria 28th.
SHERIDAN .. .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. N.Y. 29th.

LEYLAND

DAKOTIAN .. .. Fm. Boston, arr. Philadel. 30th.
NORWEGIAN .. .. Fm. Sabine, arr. N. Orleans 30th.
NUBIAN .. .. Fm. Pto. Mexico, arr. Tampico 30th.

MANCHESTER LINERS

MANCHESTER MERCHANT .. For Philadel., left St. John 28th.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

BERIDE ST. PIERRE .. Fm. Reunion, arr. M'seilles 1st.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL

BENGKALIS .. .. For Amsterdam, left Belawan 1st.
BINTANG .. .. For L. Angeles, left Balikpapan 30th.
SINGKEP .. .. Fm. Amsterdam, arr. Penang 29th.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

ASUTA MARU .. .. For Calcutta, left Yokohama 30th.
ATSUTA MARU .. .. For Yokohama, cld. Naples 30th.
CHYLON MARU .. .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Singapore 30th.
HEIYO MARU .. .. For Valparaiso, cld. Iquique 30th.
KAMO MARU .. .. For Yokohama, left Sinzatore 1st.
KOREA MARU .. .. Fm. Seattle, arr. Vancouver 29th.
MUSOGAN MARU .. .. For Calcutta, left Kobe 30th.
PEGANG MARU .. .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Shanghai 30th
SHINYO MARU .. .. For Frisco, left Honolulu 28th.
SUWA MARU .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. M'seilles 30th.
TSUKUKNI MARU .. .. For Ldn., left Yokohama 30th.
TOBA MARU .. .. For Los Angeles, left Tampa 30th.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

ALDA .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Callao 30th.
ALLER .. .. Fm. Tsingtao, arr. Penang 29th.
ARUCAS .. .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Madeira 30th.
DONAU .. .. Fm. Vancouver, arr. Panama 30th.
FRANKEN .. .. For Bremen, left Yokohama 30th.
FRIESLAND .. .. For Hamburg, left Yokohama 30th.
GERA .. .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Santos 29th.
KOENIGSBERG .. .. For Hamburg, left Colombo 1st.
LUDWIGSHAFEN .. .. For Hamburg, left V'paraiso 30th.
ROLAND .. .. For Hamburg, left V'paraiso 30th.
SIERRA CORDOBA .. .. For Bremen, left Madeira 29th.
SIERRA MORENA .. .. For B. Aires, left Madeira 30th.
TABARA .. .. For Hamburg, left Callao 30th.
THIER .. .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Quebec 29th.
TURPIN .. .. Fm. Rosario, arr. B. Aires 28th.

ORIENT

ORVIETO .. .. For Ldn., left Fremantle 1st.

PACIFIC STEAM

LA PAZ .. .. For Cristobal, left Swansea 30th
ORBITA .. .. For L'pool, left Havana 30th.
ORCOMA .. .. For Corunna, left Vigo 30th.

P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

BHUTAN .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 30th.
KHIVA .. .. For Ldn., cld. Suez 30th.
KHYBER .. .. For Ldn., left M'seilles 1st.
MALOJA .. .. For Ldn., cld. Suez 30th.
MOOLTAN .. .. For Sydney, arr. Gib. 1st.
NALDERA .. .. For Ldn., left Melbourne 1st.
NARKUNDA .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Fremantle 1st.
VICEROY OF INDIA .. For Mediterranean, left Vigo 30th.

BRITISH INDIA

MADURA .. .. For U.K., left Zanzibar 30th.
MANORA .. .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 29th.
MOLTARA .. .. For Ldn., left Tangier 29th.
NOWSHERA .. .. For Ldn., L'pool, arr. Sydney 29th.
NUNDINA .. .. For Hull, left Pt. Said 30th.
QUILOA .. .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Adelaide 28th.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING

LINLITHGOW .. .. Fm. Newport, arr. Adelaide 29th.

UNION OF NEW ZEALAND

AORANGI .. .. For V'conver, left Auckland 1st.
WAITEMATA .. .. For V'couver, arr. Wellington 1st.
WAIOTAPU .. .. Fm. V'conver, arr. V'couver 29th.

PRINCE

CHRISTIANSE PRINCE .. Fm. Davao, arr. Macassar 29th.
EGYPTIAN PRINCE .. Fm. Mersey, arr. Ldn. 30th.
SIBERIAN PRINCE .. Fm. Cebu, arr. Iloilo 29th.

RED STAR

BELGENLAND .. .. For Plymouth, left N.Y. 28th.
PENNLAND .. .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. N.Y. 30th.
WESTERNLAND .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Antwerp 30th.

ROTTERDAM LLOYD

DEMERER .. .. Fm. R'dam, arr. Batavia 1st.
DJAMBI .. .. Fm. R'dam, arr. Sourabaya 30th.
KOTA INTEN .. .. For R'dam. left Hamburg 30th.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD

MAASLAND .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Rabia 30th.
ZEELANDIA .. .. For B. Aires, cld. Rio Janeiro 30th.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET

ATLANTIS .. .. Cruise, left Danzig 30th.
DEMERARA .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. M'video 30th.
DESEADO .. .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Lisbon 30th.
DESNA .. .. For L'pool, left Rio Janeiro 30th.
SOMME .. .. For Havre, left Las Palmas 30th.

SILVER LINE

SILVERCYPRESS .. .. Fm. Belfast, arr. N.Y. 28th.
SILVERPINE .. .. Fm. Los Angeles, arr. Calcutta 28th.
SILVERWILLOW .. .. For 'Frisco, left Savannah 29th.

UNION-CASTLE

BANBURY CASTLE .. Fm. Beira, arr. N.Y. 29th.
GARTH CASTLE .. .. For Ldn., left Ascension 30th
LLANGIBBY CASTLE .. For Beira, left L. Marques 30th.
LLANGIBBY CASTLE .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Natal 30th.
SANDOWN CASTLE .. Fm. N.Y., arr. E. Ldn. 30th.

WHITE STAR

MAJESTIC .. .. Fm. N.Y., due Cherbourg 3rd.
OLYMPIC .. .. For N.Y., left Sthmtn. 1st.

YEOWARD LINE

AGUILA .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Madeira 30th.

MARINE INSURANCE

BRITISH STEAMER ASHORE

News received yesterday showed that the British steamer KURDISTAN, bound from Buenos Aires for Valparaiso, was ashore in Molyneux Sound, Concepcion Channel, and that she required assistance. In view of this report 25 per cent. was quoted in the London market. The KURDISTAN, a vessel of 5,844 tons, managed by Common Brothers, was built in 1928.

Mr. Cuthbert Eden Heath, on completing 50 years as an underwriting member of Lloyd's, has received the congratulations of about 500 of his friends at Lloyd's in the following terms :—"We, fellow workers, tender our hearty congratulations on the completion of your 50 years as an underwriting member of Lloyd's, and we hope that you will be spared for many years in health and strength to enjoy the fruits of your labour, 1880-1930." The signatures are contained in a cover embellished with the arms of Lloyd's and a representation of the Lutine Bell as it appeared at the Royal Exchange, with H.M.S. Lutine in the background.

REINSURANCE RATES

The following reinsurance rates are now being quoted on the London market :—

Vessel	Voyage and Casualty	Guineas per cent.
NIGGATA MARU	Ashore at Oki Island	40
KURDISTAN ..	Buenos Aires, June 15, for Valparaiso. Ashore Molyneux Sound, Concepcion Channel	25

CASUALTY REPORTS

(FROM LLOYD'S)

KURDISTAN.—Owners state British s. Kurdistan ashore, Molyneux Sound, Concepcion Channel, position not dangerous. Assistance requested.
LOUISE ERNEST.—Newhaven, July 1.—Ketch Louise Ernest, of Ipswich, owner, Lemmel, London for Bridport, arrived here leaking badly through straining. Vessel now on hard, holding survey to-night. Damage to cargo feared.
MUNDIXIE.—Philadelphia, July 1.—American s. Mundixie ashore; assistance has been sent.
RIO BLANCO.—Malta, June 30.—British s. Rio Blanco struck obstruction off Seraglio Point; forepeak full, slightly leaking No. 1 port bilge, leak is under control. Surveyed, found all other parts tight. Diver will examine. Vessel now lying Leander.
RUSHEN CASTLE.—Dublin, July 1.—Steamer Rushen Castle, of Douglas, I.O.M., while swinging in Dublin River, June 30, hit quay wall, doing considerable damage, and also damaging about 10ft. of her bertby.

FREIGHT MARKETS

On the BALTIC SHIPPING EXCHANGE yesterday there was a marked diminution in the demand for cargo carriers, and in many sections of the market rates remained untested. Monetrea took a large carrier on berth terms for Rotterdam at the poor figure of 7 cents per 100lb., prompt, but the Gulf was steady on the basis of 10 cents Antwerp or Rotterdam, with the option of 2s. 3d. per qr. for the U.K. Lumber paid 140s. for shipment to the River Plate, and case oil the basis of 23 cents for discharge at Australasian ports. July-August Mediterranean market was nominally unchanged on the basis of 11s. 9d. for medium-size steamers from up-river to the Continent, but shippers quoted orders very sparingly, being handicapped somewhat by the holiday on the other side. The Danube and Black Sea branches were also dull at around round Indications, but India operated on the basis of 13s. 6d. scale terms from Karachi to U.K.-Cont., July.
Fixtures included :—Karachi.—Herefordshire, 7,500 tons, 5 per cent., U.K.-Cont. 13s. 6d., scale terms, mid-July. Burmah.—Dalcross, 7,200 tons, 5 per cent., Cuba (six ports) 25s., August. Alexandria.—Michael L., 4,000,000 cubic feet, Hull 8s. 9d. per 60 c.f., July. Black Sea.—Vancouver, about 9,000 tons, Sweden 18s., with loading and discharging options, refined oil, Aug.-Sept. Montreal.—Glentworth, 40,000qr., 10 per cent., Rotterdam 7 cents, berth terms, July. Gulf.—Valrosa, 1,500 standards, 10 per cent., Buenos Aires 140s., Aug.-Sept. Plenton of Newcastle.—Leif, 920 standards, West Britain or East Ireland, basis 45s. one port, July. Dansig, steamer, 5,300 tons, West Italy 7s. 6d., mid-July.

Latest Shipping News will be found on page 24

S.E. OFFICIAL LIST QUOTATIONS

The undermentioned securities have been ordered to be quoted in the Stock Exchange Official List :—

BARRY AND STAINES LINOLEUM, LIMITED.—3,496 shares of £1 each, fully paid. Nos. 1,543,951 to 1,547,446.
BESSEMER'S WAITFORD BREWERY, LIMITED.—608,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each, fully paid, Nos. 310,001 to 918,000.
BRITISH ASSETS TRUST, LIMITED.—85,000 Ordinary shares of 5s. each, fully paid. Nos. 1,700,001 to 1,785,000.
CENTRAL ELECTRICITY BOARD.—£7,000,000 Central Electricity Five per Cent. Stock, 1950-70.
CONSOLIDATED TRUST, LIMITED.—£18,689 Deferred Stock.
FRIARY, HOLROYD AND HEALY'S BREWERIES, LIMITED.—422,180 Ordinary shares of £1 each, fully paid, Nos. 1 to 423,180; and 284,550 Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each, fully paid, Nos. 1 to 284,550.
GURST, KEEN AND NETTLEFOLDS, LIMITED.—19,220 Five per Cent. Cumulative Preference (free of income-tax) shares of £5 each, fully paid, Nos. 344,001 to 363,220; and 120,731 Six per Cent. Second Cumulative Preference (free of income-tax) shares of £1 each, fully paid, Nos. 4,565,171 to 4,685,901.
MIDLAND BANK, LIMITED.—22,892 shares of £1 each, fully paid, Nos. R2,058,429 to R2,081,321.
PRIMITIVA HOLDINGS, LIMITED.—105,276 shares of £1 each, fully paid, Nos. 2,176,483 to 2,281,760.
ROUMANIA (KINGDOM OF).—£500 Four per Cent. Consolidation Loan of 1922 (British Issue). Nos. 120,721-742 to 121,746 (£100), D22,941 to 22,942 (£50) and R12,028 to 12,040 (£20).
SCOTTISH AND LLOYDS, LIMITED.—25,000 Deferred shares of £1 each, fully paid. Nos. 2,679,884 to 2,700,000 and 4,132,716 to 4,138,592.
STOCKHOLDERS INVESTMENT TRUST, LIMITED.—£580,664 Five per Cent. Debenture Stock.
UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS COMPANY OF LONDON, LIMITED.—578,286 Ordinary shares of £1 each, fully paid, Nos. 4,903,220 to 5,481,515.
UNITED MOLASSES COMPANY, LIMITED.—1,492,044 Ordinary shares of £1 each, fully paid. Nos. 4,986,056 to 6,478,099.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

DOMINION IRON and STEEL COMPANY, Limited.

To the HOLDERS of the FIVE per CENT. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS of the above Company secured by Trust Deed dated June 1st, 1909, and maturing September 1st, 1929.

Notice is hereby given that the conditions stated in

45, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, W.1.

STONE-FRONTED RESIDENCE WITH GARDEN.
GENUINE PERIOD DECORATIONS AND MANTELPIECES.

QUEEN ANNE BED ROOMS, PANELLED IN PINE.
MUSIC ROOM WITH NEW CONCERT ORGAN.
Electric passenger lift, central heating throughout; superb mahogany doors, painted and panelled walls; 12 bed rooms, five bath rooms, five reception rooms.
WINTER GARDEN. GARAGE.
DIRECT LEASE FOR SALE AT A MODERATE FIGURE.
Illustrated Particulars of SOLE AGENTS, Messrs. COLLINS & COLLINS, 37, SOUTH AUDLEY-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, W.1.

TOWN HOUSES
(Continued from Page 25)

GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS
(Established 1778).
ESTATE AGENTS, SURVEYORS, and VALUERS.
25, MOUNT-STREET, W.1
& West Halkin-street; 13, Hobart-place, Eaton-square, S.W.1; and 45, Parliament-street.
Telephone: Grosvenor 1553.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
CHESTER-TERRACE, REGENT'S PARK.
With lovely views over the Park.
MUST BE SOLD.
15½ years' lease. Rent £540 per annum.
A BARGAIN FIGURE FOR QUICK SALE.
One of the smaller of these charming much-sought-after RESIDENCES; five bed rooms, bath room, four reception rooms, ideal domestic offices; central heating, constant hot water, service lift, &c.; GARAGE at REAR FOR THREE CARS. Three rooms and bath over.—Apply the Sole Agents, the GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1, or at their other offices.

GROSVENOR-SQUARE.
A MAGNIFICENTLY APPOINTED MANSION.—A THE DIRECT LEASE, about 47 years, at the very low ground-rent of £250 per annum.
TO BE SOLD.
PRICE ONLY £30,000.
Every possible up-to-date convenience has been installed, including passenger and service lifts, central heating, &c.; 14 bed rooms, six bath rooms, two suites of reception rooms on FIRST FLOOR; three more offices; splendid garage premises at rear for six or seven cars and chauffeurs' flats.
Sole Agents, the GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1.

HYDE PARK-STREET.
A CHARMING MEDIUM-SIZED RESIDENCE in this sought-after position is available for sale. Lease 50 years, ground-rent £160 per annum.
A VERY REASONABLE PRICE ACCEPTED FOR AN IMMEDIATE SALE.
Ten bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, double drawing room, three reception rooms on ground floor, and compact offices; PARQUET FLOORS, BEST BEDROOMS FITTED HOT AND COLD WATER, LAVATORY BASINS, CENTRAL HEATING, &c.
Strongly recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1, or at their other offices.

HOUSE TO BE LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES
or
PRIVATE RESIDENCE,
or LEASE would be SOLD.
BOLTON-STREET, W.
(JUST OUT OF PICCADILLY.)
VACANT POSSESSION OF GROUND, FIRST, and SECOND FLOORS; eight rooms, lavatory, and w.c.; the floors let off at £375 per annum, but possession can be had if required; RENT £800 per annum plus rates.
Apply Sole Agents, GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1, or at their other offices.

For full particulars of and orders to view above or specially selected lists apply
GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS,
25, MOUNT-STREET, W.1.
(Tele., Grosvenor 1553.)

CHOICE AND SECLUDED POSITION.
KENSINGTON.—TWO modernised RESIDENCES now for DISPOSAL, each with private garden and containing six bed, two bath, three reception, Lease 14 and 21 years respectively, at moderate rentals. Premiums £1,000 and £750 open to offer.—BARKER & NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.—A new HOUSE and GARAGE to be LET for three years; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, &c.; luxurious fittings, terms, apply ROBT. FRANCIS and NEWMAN, 5, Egerton-terrace, Brompton-road, S.W.

LOWNDES-SQUARE.—Fine FAMILY RESIDENCE in perfect order; nine bed, three bath, four reception, lease 19 years; Rent £295 p.a. rising after five years to £330 per annum. Garage available if required. Strictly reasonable premium entertained.
Sole Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W. (Sloane 6208-9.)

KENSINGTON.
OLD-WORLD SQUARE.—Extremely choice SMALL FREEHOLD HOUSE for SALE; four bed, bath, two reception; nice garden in rear; ready for immediate occupation; reasonable price.—Apply Owner's Agents, DEANE and ALLEN, 37, Connaught-street, Hyde Park-square, W.2. (Paddington 6222.)

HOUSE AND GARAGE £153 PER ANNUM.
ONSLOW-SQUARE (adjoining), garden front and rear, entire new order.—Very attractive little HOUSE; five bed, bath, three reception; parquet floors, independent hot water supply; lease over 20 years. Reasonable premium, to include wardrobes.—Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W. (Sloane 6208-9.)

OXFORD-SQUARE, W.2.
Close to the Park, overlooks gardens. Newly decorated, ready for occupation. Parquet floors. Three new bath rooms. Eight bed rooms, four reception rooms. PRICE only £3,750 for 27 years' lease.
Agents, Messrs. COLLINS and COLLINS, 37, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

PONT-STREET, S.W.—To be LET FURNISHED for the Autumn and Winter, well-furnished HOUSE containing four handsome reception rooms, 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms, central heating, excellent servants' accommodation.—Apply HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88a, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

PRINCES-GATE (adjoining).—Extremely well-appointed RESIDENCE, overlooking Park; ornamental gardens, and having its own garage and chauffeur's rooms; 10 bed and dressing rooms, two tiled bath rooms, handsome drawing room, panelled dining room and library, morning room, excellent offices; modernised and refurnished for occupation; parquet floors, hot water and electric installations. Lease 13½ years at £780 per annum. Premium—Rent-free.—Agents, WILLIAM WILLETT Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. (Sloane 8141).

PRINCES-GARDENS.—PRICE £3,850, including garage and chauffeur's quarters. Fine modernized HOUSE ready to step into. Beautiful outlook over gardens; 10 bed rooms, two tiled bath rooms, four reception rooms, billiard room, independent hot water, electric &c.—Owner's Agents, HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88a, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Fine HOUSE, facing due South, and overlooking gard-ns, for SALE at a low asking price of £2,850 or near; eight bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms, and usual offices; 32 years' lease.
Recommended by HUGHESDON and HINDS, 4, Abingdon-road, Kensington High-street, W.8.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; eight bed and dressing rooms, three reception, bath room, usual offices. PRICE £3,200 with possession.—WHERE and ATKINS, 1, Sydney-street, Chelsea. Flaxman 1687.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—A very delightful RESIDENCE situate in favourite thoroughfare, containing eight bed, two bath rooms and usual offices. Lease 31 years. Ground-rent £118. For sale by auction, PRICE £1,700.—Recommended by the Agents, LEOPOLD FARMER and SONS, 61, High-road, Kilburn, N.W.6.

Charming and newly built non-basement HOUSE.
ST. JOHN'S WOOD.
Five-six bed rooms, three reception rooms (parquet floors), two tiled bath rooms, tiled kitchen, &c.
PRICE £5,500.
Lease 88 years. Ground-rent £50.
Good Garage. Small Garden.
A very substantial mortgage can be arranged if required.
Apply
LIST, DANN & LONGWORTH.
35, Upper Baker-street, N.W.1.

PRICE DRASTICALLY REDUCED.
ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Most desirable overlooking Regent's Park, with open aspect; basement HOUSE, low-built, detached; garage, good garden; three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, three bath rooms; electric heating throughout; £300 per annum.—Full details of Owners' Agents, E. EWART GILES and PARTNERS, 23, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD, 49, QUEEN'S-ROAD.—For SALE; four bed, three reception; 6½ years; 49 ground; nice gardens. Vacant. Inspected daily.

ON HIGH GROUND, NEAR HEATH AND TWO MINUTES FROM TUBE.
HAMPSTEAD.
SUITABLE for CONVERSION into four self-contained FLATS, and commanding and near to Heath, overlooking gardens, having a fine open aspect; five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; large garage with MAPTCH and Co., Ltd., 14 and 15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3. (Primrose 9111-2.)

BERKELEY-SQUARE (Just off).
MODERNIZED. FACING SOUTH.
THE TRUST LEASE of a delightful DWARF HOUSE, SEVEN BED, THREE BATH, THREE-FOUR RECEPTION.
Ground-rent £75 per annum. Price on application to FALKENBRIDGE, ELLIS and Co., 28, Dover-street, W.1. (Regent 7646.)

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

19, CHESTER-STREET, S.W.
THE 24 YEARS' LEASE of a charming HOUSE with all conveniences.
SEVEN BED, THREE BATH, FIVE RECEPTION, &c.
Rent £260 per annum, low premium accepted.
For DISPOSAL by Private Treaty, or will be submitted to AUCTION at an early date.—Sole Agents, FARE BROTHER, ELLIS and Co., 26, Dover-street, W.1. (Regent 7846.)

NO PREMIUM.
EGERTON-GARDENS, S.W.3.
TO be LET, ONE of these charming HOUSES, facing South-East, with gardens front and rear; eight bed, bath, three reception rooms, and compact offices. Lease 14 years. Rent £400 per annum. Should be seen at once, as certain to let quickly.—Apply to W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Kens. 2164-5.

W. HAMPSTEAD.—A labour-saving Two-Floor RESIDENCE with garage; five bed, bath, two reception rooms. Lease at £12. Price £3,000 or reasonable offer. Ready to occupy.—Apply ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., West Hampstead (Met.) Station, N.W.6, and at 200, Finchley-road and Golders Green.

11, UPPER GROSVENOR-ST., MAYFAIR.
Attractive FAMILY HOUSE, facing South, first-class order; passenger lift; central heating; five bath rooms, 12 bed rooms, five reception rooms.
LEASE of 40 years for SALE at a speculative figure.—Sole Agents, Messrs.
COLLINS and COLLINS,
37, South Audley-street, W.1.

GARAGE, CENTRAL HEATING, WASH BASINS IN BED ROOMS, PARQUET FLOORS, ELECTRIC POWER, BACKING ON TO TENNIS COURTS.
£2,950.—HAMPSTEAD.—An IDEAL RESIDENCE on two floors only, fitted with all modern conveniences; four bed rooms, tiled bath room, two reception rooms, good hall, excellent bright kitchen, &c.; large garden. Lease 98 years; ground-rent £16 per annum.—ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., 200, Finchley-road, N.W.3 (Hampstead 4910), and at West Hampstead and Golders Green.

£300 PER ANNUM, just off Belgrave-square.—Choice HOUSE in excellent decorative repair; nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms; only asked for lease. Strongly recommended.—Sole Agents, WHITE, BERRY and TAYLOR, 50, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

GARAGES
LOCK-UP GARAGE for two or three cars, EATON-SQUARE; few weeks; £1 a week.—Agents, OFFER and OFFER, 81, Elizabeth-street, S.W.1.

NO. 8, QUEEN'S GATE TERRACE-MEWS, S.W.7.—TO be LET TWO LARGE LOCK-UP GARAGES with FLAT over; three good rooms and bath room. Rent £183. Apply 19, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.7. (Kensington 1075.)

FLATS AND CHAMBERS
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

JUST OPEN.
FURNISHED FLATS,
with most comprehensive service.
CHESTERFIELD COURT,
1, CHESTERFIELD-GARDENS, CURZON-STREET, MAYFAIR, W.1.
FEW FLATS ONLY REMAINING.
The furnishings are costly and in modern taste; every thing new; telephone in each room; luxuriously fitted bath room; nursery and service equal best hotels. Rent, inclusive, from £10 10s. weekly.
Booklet illustrated by HANSLIP FLETCHER posted free.
Telephone: Mayfair 3717 (three lines).

WAY & WALLER
For all the best Flats,
5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

A BEAUTIFUL OUTLOOK,
over the Park in front, with Gardens at rear. High-class modern Service Flat having all improvements; three good bed rooms, luxurious bath room and separate enclosed shower bath, large drawing room, dining room, and small study. This exceptional Flat is available at an inclusive rental without premium.—Mayfair 4622 (Extn. 1).
WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

ST. JAMES'S.
UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLAT.
Two double bed rooms, two reception, communicating with bath room, two modern bath rooms, and entrance hall; passenger lift; parquetry floors; RENTAL £550 PER ANNUM, inclusive of all charges.—Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 1).
WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

ST. GEORGE'S COURT,
26, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.
One of these most attractive Furnished Service Flats now available for letting; double bed room, large reception room, and modern tiled bath room; passenger lift, constant hot water, and first-class service and cuisine.—Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 51).
WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

ATTRACTIVE FIRST-FLOOR FLAT one minute Piccadilly. Service optional. Low rent.—20, Carrington-court, Shepherd Market, Mayfair. Gros. 3165.

A REAL SNIP.—GREAT PORTLAND-STREET.—Well FURNISHED MANSION FLAT; constant hot water; bed, reception, bath, kitchen; phone. Vacant. Accept. £80 per annum. Low premium. Sole Agents, STOKES, 213, Piccadilly (opposite Swan and Edgar's). Phone 9149 Gerrard.

WITH BEAUTIFUL VIEWS
OVER HYDE PARK.
A really spacious MANSION FLAT which has been modernized and decorated on a lavish scale; ELEVATOR; CONSTANT HOT WATER, &c.
Bed room accommodation in perfect quietness and having S. and W. aspects.
Five bed rooms (three extra can be had).
Two bath rooms.
Three fine reception rooms with balcony.
Three fine domestic offices.
Long lease (with breaks) at moderate inclusive rent.
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A GENTLEMAN wishes to LET his charming FURNISHED FLAT; two bed rooms, one sitting, bath room; constant hot water; 2½gns. weekly; service and catering.—58, Hogarth-road, Kens. (Min. Earl's Ct. Stn.)

A TTRACTIVE, spacious MANSION FLAT, first floor; two reception, three bed, square hall; constant hot water; lift; porters. Lease 6½ years. £340 per annum. A saving of £45 per annum on new leases. No premium.—Apply Sole Agents, Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

ONLY £250 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE. NO PREMIUM.
KENSINGTON, in a good position close to station and overlooking ornamental gardens.—Delightful newly decorated MANSION FLAT in favourite building, comprising three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, and usual domestic offices; modern conveniences.—To view apply Porter, 14-5a, Wetherby-mansions, Earl's Court-square, Kensington.

LARGE FIRST-FLOOR BALCONY FLAT, facing South over gardens with hard court; three bed rooms, oak-panelled dining and drawing rooms; parquet floors; constant hot water; porter; 33, Eccleston-square, S.W.1; inclusive rent, £375. Also similar flat at 74, Eccleston-square; large entertaining, three bed rooms, kitchen, bath; rent £220; porters.—Phone, Victoria 6056, or apply Commander Lightfoller, 60, Upper Richmond-road, S.W.15. Putney 1244.

LUXURIOUS SERVICE FLAT.
Just out of Piccadilly, in a quiet situation.
Large, bright rooms and every convenience, including central heating, lift. Large bed room, small bed room, well-fitted bath room; charming sitting room, hall. £450 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING SERVICE.
NORFOLK & PRIOR,
14, Hay-hill, Berkeley-square, W.1. (Mayfair 6363.)

MAYFAIR COURT,
STRATTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.
(Devonshire House Site.)
TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.
SERVICE FLATS.
Unrivalled situation.
Complete service.
INCLUSIVE RENTALS
FROM £385
per annum without extras.
Accommodation for personal maids.
Illustrated brochure to be obtained at THE ESTATE OFFICE on the premises.
Telephone: Mayfair 8081.

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MAYFAIR.—Charmingly FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT; bed room, sitting room, and bath room.—Apply WALTER SALBERG, Estate Agent, 91, Clarges-street, Piccadilly, W.1. Grosvenor 1810.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

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REGENT'S PARK.
FIRST FLOOR MANSION FLAT. NO PREMIUM.
Large lounge hall, two reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room and two w.c.'s. Constant hot water. Day and night Porters.
£475 PER ANNUM. DIRECT LEASE.
Apply Owners, LAW LAND COMPANY, Limited, 30, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.2. Telephone, Temple Bar 8833.

WELBECK-STREET, W.1.
EXCEPTIONAL FIRST FLOOR FLAT.
WELBECK HOUSE.—Large lounge hall, two reception, five bed rooms, fitted lavatory basins, two bath rooms, three w.c.'s, excellent domestic offices; constant hot water; electric lifts; central heating if required.
£700 P.A.
DAY AND NIGHT PORTERS.
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LOW RENT. TWO AND FOUR BED ROOMS, &c.
£110 to £150 PER ANNUM.—WESTMINSTER, facing gardens in square.—Bright unfurnished FLAT; two and four bed, one and two reception, kitchen, bath.—L. J. CURTIS and Co., Abbey House, 2, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

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ALBERT HALL-MANSIONS.—UNIQUE MODERN FLAT; two reception (panelled oak drawing room), four bed, two lavatories; parquet flooring, heating, convenient hot and cold; separate domestic offices. Long non-repairing lease. Rent £450. No agents.—Address "Kensington," Box 039, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

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No Premium.
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BACHELOR FLATS.
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EXCELLENT SERVICE FLAT available in this favourite building; two bed rooms, bath room, one spacious reception room.
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£285 P.A.
Constant hot water. Passenger lift. Central heating. Restaurant in building or meals served in own flat.
Excellent cuisine and attendance.
Highly recommended by
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CHELSEA.—SMALL FURNISHED FLAT to be LET; light and sunny, overlooking Embankment; two bed, two sitting rooms; every convenience.—Apply 1, Lawrence Mansions, Cheyne-walk.

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RENTS £260-£290.
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A DELIGHTFUL MODERN FLAT.
With few but large rooms.
OVERLOOKING PARK-LANE.
South aspect. Glorious views overlooking Hyde Park. Three bed rooms, bath room, one reception room, fine dining-room (about 25ft.), kitchen, and usual offices. Just redecorated.
RENT
£285 P.A.
Central heating. Passenger lift, &c.
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GROSVENOR-CRESCENT.—Several large, light flats to be LET as Flat or offices. Inclusive rental.—GRAHAM and GRAHAM, 17, Motcomb-street, S.W.1.

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at a very moderate rent, either FURNISHED FOR ABOUT TWO YEARS
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IN PORTLAND-PLACE,
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CONSTANT HOT WATER | ELECTRIC COOKING | CENTRAL HEATING
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BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.
KENSINGTON GARDENS (close to).—MODERN MANSION FLAT; bed, bath, two reception rooms, £400 P.A. CONSTANT HOT WATER; CENTRAL HEATING. Four bed, bath, two reception rooms; ample offices.
Sole Agents, ROW and SON, 35A, Kensington High-street, W.8.

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ONLY £250 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE. NO PREMIUM.
KENSINGTON, in a good position close to station and overlooking ornamental gardens.—Delightful newly decorated MANSION FLAT in favourite building, comprising three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, and usual domestic offices; modern conveniences.—To view apply Porter, 14-5a, Wetherby-mansions, Earl's Court-square, Kensington.

LARGE FIRST-FLOOR BALCONY FLAT, facing South over gardens with hard court; three bed rooms, oak-panelled dining and drawing rooms; parquet floors; constant hot water; porter; 33, Eccleston-square, S.W.1; inclusive rent, £375. Also similar flat at 74, Eccleston-square; large entertaining, three bed rooms, kitchen, bath; rent £220; porters.—Phone, Victoria 6056, or apply Commander Lightfoller, 60, Upper Richmond-road, S.W.15. Putney 1244.

LUXURIOUS SERVICE FLAT.
Just out of Piccadilly, in a quiet situation.
Large, bright rooms and every convenience, including central heating, lift. Large bed room, small bed room, well-fitted bath room; charming sitting room, hall. £450 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING SERVICE.
NORFOLK & PRIOR,
14, Hay-hill, Berkeley-square, W.1. (Mayfair 6363.)

MAYFAIR COURT,
STRATTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.
(Devonshire House Site.)
TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.
SERVICE FLATS.
Unrivalled situation.
Complete service.
INCLUSIVE RENTALS
FROM £385
per annum without extras.
Accommodation for personal maids.
Illustrated brochure to be obtained at THE ESTATE OFFICE on the premises.
Telephone: Mayfair 8081.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

MAYFAIR.
A Well-appointed FIRST-FLOOR FLAT to be LET; passenger lift, porter, &c.; comprising two reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room, and kitchen, &c.
£600 P.A. INCLUSIVE.
Long LEASE, with fittings and carpets, for DISPOSAL.—Sole Agents ROBINSON, WILLIAMS and BURNANDS, 89, Mount-street, W.1. Grosvenor 2430.

PORTMAN-SQUARE (off.)
A Delightful SELF-CONTAINED MAISONNETTE, in perfect order throughout; four to five bed rooms, two bath rooms, two to three reception rooms, white tiled kitchen, pantry, &c., electric power; service lift; perfectly decorated and very light. Long lease.—Sole Agents, ROBINSON, WILLIAMS and BURNANDS, 89, Mount-street, W.1. Grosvenor 2430.
£400 P.A. INCLUSIVE. NO PREMIUM.

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ONE of the few FLATS now available in this favourite district, third-floor mansion block; three bed, bath, two reception. Rent £225 per annum. Moderate sum asked for eight years' lease, carpets, and curtains.

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PALATIAL FLAT CHEAP.
PORTMAN ESTATE.—Magnificent drawing room 30 by 18, dining 28 by 18, six bed rooms, sunny and quiet; usual offices; lately decorated; panelling, parquet, electric heat, but central put in if wanted, gas stove; fully fitted expensive fittings; tiled hearths, marble curbs. Inspection essential. Only £616 per annum, including rates. Tremendous bargain.—Write Box 8,433, The Times, E.C.4.

RICHMOND.—Beautiful FIRST-FLOOR FLAT in well-known 18th century Mansion; six handsome rooms, two bath rooms; constant hot water; garage; £300 per annum.—JARMAN, Eton-street, Richmond.

SERVICE FLATS
(facing the Park).
Furnished or Unfurnished for any period.
High-class Restaurant. Children specially catered for.
Apply KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS, De Vere-gardens, London, W.8.
Telephone: Kensington 3675 (ten lines).

SERVICE FLATS DE LUXE.
At a house of distinction, 191, QUEEN'S-GATE (Park end); an aristocratic residence with every modern convenience; butler; garage; 10-15gns. Kens. 2873.

50, QUEEN'S-GATE-TERRACE, S.W.7.
14 Guineas inclusive Furnished or Unfurnished, 5 to 10 Guineas inclusive two persons.—Western 7041.

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SLOANE-STREET.—LEASE to be assigned of a very attached Residence; excellent situation; seven bed, bath rooms, three reception, &c.; large garden; £140 per annum.—C. and E. MELVILLE, 233, Upper Richmond-road, East Sheen.

By Order of Executors.
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In an unrivalled position adjoining the Royal Wimbledon Golf Course.
FOR SALE, a newly built RESIDENCE of CHARACTER, enjoying fine views extending from Epsom Downs to the Hog's Back and complete immunity from noise and traffic.
THE HEALTHY POSITION IN THE WHOLE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

Gravel Soil	South Aspect	Electric Light	Central Heating

Fine lounge, noble hall room, three reception, 13 bed rooms, four bath rooms, excellent offices, including servants' hall.
Delightful garden, 2½ ACRES.
Tennis lawn. Garage. Cottage.
Held on lease expiring June, 1956, at the low ground rent of £25 per annum.
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On high ground, close to RICHMOND PARK.
Most attractive, well and conveniently planned
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FREEHOLD price reduced to £1,295 for quick sale. Accommodation: three bed rooms, tiled bath room, two reception rooms, and model domestic offices. Garage and excellent gardens. All modern conveniences.—Apply Sole Agents, AUSTIN and Co., 333, High-road, Brondesbury. Tele., Maida Vale 3671.

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TO be LET, close London, River easy distance, ground-floor FURNISHED FLAT; one sitting room, one two beds) bed room, kitchen, scullery, bath; plate, linen; gas stove, boiler; small yard; station, P.O., shops five minutes, London buses one minute; daily help easily obtained; three guineas weekly; view any time.—Apply Chaucer-road. Ashford, Middlesex. (Ashford 2).

TO be LET, August, small FLAT, CHELSEA; view river; £3 3s. including cleaning; reduction for month.—Write Box 04060, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

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UNFURNISHED FLATS to be LET to gentlemen of undeniable references. Each flat contains sitting room, bed room, small hall, bath room, and separate w.c. Rent £135 per annum, including rates and taxes; attendance optional. To be seen on three-year agreement.—Apply to Estate Office, 1, Carrington-court, Shepherd Market, Mayfair, W.1.

UNFURNISHED MANSION FLAT, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE; four bed rooms, two sitting rooms. Rent £290. Paid, 7422. Long lease. No premium.

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CATERING AND SERVICE IF REQUIRED.
WESTMINSTER.—Well FURNISHED newly decorated FLAT; two reception, three bed rooms, lift; phone. Rent 6 to 6½gns. week.—Apply CHAS. V. STEVENS and Co., 56, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Vic. 4806.

WEST KENSINGTON.—Attractive newly decorated MAISONNETTE; two bed, two reception rooms, kitchen, bath room; gas, electric light. Rent £100, rates £18. Key 41, Gunterstone-road, West Kensington.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT.
WHITEHALL COURT.
One sitting room, two bed rooms, and bath room, now available.—Apply Estate Office, Whitehall Court, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 3160.

DOUBLE FLAT. 11 ROOMS, TWO BATH ROOMS.
£550 PER ANNUM.—Very quietly situated in HOLLAND PARK, W.—Unique opportunity to secure the accommodation of a spacious HOUSE in this compact form; excellent garden.—Sole Agents, BOND and Co., 16, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

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£200 PER ANNUM.—MANSION FLAT close Park; three bed, bath, two reception rooms, and kitchen; extra room if required.—BOND and Co., 16, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

£185 P.A. INCLUSIVE.
No extras. Lovely MANSION FLAT; five rooms and bath room; constant hot water; garage; restaurant service if required; restaurant (optional); 10 minutes station, 15 minutes Waterloo.—Apply SURBITON COURT. St. Andrew's-square, Surbiton. (Kingston 2589.)

Three bed rooms, reception room, bath, &c.
£160. SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Newly decorated, light and airy FLAT.—Agents, DRAKE and HUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite station).

£150 RENT.—Charming FIRST-FLOOR MAISONNETTE to be LET; three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c.—Sole Agents, HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88a, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

RENT AND PREMIUM EQUAL TO £210 PER ANNUM.
£150 PER ANNUM.—KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—A charming RECEPTION FLAT; two bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen; lattice windows; long lease; reasonable premium.—STUART HEPBURN and Co., 29-31, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Kensington 5329).

£140 RENT.—Rooms and bright MAISONNETTE in KENSINGTON with four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c.; moderate sum for lease and fittings.—HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88a, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

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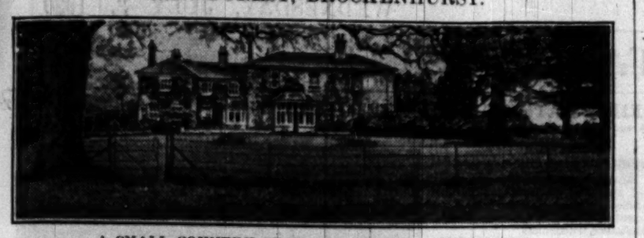
BATH. Messrs. C

NEW FOREST, BROCKENHURST.



A SMALL COUNTRY SEAT OF UNUSUAL ATTRACTION,
comprising a well-equipped GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, surrounded by a small park and approached by two drives.
Hall, five reception rooms, 13 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms.
Company's water, electric light, modern drainage.
LODGE, THREE COTTAGES, GARAGE AND STABLING.
Charming and well-timbered pleasure grounds with kitchen garden, hard and grass tennis courts, and parklands, in all

ABOUT 46 ACRES.

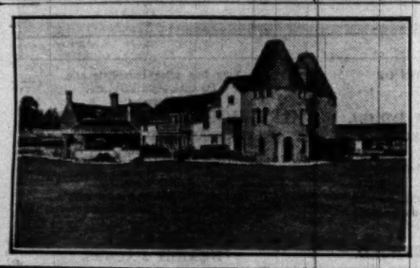
CROWN LEASE FOR DISPOSAL AT A REASONABLE FIGURE.
Full particulars apply
ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, 51a, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.

SURREY HILLS

Close Purley and Kenley Stations, 14 miles from Town.
COMPACT COUNTRY RESIDENCE.
Eight bed rooms, dressing room, two bath rooms, lounge hall, gentleman's cloak room, two reception rooms, billiard room, conservatory, complete modern offices; electric light and all services. Charming gardens of over ONE ACRE. Tennis court, woodland, &c.; double garage, with chauffeur's flat over.
PRICE £4,500 FREEHOLD.
Full details from Owner's Sole Agents, MACHIN and GRAHAM-KING, 70, Godstone-road, Purley. Tele., Purley 104.

EPSOM.

FACING THE COLLEGE GROUNDS.
Ten principal bed and dressing rooms, maids' rooms, three bath rooms, oak-panelled hall, four fine reception rooms, winter garden, billiards room; double garage with chauffeur's flat; perfectly kept garden of about 1½ acre; tennis; central heating and main services; hot water in every bed room. Easy distance of five first-class golf courses.
PRICE
£5,600
FREEHOLD.
CHAS. OSENTON & CO., Epsom ('Phone 330).



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Nine miles from Hastings.
This unique RESIDENCE of distinctive character; three large reception, seven bed rooms (hot and cold), three bath rooms; electric light, central heating; garage; inexpensive grounds, first-class hard tennis court, pond and pasture land, about
9½ ACRES.
More land and XVIth Century Cottage Residence available.
For SALE, privately, or by AUCTION, July 17th.
Auctioneers:—
GODDARD & SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

(Continued from Page 26)

SURREY, GUILDFORD six miles.—Well-built MODERN COTTAGE; nice garden, garage; two reception, four bed rooms; £1,600.—THE LADIES' LEAGUE, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

SUSSEX, PEVENSEY 2½ miles.—GEORGIAN HOUSE, about 2½ ACRES; cottage; four sitting, seven bed rooms; £2,400.—THE LADIES' LEAGUE, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

SUSSEX, London 42 miles.—Carefully reconstructed OLD SUSSEX TUDOR FARMHOUSE; fine half-timber work, beams and floors; hall, two reception, four bed, bath, usual offices; garden and grassland 1¼ ACRE. £1,650. Further 60 Acres and buildings can be had.—R. T. INNES, Crowborough. Tele. 46.

SUSSEX.

For CROWBOROUGH and ASHDOWN FOREST PROPERTIES apply Messrs. CHARLES J. PARRIS, Chartered Surveyors, Estate Agents, The Broadway, Crowborough.

SUSSEX (LEWES).—Attractive old RESIDENCE, rural position; lounge, two reception, five bed, bath room; electric light, gas; "Ideal" boiler; good outbuildings; garage; TWO ACRES. £1,525 FREEHOLD. Bargain.—EYRE and Co., Lewes.

SUNNINGDALE DISTRICT.

About ½ mile from the Golf Links and Station.
THE picturesque old-fashioned FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, "THRIKLEBY HOUSE," containing 10 bed rooms, bath, three reception rooms, and excellent offices; electric light, gas, main water and drainage; telephone; garage for two cars, small stabling, man's room; charming old grounds of 1¼ ACRE, tennis and other lawns, kitchen garden, &c. For SALE by Executors at very low price or by Auction later.—Illustrated particulars of Sole Agents, GIDDYS, Sunningdale.

THAMES (Close to and within easy reach of Marlow).—Charming OLD-WORLD CONVERTED COTTAGE. Three living, four bed, bath, &c. Gardener's cottage of four rooms. The garden abounds with rose trees of the best variety. Tennis court, fountain; and a wealth of crazy paving. Price for immediate sale, £2,000.—EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

TO be LET.—SONNING-ON-THAMES (overlooking river above flood level); three sitting, five bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold); ample garage and outhouses; charming garden and paddock; exceptional situation; £150 unfurnished; low rates.—Write Box K.1152, The Times, E.C.4.

EAST DEVON.

Up on the Hills and on gravel soil, six miles from Sidmouth and 11 from Exeter.
TO be SOLD, a compact and charmingly quiet and secluded PROPERTY of about

19 ACRES,

of which nine are fine fir and larch plantations, the remainder grassland and grounds, including tennis lawn and prolific gardens.
The House is replete with central heating throughout, lighting, estate water supply, &c., and contains 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms, good lounge, three reception rooms, servants' hall, &c.
Good lodge, cottage; excellent garage, &c.
Inspected and recommended by Owner's Agents,
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' square, S.W.1.

TO be LET, UNFURNISHED, for one year, small HOUSE, WORPLESDON; seven bed rooms, two bath, three reception; 4gns. week, gardener's wages paid.—Write Box K.1099, The Times, E.C.4.

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TUNBRIDGE WELLS HOUSES.

BRACKETT and SONS, THE LOCAL AGENTS.

UNRIVALLED OPPORTUNITY for DEVELOPMENT and BOARDING HOUSE, supplying much-felt want. South Cornish coast, with private beach and foreshore rights. Glorious sea and land views. Excellent fishing, boating, bathing, &c. Modern detached RESIDENCE; three reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath, good offices; cottage, garage and buildings. Suitable for extension. Good garden about 1¼ acres. Electric light available. Good water supply. PRICE £1,650. MORTGAGE arranged.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

FOR SALE AT A greatly REDUCED PRICE.
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a House to meet your exact requirements in the district of your choice? Our complete and exclusive building service operates in all districts. Write for Housing Service operates in all districts. Write for Housing "A," with plans and prize-winning designs.—Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth.

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HOUSEBOAT, with or without land, best part of Thames; built and fitted luxuriously by millionaire; cost £20,000; perfect condition. Very low price for quick SALE.—Purvis, 202, Maze-street, Hackney.

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3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

WEST MALLING, KENT.—OLD-WORLD COUNTRY HOUSE to be LET FURNISHED for July; two reception, five bed rooms; large garden.—Apply PHILIP CHAMPION and SONS, Land Agents, 5, Market-buildings, Maidstone. 'Phone 2370.

FAST MALLING, KENT.—Beautiful COUNTRY RESIDENCE in Park, 5½ miles from Maidstone; three reception, seven bed and dressing rooms; gardener's cottage; delightful grounds, tennis courts; garden and chauffeur might remain; electric light and all conveniences; in first-class condition; to be LET FURNISHED for one year from September or unfurnished for two years. Longer term might be arranged.—Apply PHILIP CHAMPION and SONS, Land Agents, as above.

ALDEBURGH (Suffolk Coast), good Golf and Yachting; small well FURNISHED HOUSE, available for July. Moderate rent.—E. W. RAINSFORD, Estate Agent, Aldeburgh, Suffolk.

A UGUST ONLY.—Few minutes Sea, unique TUDOR PERIOD RESIDENCE; old-world grounds; every modern convenience; delightfully furnished; suit six.—Thomas, The Links, Gorleston.

FURNISHED COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

ALDEBURGH (Near), Suffolk Coast, well FURNISHED HOUSE on Cliff; four reception, 10 bed, two bath rooms; garden; golf and yachting to be LET for August. OTHER HOUSES AVAILABLE.—R. W. RAINSFORD, Estate Agent, Aldeburgh, Suffolk.

BEXHILL & COODEN BEACH.

Furnished and Unfurnished Houses.
STAINES and Co., 29, Devonshire-road. 'Phone 349.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA AND COODEN BEACH. HOUSE AGENTS, STEVENS & SON, 1, Sea-road. Tele. 409.

BUCKS, Aylesbury seven miles.—Charming THATCHED COTTAGE, comfortably FURNISHED; four bed, two sitting rooms, bath room; delightful garden; garage; delightful country; from end July.—Write Box R.767, The Times, E.C.4.

CLIFTONVILLE.—Comfortably FURNISHED HOUSE; four bed, two sitting, kitchen, bath, &c.; July, Aug., &c.; moderate.—Samuels, 5, Lidcham-road.

COTTAGE, well FURNISHED; BUCKINGHAMSHIRE; two reception, five bed, bath room, kitchen, two lavatories; electric light, company's water; garage; garden; station ¾ mile, golf ½ mile; July and August; five guineas; cook-housekeeper available.—Wyld, Marish Cottage, Desham, Bucks.

CORNWALL.—three miles PENZANCE.—FURNISHED HOUSE, well situated, close to sea; five bed rooms, three reception; large garden; 10 guineas a week.—The LADIES' LEAGUE, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

DEVONSHIRE.—To be LET FURNISHED, HOUSE on sea beach; three bed, two reception, kitchen, bath; plate, linen; gardens adjoining golf course; bathing, fishing; from September 1st.—Rayner, 17, Lambs Conduit-street, Gray's Inn, London.

EASTBOURNE.—For all Furnished and Unfurnished Houses, apply Messrs. KILLICK and DAVIES, Estate Agents, 93, Terminus-road.

FOLKESTONE, SANDGATE, HYTHE and DYMCHURCH.—For FURNISHED HOUSES apply SHERWOODS, Agents, at any of the above. Head Office, Folkestone.

FURNISHED for August.—Fascinating old-world RESIDENCE in rural position, near sea and golf; eight bed, two reception, &c.; charming grounds; garage, &c.; 16gns. weekly.—HEWITT and Co., New Milton, Hants.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE, summer months; four large bed rooms, two reception, bath (hot and cold); South aspect; sunny garden; near beaches, golf links.—Martyn, Penpol, Crantock, Newquay.

LYME REGIS.—For August, HOUSE over stationer's shop; three bed, two reception, bath; gas, electric; garden; close sea; golf, tennis, bathing.—Pocock, Broadstreet.

OXFORD.—FURNISHED, to be LET for few weeks; good garden; large rooms; three sitting, five bed rooms.—Mrs. Stanton, 4, South Parks-road, Oxford.

NORTH NORFOLK.—To be LET FURNISHED for long or short term, charming COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 6 rec. reception, 12 principal bed, five bath and w.c.'s; ample and convenient domestic offices; garage for four cars, stabling for 12; charming and inexpensive pleasure grounds (close to river), and productive walled kitchen garden. The house has recently been redecorated and fitted with electric light and central heating. First-class partridge and pheasant shooting over 1,700 acres available March, 1931. Sea bathing, boating, fishing and sailing at Blakeney (two miles); golf at Brancaster, Cromer, &c.—Further particulars of Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1.

RHOS-on-SEA, NORTH WALES.—Well FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET on promenade; five or seven bed rooms, three reception rooms, servants' quarters; October 1 to March; reasonable.—Broomfield, Rhos-on-Sea.

SANDBANKS.
"SANDHILLS," SANDBANKS, BOURNEMOUTH.—Well FURNISHED HOUSE; eight bed rooms, two sitting rooms, two bath rooms; studio; garage; 16 guineas per week. Vacant now.—Apply GWYN DAVIES and Co., 6, Old Jewry, E.C.2.

SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE to be LET, detached, nicely FURNISHED; well-stocked garden; two reception, three bed rooms, bath room, and kitchen; every convenience; labour-saving; 15 miles Marble Arch and eight minutes motor-bus and coach, frequent service.—Write Box B.675, The Times, E.C.4.

STEVENAGE, HERTFORDSHIRE.—To be LET FURNISHED July-September, detached HOUSE, three receptions, three bed, bath; light off main; tennis; nicely secluded garden; garage.—Franklin Briden, Orchard-road, Stevenage.

SUSSEX (delightful surroundings, main line station).—Pretty COUNTRY HOUSE to be LET FURNISHED for September; 20 ACRES; tennis lawn; four reception rooms, seven or eight bed, four baths, &c.; electric light, main water, central heating; garage; servants can remain.—BRACKETT and SONS, Estate Agents, 27 and 29, High-street, Tunbridge Wells, and 34, Craven-street, W.C.2. (50263.)

SUSSEX DOWNS (10 miles Brighton), in old-time village.—TUDOR COTTAGE, furnished in period; lounge-dining room, drawing room, six bed rooms, bath room; garage, &c.; 16gns. weekly.—HEWITT and Co., New Milton, Hants.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE, summer months; four large bed rooms, two reception, bath (hot and cold); South aspect; sunny garden; near beaches, golf links.—Martyn, Penpol, Crantock, Newquay.

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FARMS AND NURSERIES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

OXON and BERKS BORDERS, 40 miles London, high ground, eight miles Reading.—To be SOLD, a very genuine Freehold MIXED FARM, with modern, up-to-date plant for 1,000 head. Gentleman's small HOUSE; 4½ ACRES in all. Price to include Freehold.—Apply Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

£1,600 for GENTLEMAN'S POULTRY FARM.

VERY FINE SUSSEX FARM 300 ACRES (only 19 miles), bounded by river, South shore; good house (charming views), buildings and cottages; 12 miles Eastbourne; excellent for cows and stock; very economical to work; title free.—WOODCOCK and SON, 20, Conduit-street, W.1.

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By Order of Lady Dursand.—AT LOW RESERVES.

NEAR CIRENCESTER.

In a first-rate Sporting District, 3½ miles from Kemble Station, whence London may be reached in 90 minutes.

CROFT HOUSE, SOMERFORD KEYNES.
THE CHARMING OLD-WORLD STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE, modernized and containing lounge hall, three reception, 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms, servants' hall.
Electric light, central heating, unfailing water. 300ft. up.
GARAGES. STABLING FOR HUNTERS. KENNELS.
Inexpensive grounds, orchard, and paddocks, together with FISHING RIGHTS IN THE UPPER THAMES.
IN ALL ABOUT 68 ACRES. Also
FIVE COTTAGES; FINE STUD BUILDINGS,
and about 60 Acres of well-watered pasture land, the whole extending to about

68 ACRES.

For SALE by AUCTION, as a whole or in Lots (unless previously sold privately), at the King's Head Hotel, Cirencester, on Monday next, 7th July, at 3 o'clock p.m. precisely.
Illustrated particulars and plan of the Solicitors, Messrs. Radcliffes and Hood, 81, Barbe Sladen and Wing, 10, Little College-street, Westminster, S.W.1, or of the Auctioneers, NORFOLK and PRIOR, 14, Hay-hill, Berkeley-square, W.1.

AT A LOW RESERVE.

KENT.

In an unspoilt district, away from all noise and traffic, 1¼ mile from Staplehurst Station (main line) and 42 miles from London.

THE PICTURESQUE ELIZABETHAN FARMHOUSE,
"EXHURST," STAPLEHURST,
full of exposed oak beams, modernized and restored regardless of expense. Lounge hall, cloak room and w.c., three reception rooms, five or six bed rooms, bath room, perfect modern offices.
Company's Water. Electric Light. Independent Hot Water. Modern Drainage. Garage. Inexpensive Grounds. Orchard, Paddock. In all about
THREE ACRES.
For SALE by AUCTION at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C., on 17th July (unless previously sold privately).
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CHILTERN HILLS.

About quarter-mile from the picturesque village of Chalfont St. Peter and some two miles from Gerrards Cross Station, whence London may be reached in 25 minutes.

THE PICTURESQUE OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE.
"HILL FARM," CHALFONT ST. PETER.
sumptuously fitted and appointed, in perfect order, and containing lounge hall, four reception, nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, servants' hall, &c.
Main Water and Electricity. Independent Hot Water Supply. Central Heating. Gravel Soil. 300ft. above sea.
GARAGE FOR THREE CARS, CHAUFFEUR'S QUARTERS, FINE OLD BARN modernized and used for Dancing or Music. Charming old Gardens, Cherry Orchard and Pastureland, the whole extending to about

12½ ACRES.

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A FASCINATING COUNTRY HOUSE
ON THE NORFOLK COAST.
with private gateway to the Cliffs; and immediately adjoining and overlooking a WELL-KNOWN GOLF LINKS.

THE RESIDENCE A
REPLICA OF AN OLD DANISH HOUSE
is in perfect order, sumptuously fitted and appointed and replete with every modern convenience. It contains a magnificent galleried lounge hall, three reception rooms, 10 bed rooms and two dressing rooms (fitted basins), servants' hall, &c.
Central heating, electric light, independent hot water supply, company's gas, water and drainage. Garage for two cars and chauffeur's rooms over. An excellent bungalow of four bed rooms, bath room, and two sitting rooms.
The Gardens and Grounds form an ideal setting for this unique house. They are quite inexpensive to maintain, and include tennis and other lawns, herbaceous borders, sunk rose garden, kitchen garden and orchard, in all about
FIVE ACRES.
FOR SALE AT A MODERATE PRICE.
Inspected and strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, NORFOLK and PRIOR, 14, Hay-hill, Berkeley-square, W.1.

MESSRS. NICHOLAS,

READING, AND 4, ALBANY COURT-YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1.

GEORGIAN HOUSE OF CHARACTER.

OLD YEW HEDGES. PARK. OVER 90 ACRES.
LOVELY SPOT, NORTH HANTS. HOUR LONDON.

PERFECT APPOINTMENTS.
Central heating throughout.
Electric light, perfect sanitation, best water supply. South and West aspects.
Thorough repair throughout.
Would sell with small acreage.

SUMMARY.
Lounge hall, fine billiard room, four reception rooms, a dozen family bed rooms, three bath rooms.
Garages, Stabling.
Cottages, Farmery, Bailiff's House. Gardens of old-world charm.
Land ideal model farm.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD. RECOMMENDED BY:
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OLD HOUSE IN OLD WORLD ATMOSPHERE.

UPPER THAMES VILLAGE.
40 MINUTES LONDON. GOLF.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.
LOVELY PLACE FULL OF CHARM.
Hall, three reception rooms.
Six bed rooms, two bath rooms.
GROUNDS A PERFECT PICTURE.
Large garage for two cars. Main drainage, water and lighting.
Recommended by
Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

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3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

PENTONVILLE-ROAD, N.1.—Splendid CORNER BUILDING, of ground, basement, and three upper floors, each measuring 42 by 122, to be LET as a whole, or in separate floors, or for SALE FREEHOLD. Concrete floors, two staircases, electric lift. Total floor space 17,200 sq. ft. Perfect light. Immediate occupation.—Agents, WAITE and WAITE, 15, Gt. Castle-street, Oxford-circus, W.

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BAKER-STREET, MAYFAIR, &c.—Principal Agent for all available SHOPS, 8, and S. FREEMAN, Ltd., 1, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 2975.

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FOR SALE, the extensive MODERN PREMISES at 500 to 510, Sauchiehall-street, Charing Cross, Glasgow, at present occupied as Roller Skating Rink, with private clubs and large garage adjoining. Excellent site for picture house, skating rink, restaurant, &c., or large warehouse.
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KINGSWAY.—2,775 SQ. FT. OFFICES.—Light corner suite, in the heart of the smaller buildings in this thoroughfare, and, in fact, in the City district. Every modern convenience. Windows afford unique advertising facilities. Inclusive rental.—Specially recommended by the Sole Agents, WHITE, DRUCE and BROWN, 68, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.

NEWLY DECORATED MOTOR SHOWROOMS, 100 yards Hyde Park Corner, 800 square feet; £250 per annum. Premium for seven years' lease, £75.—Broom, Belgrave Garage, Pembroke-mews, Hyde Park Corner. Sloane 9131.

NOTTINGHAM.—SHOP and BASEMENT, fronting main thoroughfare, 18ft. 6in. by 36ft.; also Shop in Arcade, 18ft. 6in. by 22ft. Magnificent position centre of City.—Estates Surveyor, Guildhall, Nottingham.

OFFICE to be LET, well FURNISHED, second floor, near Trafalgar-square. Would suit Architect or Surveyor.—Write Box Y.933, Willings, 86, Strand, W.C.2.

PROMINENT CORNER BUSINESS PREMISES, OPPOSITE BUCKINGHAM PALACE.
Held on LEASE direct from the GROSVENOR ESTATE.
Suitable for a high-class trade.
TO BE LET. POSSESSION.
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SHOPS TO BE LET
NEAR NAG'S HEAD.

HOLLOWAY-ROAD.—CORNER SHOP and HOUSE. Rent £450 per annum; no premium.
HOLLOWAY-ROAD.—HANDSOME SHOP and UPPER PART; back entrance. Rent £700 per annum; no premium.
SEVEN SISTERS-ROAD.—Few feet Nag's Head corner; back entrance. Price £15,000 for 999 years' Lease.
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All the above are in perfect trading position, and suitable for Multiple Traders.—Apply Sole Agents, DRIVERS and NORRIS, 407, Holloway-road, N.7. 'Phones, North 1503-4 and 1131.

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SINGLE ROOMS or SUITES.
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THE Valuable Long LEASEHOLD RIVERSIDE WHARF PROPERTY with Private Dock situate in one of the best positions in the district close to London Bridge, together with hoists, cranes, lifts, fixtures and fittings. Area nearly 40,000 sq. ft.; either as a whole or divided. With vacant possession. For further particulars and plans apply to Messrs. VESTON COOPER and Co., 35, Old Jewry, E.C.

TWO ART DEALERS and OTHERS.—Rent only £800 per annum.—Best position in FARM'S.—To be LET on LEASE, THREE LARGE ROOMS with private display windows.—Full details of COCKETT and HENDERSON, 43, St. James's-place, St. James's-street, S.W.1.

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UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY for obtaining exceptionally choice upper part, comprising 10 rooms, private lavatories, &c., for which moderate rental would be accepted; no premium.—Particulars of Messrs. GEO. TROLLOPE and SONS, 45, Parliament-street, S.W.1.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

HOME COUNTIES, within one hour Town.—REQUIRED for special applicant anxious to complete quickly, a RESIDENCE with at least five bed rooms and garage with large grounds. Price not to exceed £2,000. Agents invited to cooperate.—E. C. LLOYD, Estate Agent, 18, Manor-parade, Finchley, N.3.

HOUSE WANTED to PURCHASE, West End; Freehold or long Leasehold.—Write, price, address, and full details, 56, Campden Hill-court, W.8.

RESIDENTIAL and AGRICULTURAL ESTATE WANTED to PURCHASE, which shows a fair return on the present rents, the purchaser's wish being to retain the tenants. The property must be within 3½ hours of London and compact, and should not exceed 10,000 ACRES.—Particulars to be sent to Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, London, W.1.

WANTED to RENT on Lease, an unfurnished detached MODERN HOUSE on two floors with not less than one acre of gardens; double garage, six bed rooms and two bath rooms; must be in Hampstead, St. John's Wood, Kensington or Bayswater or Richmond and Wimbledon, or any N.W. or S.W. district. Good rent will be paid for satisfactory House.—Write Box Z.939, Willings, 86, Strand, W.C.2.

WANTED at MODERATE RENTAL UNFURNISHED HOUSE; four-five beds, two reception rooms; all modern conveniences and services; near main-line station; 20-30 miles from Marylebone; secluded with good outlook, about half acre of ground.—Full particulars, with photo, which will be returned, to Miss Tonks, care of C. DICKENSON and Co., 5, Amberley Wharf, W.9.

WANTED to PURCHASE for private occupation, an ESTATE of 1,000 ACRES or more, providing good sporting, with a house of some character, containing about 20 bed rooms, and within about 60 miles of London.—Please communicate with purchaser's Surveyors, Messrs. GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 45, Mount-street, W.1.

WANTED to BUY or RENT, Detached HOUSE; eight rooms; modern conveniences preferred; Sevenoaks or Westerham district; one acre or more; farmhouse type, good repair, would be considered. Occupation before September.—Write Box 2041, at Horsnaides, 60, Cheapside, E.C.2.

WANTED, FURNISHED HOUSE, Ealing or South Harrow; four bed rooms, two reception; garage; from 1st September for one year.—Write Box J.419, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED to PURCHASE within three miles Reigate, Dorking, or Haywards Heath, OLD FARMHOUSE or SMALL RESIDENCE with 15 to 30 acres. Gas and company's water.—Write "F. 37, Charge-street, W.1.

WANTED, FURNISHED HOUSE for six months, not less than five bed rooms; Esher district preferred.—Write stating terms to Box E.944, Willings, 86, Strand, W.C.2.

WANTED, SMALL HOUSE in MAYFAIR, 4-5 bed, &c.; garage if possible. Rent or purchase.—Particulars to "H." care of GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

PROPERTY INVESTMENTS

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

5½ PER CENT PERMANENT SECURITY, as derived from the INVESTMENT in FREEHOLD PROPERTIES, let on new Lease to a bank, makes a favourable contrast with the fluctuating values now experienced in the stock market. PRICE £10,500.—Apply HILLIER, MAY and ROWDEN, 27, Maddox-street, W.1. Tele., Mayfair 6710.

AN INCOME of £6,777 for £30,000 assured by an excellent building scheme of flats within few minutes of Oxford-circus. Solicitors and principals may obtain full details from Surveyor.—Write, Box B.604, The Times, E.C.4.

CITY FREEHOLD GROUND-RENTS of the highest class amounting to £410 per annum, well secured upon Nos. 61½, 63 and 64, Fore-street, E.C. For SALE by AUCTION at Three Tuns, 221, Moorgate, GARRETT, WHITE and POLAND, on July 10th next.—Particulars of Sale at the Auctioneers' Offices, 32, Budge-row, E.C.

QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET.—Trustees' Investment. GOLD CORNER BUILDING. Leased well-known firm for 15 years low rent £1,400. Landlord pays outgoings. Net rent £417 per annum. Direct lease to Estate Agents, Bournemouth. PRICE £5,350, or offer.—Write only "G.," care of J. W. Vickers and Co., Ltd., 24, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

10 PER CENT. FREEHOLD INVESTMENT.
SIX MODERN SHOPS AND FLATS; 12 miles from London; producing on lease £780 per annum, rising shortly to £840. Tenants pay outgoings. Absolute bargain. £7,500. FREEHOLD.—RUMSEY and RUMSEY, Estate Agents, Bournemouth.

TWO INVESTORS and OTHERS.—Magnificent CORNER PROPERTY for INVESTMENT. Two Tenancies. High yield with valuable Reversion. OXFORD-STREET, North end between Tottenham Court-road and Oxford-circus. £70,000 or NEAR OFFER. CAPITAL APPRECIATION.—Full particulars, PHILLIPS, PHILLIPS and Co., Oxford House, 9, Oxford-street, W.

TWO IMPOSING BLOCKS of 20 capital MANSION FLATS producing a net income of £1,500 per annum after paying all outgoings; lease 47 years unexpired. PRICE £14,250 for quick sale.—Full particulars from Sole Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PROPERTIES

SOUTH AFRICA (Cape Peninsula).—Charming Old DUTCH FARMHOUSE (modernized) with manager's house, native quarters, and 207 Acres producing remunerative crops, mainly fruit and tobacco. FREEHOLD for SALE.—Write Box J.444, The Times, E.C.4.

FACTORIES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

TO BE LET ON LEASE.
(within 25 minutes of London.)
NEWLY ERECTED FACTORIES.
2,000 to 32,000 square feet.
SLOUGH ESTATES, LTD., TRADING ESTATES, SLOUGH.
Telephone: Slough 240.
OVER 120 FIRMS ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

BUILDING LAND AND SITES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

WEST SURREY
ADJOINING GOLF LINKS. PANORAMIC VIEWS.
Well removed from all traffic.
A Well-wooded BUILDING SITE comprising woodland and pasture about 10 ACRES, as a whole or in Lots, for FREEHOLD.—Particulars and Plan of SIDNEY H. GERMAN, Estate Agent, Farnham, Surrey.

£200 AN ACRE.

HACKNEY, MARE-STREET.—LEASE for SALE of Ideal BUILDING SITE in this desirable manufacturing district; area about 1¼ ACRE, with access to three roads; gas and water laid on; 50 years; extremely low ground-rent; easy conditions; moderate premium; suitable for large manufacturer.—Write Box 2020, at Horsnaides, 60, Cheapside, E.C.2.

TO BUILDERS; £7,500 CASH ONLY REQUIRED. LAND SPECULATOR of wide experience is finding bargains recently purchased a BUILDING ESTATE near London of 350 acres, estimated to be worth £105,000. He has disposed of 157 acres at a good profit to two firms of high standing who are about to erect good class houses, £750 to £1,000, on the property. The owner now desires to clear out and will accept £42,500 for the remaining 193 ACRES and leave £35,000 at 5 per cent. Negotiations for construction of golf course and establishment of country club pending. No offers considered.—Apply FORTUNE, Abbey House, Victoria-street, S.W.1. 'Phone, Victoria 8081.

WESTCOTT, near DORK

Telephone: Regent 7300. Telegrams: "Selanlee, Piccy, London.

HAMPTON & SONS,

20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1.

Branches: WIMBLEDON 'Phone 0080. HAMPSTEAD 'Phone 2727.

BY DIRECTION OF SIR JOHN HUMPHERY.

"ASHE PARK," BASINGSTOKE.

A FIRST-CLASS SPORTING AND RESIDENTIAL ESTATE OF ABOUT 1,660 ACRES, WITH STRETCH OF FISHING IN THE RIVER TEST. BEING SOME OF THE FINEST IN THE WHOLE COUNTRY.

The Residence has recently had a large sum of money lavished on it and is in almost faultless order, with period decorations and every modern convenience.

Hall, four reception rooms, 17 bed and dressing rooms, six bath rooms and offices.

BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS AND PARK.

The Estate is divided into four well-equipped Farms, and with the well-placed woodlands and plantations provides

REALLY EXCELLENT SHOOTING.

Also two Residential Properties, "Turrill Hill House" and "Winchester House," situate in the pretty village of Overton.

To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 15TH JULY (unless previously sold).
Vendor's Solicitors:—Messrs. Charles Wilmot and Co., 7, New-court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.
Particulars from the Auctioneers:—HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

WILTSHIRE.

On the Marlborough Downs.

FOR SALE,

An Interesting Small Residential Property of about

173 ACRES,

including a fascinating OLD TUDOR RESIDENCE occupying a choice position approached by carriage drive; hall, four reception rooms (two oak-panelled), usual domestic offices; eight bed and dressing rooms (six fitted with lavatory basins, hot and cold); three well-fitted bath rooms and a large room about 63ft. long.

Electric light. Central heating. Company's water. Modern drainage. Constant hot water supply.

Nicely laid-out gardens and grounds with tennis and croquet lawns, rose garden, &c. Garage, range of 12 loose boxes, farm buildings and two good cottages. The land is all grassland (excepting about 15 acres arable).

Full particulars from the Agents, HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

ABOUT AN HOUR FROM TOWN.

SURREY.

Surrounded by a beautiful Common. 1 mile Station, close to 'Bus route.

FOR SALE, an attractive modern HOUSE, enjoying delightful views; hall, two reception, five beds, two dressing, bath room, balconies, and two attics; complete offices; company's water; petrol gas; telephone, stabling, garage, &c.

Charming and well-timbered pleasure grounds.

Recommended by the Sole Agents, HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

BLACKMORE VALE COUNTRY.

Convenient for Main Line Junction. Accommodation on two floors.

DORSET.

For SALE, FREEHOLD, a charming old COUNTRY HOUSE, standing well up with delightful views, within easy reach of Sherborne and other interesting places; good hall, four reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, servants' hall, &c. Stabling, two garages, cottage, and four rooms. *Electric light. Good water supply. Telephone. Modern drainage.*

Well-timbered and shady grounds with tennis courts, orchard, and grassland, in all

ABOUT 12 ACRES.

Close to village with church and post office. Strongly recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (H.39004.)

In the Fitzwilliam Country.

PETERBOROUGH.

In a very pleasant and rural position only three miles from the City.

For SALE FREEHOLD, exceptionally attractive COUNTRY RESIDENCE approached by long drive with lodge at entrance; hall, three reception, 10 bed rooms, bath room, and very complete offices with servants' hall.

ELECTRIC LIGHT FROM PLANT.

The beautiful grounds are laid out with lawns for tennis and croquet, flower and kitchen gardens, three orchards, meadowland, &c.; in all

18 ACRES.

Stabling for five and garage for three cars. Specially recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (W.14792.)

WILTSHIRE.

Only four miles from the Kennels, V.W.H. Cricklade.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD, "THE RED HOUSE," PURTON.

This delightful old-fashioned RESIDENCE, well placed 400ft. above sea, and containing entrance hall, lounge 21ft., 14ft., dining room 24ft. by 13ft., drawing room with oak floor 25ft. into bay by 14ft., with additional bay 14ft. by 9ft., boudoir, study, cloak room, &c., eight or more bed rooms, three bath rooms, complete offices.

Company's water, central heating, acetylene gas, electric light available. Telephone.

Stabling of 11 loose boxes by Two garages.

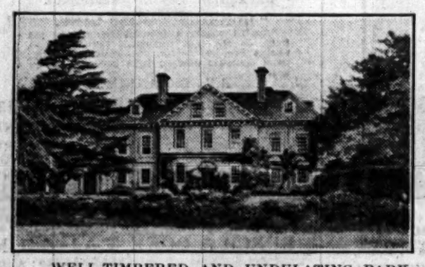
Beautiful matured pleasure grounds with tennis and croquet lawns, magnificent specimen trees, walled kitchen garden, in all about

8 ACRES.

Highly recommended by the Sole Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (H.14168.)

WARWICKSHIRE.

THE HISTORICAL RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE, "CLOPTON HOUSE," STRATFORD-ON-AVON,



including the BEAUTIFUL PERIOD HOUSE, partly dating from the Tudor period, but mostly rebuilt in the reign of Charles II., and retaining the exquisite panellings and other features. Entrance hall, four reception rooms, 16 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices. RADIATORS. TELEPHONE. Petrol Gas, &c. LOVELY OLD PLEASURE GROUNDS only to be described as a fit setting to the house. Ornamental water and ancient well associated with Shakespeare's "Ophelia." Ample STABLING, GARAGE, FOUR COTTAGES.

WELL-TIMBERED AND UNDULATING PARK, ABOUT 155 ACRES. LOWER CLOPTON FARM. A FIRST-RATE AGRICULTURAL HOLDING OF 250 ACRES. THREE COTTAGES. WOODLANDS. VALUABLE BUILDING SITES, the whole extending to an area of about

440 ACRES.

To be offered by AUCTION, at the TOWN HALL, STRATFORD-ON-AVON, on FRIDAY, 25th JULY, at 2.0 p.m. precisely (unless sold privately); in seven Lots.

Vendors' Solicitors: Messrs. Broughton, Holt and Middlemist, 12, Great Marlborough-street, W.1.
Land Agent: J. W. Earle, Esq., 32, Old Queen-street, Westminster, S.W.1.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

Eminently suitable for anyone with Racing interests.

NEWMARKET.

COMMANDING EXTENSIVE VIEWS OF THE HEATH AND RACEHORSES' EXERCISING GROUND ON TO WHICH THE SHADY GARDEN ABUTS.

Delightfully bracing.

FOR SALE, attractive MODERN RESIDENCE, having hall, cloak room and lavatory, drawing room, dining room, morning room; 11 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, servants' hall.

Electric light. Gas. Company's water.

Stabling. Garage (heated). Grounds of ONE ACRE, tennis and other lawns, kitchen garden, greenhouse, &c.

Price and full details of HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (E.12434.)

MODERN TUDOR-STYLE HOUSE.

All principal rooms overlook Channel. About 250 yards from Bathing Beach.

SUSSEX.

Close to a favourite seaside resort.

FOR SALE, a very pleasing and exceptionally well fitted HOUSE. Lounge opening to veranda, large dining and drawing rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, two baths, shower room.

Electric light. Electric radiators. Gas. Company's water. Telephone.

Garage for three cars. Man's room. Walled-in garden, tennis court. Close to golf courses.

NEWLY DECORATED.

Nearly two-thirds can remain on mortgage.

Full details from HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

BERKSHIRE.

In an unspoilt Village, on high ground with views over the Thames and open country. 11 mile from main line Station.

DELIGHTFUL EARLY GEORGIAN HOUSE of red brick, in walled garden and most attractive setting. The House is in splendid order, has southerly aspect and contains: lounge hall, very fine drawing room, sun room, dining room and library, cloak room, servants' room and complete offices, 10 bed rooms, three baths and three attics.

Main water, gas and drains. Central heating.

Stabling and garage.

Double tennis court, magnificent timber, kitchen garden, plantation and meadows,

4½ OR 9 ACRES.

Cottages, also fishing and shooting probably available if required.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (B.32546.)

BEACONSFIELD.

Very pleasant position nearly 400ft. up, in a sunny situation. UNDER 40 MINUTES FROM TOWN.

Most picturesque and well-fitted MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE, *in admirable condition throughout, and having Company's Water, Gas and electricity. Radiators. Parquet Flooring. Telephone.*

Entrance hall, panelled lounge with oak-beamed ceiling, three reception rooms, loggia, nine bed and dressing rooms, bath, maids' sitting room, &c. GARAGE for three cars. Excellent COTTAGE.

MOST ATTRACTIVE GROUNDS, delightfully laid out, tennis and other lawns, paved terrace, rose and other flower gardens, kitchen garden, &c., in all about 2½ ACRES.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

Inspected and strongly recommended by the SOLE AGENTS.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (B.28996.)

EWART, WELLS & CO.,

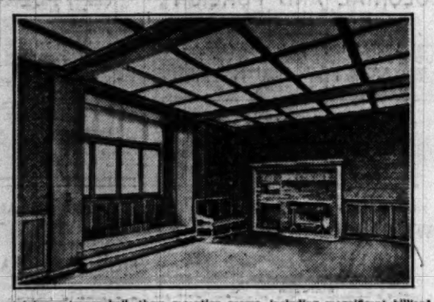
11, BOLTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.

Telephone: Gros. 1458. (Private Branch Exchange).

ASTOUNDING OFFER: ONLY £2,250.

HIGH, HEALTHY AND UNSPOILT POSITION.

14 MILES OF TOWN AND 25 MINUTES OF CANNON-STREET.



This charming old-world HOUSE, completely modernized, with excellent fitments, containing entrance hall, three reception rooms, including magnificent billiard room, nine-ten bed and dressing rooms, two nurseries, two bath rooms. Company's electric light, gas; central heating, co.'s water, main drainage; extraordinarily fascinating gardens and grounds, including magnificent rock garden. New garage (recently cost over £1,000) for two or three cars.

ABOUT 2 ACRES. FREEHOLD. ONLY £2,250.

Further particulars from Messrs. EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1.

BUCKS.

NEAR BEACONSFIELD

AND SEVERAL OF THE BEST GOLF COURSES. WITHIN EASY REACH OF TOWN.

This particularly fine modern example of Georgian architecture built regardless of cost, and occupying a superb position nearly 400 feet above sea level on dry soil. The house is approached by a drive, and contains good hall, four reception rooms of splendid dimensions, excellent offices, 10 bed and dressing rooms, two well-fitted bath rooms. Electric light, central heating, Company's gas and water, up-to-date drainage; excellent garage for two cars, stabling, harness room, two good cottages. The gardens are a fine feature, with tennis court, paved terrace, orchard, paddock, the whole extending to

5 ACRES. FREEHOLD.

The property, which is altogether exceptional and out of the ordinary, is offered at an extraordinarily moderate price, either with one or two cottages.

Fullest particulars of the Sole Agents:—Messrs. EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1.

WYCHCOTES,

CAVERSHAM, NEAR READING.

A CHARMING PROPERTY IN FIRST-RATE ORDER, OCCUPYING A GLORIOUS POSITION ON HIGH GROUND COMMANDING EXTENSIVE VIEWS.

Situate one mile from Reading Station, whence Paddington is reached in 40 minutes. On the edge of the Chilterns; Golf at Caversham and South Oxon links. Sonning 4½ miles. The HOUSE is extremely well built, of modern construction and contains:—Hall, three reception rooms, including drawing room with parquet floor, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room (hot and cold supplies). Electric light, radiator heating, company's water, two garages; charming gardens and grounds, well timbered, the whole extending to about

FOUR ACRES.

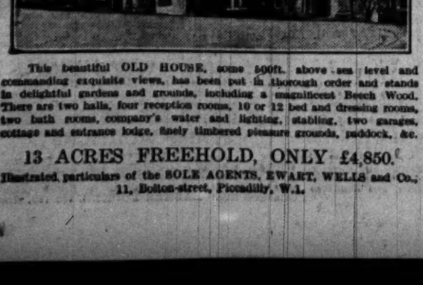
For SALE by AUCTION, at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C.2, on Wednesday, July 30, 1930, at 2 o'clock p.m. (unless sold privately beforehand).

Auctioneers, Messrs. EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, W.1.

ADJACENT TO THE BEAUTIFUL AND WELL-KNOWN

MINCHINHAMPTON COMMON, GLOS.,

WITH ITS NOTED GOLF COURSE AND OTHER FEATURES.



This beautiful OLD HOUSE, some 500ft. above sea level and commanding exquisite views, has been put in thorough order and stands in delightful gardens and grounds, including a magnificent Beech Wood. There are two halls, four reception rooms, 10 or 12 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, company's water and lighting, stabling, two garages, cottage and entrance lodge, finely timbered pleasure grounds, paddock, &c.

13 ACRES FREEHOLD, ONLY £4,850.

Illustrated particulars of the SOLE AGENTS, EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1.

CHARMINGLY SITUATED IN

RURAL HERTS.

On the outskirts of a quaint small town. One hour from London.

Excellent Golf. Hunting. Fishing.

BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED GEORGIAN HOUSE.

In first-rate order throughout and containing:—Lounge hall, three reception, billiard room, 10 or 12 bed and dressing, three baths, splendid offices. Company's gas and water, electric light, main drainage, constant hot water. Garage for three-four cars, stabling of six loose boxes, stalls, &c. Brick Bungalow, greenhouses.

FASCINATING OLD-WORLD GARDENS with matured trees, yew hedges, lawns, kitchen garden, &c., in all about

TWO ACRES. FREEHOLD.

AT A MODERATE PRICE.

Highly recommended by EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1. Gros. 1458.

Kens. 1490. Telegrams: "Estate c/o Harrods, London."

HARRODS ESTATE OFFICES

Surrey Office, West Byfleet.

SURREY. A CITY MAN'S HOME. FIRST-RATE GOLFING FACILITIES.

13 minutes' walk from main line station, with non-stop service to Waterloo in 20 minutes.

WELL-APPOINTED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, containing vestibule, lounge hall, three handsome reception rooms, billiard room, seven principal bed and dressing rooms, servants' rooms, two bath rooms, and usual offices. Company's electric light, water and gas. Main drainage; central heating; telephone; two cottages; two garages, stabling; glasshouses, outbuildings.

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS.

Tennis and ornamental lawns; hard court with pavilion; herbaceous beds and borders; fine specimen trees and shrubs, orchard, productive kitchen garden well stocked with fruit trees.

WITH 4 OR 7 ACRES. FOR SALE PRIVATELY, OR BY AUCTION IN JULY.

Full particulars and Orders to View may be obtained of the Sole Agents, Messrs. ELLIS and SONS, 31, Dover-street, Piccadilly, W.1, and HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, London, S.W.1.

NORTHWOOD.

Private Gate to the Golf Course.

FREEHOLD £6,500.

MODERN LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE in the Georgian style, built regardless of expense and occupying a picked position in a quiet road.

Three good reception rooms (30 by 20), seven bed rooms, two bath rooms (lavatory basins in bed rooms), good offices with servants' sitting room.

Complete central heating. Electric light and power. Gas. Telephone. Main drainage. Co.'s water.

Shady grounds with lawn, flower beds, and 18 oak trees, in all about

1¼ ACRES.

Large brick-built garage.

Personally inspected and recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

A BARGAIN FOR THE CITY MAN.

20 Miles North, on Herts Border. Wonderful situation, 300ft. up. Fine Views.

PRICE FREEHOLD ONLY £3,900.

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

Including picturesque residence with lounge hall, three reception, six bed and dressing rooms, bath room, ample offices.

Gas. Co.'s water. Constant Hot Water Supply. Modern Drainage.

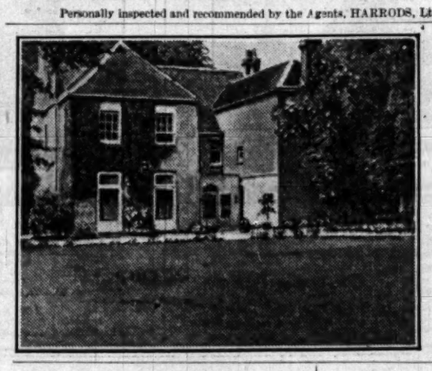
Garage and Stabling. Model Farm Buildings. Three Cottages. Bungalow.

PLEASURE GROUNDS and rich pasture. In all about

49 ACRES.

HUNTING. SHOOTING.

Inspected and strongly recommended by Owner's Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.



FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN PRICE.

WEST SUSSEX.

Handy for Goodwood and Chichester.

Charming GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, luxuriously fitted with lavatory basins, central heating, company's water, and every possible convenience.

Lounge hall, three large reception rooms, ten bed rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices with servants' hall.

PARKLIKE PLEASURE GROUNDS,

large tennis court, herbaceous borders, rose garden, well-stocked kitchen garden, with two paddocks, in all about

EIGHT ACRES.

Two garages, good stabling, excellent cottage with four bed rooms.

PRICE ONLY £5,000.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

Beautiful situation in best and highest part.

Within five minutes of two good golf courses.

MODERN RESIDENCE,

in perfect order, embodying all modern conveniences; hall, four handsome reception, 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms.

Electric light. Central heating. Constant hot water.

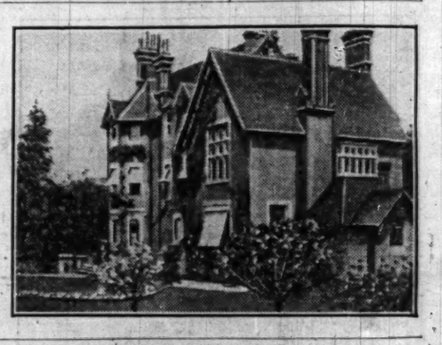
Excellent cottage. Two good garages. Stabling.

Delightful grounds, with fine old trees, full-size tennis lawn.

TWO ACRES.

FREEHOLD £5,750 OR OFFER.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.



AT A VERY LOW RESERVE.

"UPLANDS," BAWDRIP.

NEAR BRIDGWATER, SOMERSET.

On rising ground near the Polden Hills, commanding delightful views, close to Bawdrip Hall (Somerset and Dorset Railway), three miles Bridgwater Town and Station.

DELIGHTFUL GEORGIAN STYLE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

in well-timbered grounds, approached by drive, and containing lounge hall, cloak room, four good reception rooms, 10 bed rooms, two bath rooms, complete domestic offices.

Electric light, co.'s water, constant hot water supply.

GARAGE. STABLING. OUTHOUSES. MATURED GROUNDS, with tennis and ornamental lawns, well-stocked kitchen garden, orchard, wood and grass land, in all

ABOUT 13 ACRES.

Hunting. Golf. Shooting. Vacant possession. For SALE PRIVATELY or AUCTION (if unsold) in July.

Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. W. H. PALMER and SONS, York-buildings, Bridgwater; and HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

ONLY £1,350 FOR QUICK SALE.

AMID UNSPOILT COUNTRY

ON THE ESSEX HEIGHTS,

3½ *miles from Great Waltham. 6½ miles from Dunmow. 8 miles from Chelmsford.*

GENUINE HALF-TIMBERED 16th CENTURY FREEHOLD COTTAGE,

restored and modernized; full of old oak beams; commanding extensive views; two good reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c.; large garage.

PRETTY GARDENS,

with large paddock, about three-quarters of an Acre.

Radiators. Ideal hot water system, excellent water supply.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

IN THE QUAINT OLD TOWN OF

RYE.

OVERLOOKING THE HARBOUR AND SEA.

BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.

Three reception, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices.

Independent hot water; electric light, gas, company's water, central heating, main drainage.

SMALL GARDEN.

PRICE ONLY £2,750 FREEHOLD.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1, or Surrey Office, West Byfleet, Surrey.

Very low price immediate sale.

TO GARDEN LOVERS.

Between

IPSWICH AND COLCHESTER.

PICTURESQUE, OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE.

Hall, dining room, study (all panelled), large drawing room, seven bed and dressing rooms, servants' hall and bath room, &c.

Own electric light and water supply.

Excellent outhouses. Double garage and pit. The garden has a wide reputation and is quite exceptional; walled kitchen garden, small paddock, full-size tennis court; in all

NEARLY 3 ACRES.

Photographs on application. Inspected and recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

"GWYNNE LODGE," FETCHAM PARK, LEATHERHEAD.

(40 MINUTES WATERLOO.)

Standing on the crest of a hill, close to several golf courses.

UP-TO-DATE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.

Conveniently planned, in excellent order, and containing hall, three reception, four bed rooms, tiled bath room, modern offices. Ideal hot water system; electric light, telephone; fine heated greenhouse; garage.

WELL-STOCKED GROUNDS OF ABOUT TWO ACRES.

PRICE £2,500.

For SALE Privately or Auction later. HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

Inspected and recommended.

FRENSHAM & FARNHAM.

Ideal retreat, away from all traffic, in the midst of lovely pine and heather country.

CHARMING MODERN HOUSE,

beautifully built, on labour-saving principles, and enjoying Southern aspect. Hall and cloak room, three good reception, six bed rooms, bath room, and offices.

Electric light, telephone, central heating. Double garage.

ABOUT ONE ACRE.

FREEHOLD £2,800.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

UNSPOILT PART OF HERTS.

45 MINUTES TOWN; MAGNIFICENT VIEWS.

Exceptionally well-appointed RESIDENCE, with lounge hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room, complete offices.

Electric light; co.'s water; main drainage; telephone; large garage; outbuildings.

REMARKABLY FINE PLEASURE GROUNDS with large tennis court, wide herbaceous borders, rosery, well-stocked fruit and kitchen garden, together with charming wood, the total area extending to

ABOUT 2½ ACRES.

HUNTING, GOLF, SHOOTING IN THE DISTRICT.

ONLY £4,000 FREEHOLD.

Inspected and strongly recommended by HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

PRICE ONLY £2,500 WITH ABOUT 18 ACRES.

SURREY AND SUSSEX BORDERS.

Only 28 miles from London.

ATTRACTIVE COTTAGE RESIDENCE.

South aspect. Pretty views.

Hall 23ft. by 14ft., three reception, six bed rooms, tiled bath room.

Company's gas and water. modern drainage.

Pretty garden and well wooded pasture, in all about

18 ACRES.

Recently redecorated. Ready to move into.

Full details of HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road.

By order of mortgagees. Fresh in the market.

A REALLY CHEAP PROPERTY.

PERSHORE & TEWKESBURY.

Amid Worcestershire's prettiest scenery, between the Avon and Severn, three miles Upton-on-Severn, six miles Tewkesbury and Pershore.

PICTURESQUE FREEHOLD BLACK AND WHITE RESIDENCE.

Wealth of oak and other features, and dating from 16th century: three reception rooms, five bed and dressing rooms, kitchen, &c. Farm buildings, two Cottages, inexpensive Pleasure Gardens, productive Orchards.

IN ALL 95 ACRES (chiefly pasture).

VERY LOW PRICE TO EFFECT QUICK SALE.

Recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

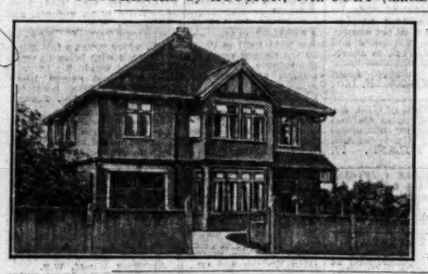
DIXON & CO.,

TELEPHONE: SUTTON 3097 (3 lines).

RAILWAY APPROACH, SUTTON, SURREY.

FACING RAILWAY STATION, CHEAM. Tel.: SUTTON 1252.
AND AT 2, WOODCOTE ROAD, WALLINGTON. Tel.: WALLINGTON 3071.

PROPERTIES by AUCTION, 17th JULY (unless previously sold).



CHEAM.

Excellent high position, only 7 mins. Banstead Downs, Golf Links and Club House.

Attractive modern detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,

"DEESIDE,"

BURDON-ROAD.

Conveniently arranged Two Floors. Electric light, labour-saving devices; five bed rooms, tiled bath room, two reception rooms, usual domestic offices. Good garden. TENNIS LAWN. GARAGE.

UPSET PRICE £1,925.

SUTTON, highest and best part, convenient for station, shops, and buses, near tennis and social clubs.—Detached FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

"THE CROFT,"

LANGLEY PARK-ROAD.

Nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, billiard room, principal and secondary staircases, complete domestic offices; conservatory, good garden.

WALLINGTON, good residential road, close to station, shops, and buses.—Well-arranged detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,

"JESMOND LODGE,"

MALDON-ROAD.

Good decorative condition; six bed rooms, light box room, good bath room, two excellent reception rooms, ground-floor lavatory; maids' sitting room, kitchenette; pretty, sunny gardens, garage, with wash; tool shed; electric light, modern conveniences.

SUTTON, highest and best part, convenient for station, tennis, social, and bowling clubs.—Excellent Detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.

"DRUMMOND LODGE,"

ALBION-ROAD.

Standing well back from road; six bed rooms, tiled bath room, three reception rooms, good domestic offices; pleasant gardens; electric light, modern conveniences.

SUTTON, highest and best part, commanding extensive views, near tennis and social clubs.—Compact modern Detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,

"HIGH VIEW," UPLAND-ROAD.

Planned for labour saving; TWO FLOORS; latest improvements; electric light; four bed rooms, box room, tiled bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, scullery; good garden, well-stocked kitchen garden; garage; large tool shed.

CHEAM.

High up on the chalk. Under one mile Banstead Downs and Golf.

Charming, excellently designed modern detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,

"ROSALEA,"

SOUTH DRIVE.

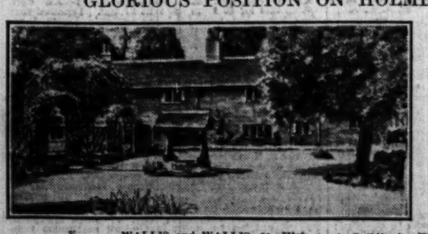
Large rooms. Electric light, all "easy-clean" fittings; latest improvements and labour-saving devices.

TWO FLOORS.

Four bed rooms, tiled bath room, two reception rooms, kitchenette; large garden. Garage with wash.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THESE AND OTHER AVAILABLE PROPERTIES MAY BE OBTAINED FROM DIXON and Co., as above.

GLORIOUS POSITION ON HOLMBURY HILL.



Picturesque long, low RESIDENCE containing entrance hall, lounge about 24ft. by 18ft., with oak beams, inglenook and canopy fireplace, oak-beamed dining room, five bed rooms, large tiled bath room, kitchen; oak floors and doors, and old-fashioned latches. Garage.

Company's water, electric light. Central heating. 'Phone. Garden designed by Gaze. Rose garden, putting lawn, flower beds and borders, fine trees and kitchen garden.

Strongly recommended by

WALLIS and WALLIS, 31, High-street, Guildford. 'Phone 1307.

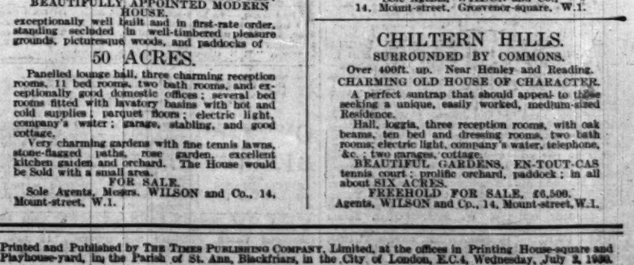
TELEPHONE: GROSVENOR 1440 (THREE LINES)

WILSON & CO.

F. R. WILSON, F.S.I.
A. J. SOUTHERN, F.A.I.I.
G. H. NEWBERY, F.S.I., F.A.I.

UPHAM HOUSE, HAMPSHIRE,

NEAR WINCHESTER AND PETERSFIELD. Lovely situation, facing due South, fine views extending to the sea.



A COUNTRY HOUSE OF SINGULAR CHARM WITH FINE OLD GARDENS AND PARK.

In splendid order and most charmingly appointed with electric light, central heating; 14 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, lounge, and three very fine reception rooms opening to terrace; stabling, garage, farmery, six cottages. 38 ACRES.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 9TH.

Solicitors, Messrs. Hastie, 65, Lincoln's Inn-fields. Auctioneers, Messrs. WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

MEAD HOUSE, BRADFIELD, BERKS.

Between READING and NEWBURY. 300ft. above sea level. Gravel soil. South aspect.

In splendid order throughout. Beautifully appointed, with choice fireplaces and parquet floors.

Central heating; main water supply; new drainage.

Hall with charming staircase, four reception rooms, very complete domestic offices, ten bed rooms, two bath rooms.

Garage for five cars, three or four loose boxes, entrance lodge and cottage.

Grandly timbered old gardens, paddocks, &c.

18 ACRES.

For SALE by AUCTION on July 15th, in four lots.

Solicitors, Messrs. Sandilands and Co., 8, Coleman-street.

Auctioneers, Messrs. WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

SUSSEX.

ASHDOWN FOREST DISTRICT.

300 FEET UP.

GLORIOUS SOUTH VIEWS. LIGHT SOIL.

In a perfect sun trap.

Well-built FAMILY HOUSE. Six bed, bath, two reception, large lounge. Charming loggia. Electric light, good water supply; double garage; chauffeur's cottage.

Unusually charming garden.

ABOUT THREE ACRES.

In excellent order throughout.

FREEHOLD 4,000GNS.

Sole Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

SURREY.

Nearly 400ft. above sea level on sandy soil, commanding fine views. Easy reach of several Golf Links.

NEAR GODALMING AND GUILDFORD.

BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED MODERN HOUSE,

exceptionally well built and in first-rate order, standing secluded in well-timbered pleasure grounds, picturesque woods, and paddocks of

50 ACRES.

Panelled lounge hall, three charming reception rooms, 11 bed rooms, two bath rooms, and exceptionally good domestic offices; several bed rooms fitted with lavatory basins with hot and cold supplies; parquet floors; electric light, company's water; garage, stabling, and good cottage.

Very charming gardens with fine tennis lawns, stone-flagged paths, rose garden, excellent kitchen garden and orchard. The House would be Sold with a small area.

FOR SALE.

Sole Agents, Messrs. WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

DORSET.

ORIGINAL ELIZABETHAN MANOR.

A Place of Rare Charm and Character. Typical of the best domestic architecture. In wonderful state of preservation and retaining the features of the period.

The Estate is

800 ACRES

in extent and provides capital shooting.

2½ MILES FISHING IN RIVER BORDERING THE PROPERTY. HUNTING WITH BLACKMORE VALE AND OTHER PACKS.

Ten principal bed rooms, good children's and servants' accommodation, three bath rooms, beautiful hall and suite of reception rooms; ample stabling and garage accommodation; several cottages; electric light, central heating. To be LET, Unfurnished, on Lease.

Many oak-panelled rooms, superb fireplaces; fabric absolutely unspoilt; old-world gardens with beautiful topiary work; finely timbered park.

Sole Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

CHILTERN HILLS.

SURROUNDED BY COMMONS.

Over 400ft. up. Near Henley and Reading.

CHARMING OLD HOUSE OF CHARACTER.

A perfect suntrap that should appeal to those seeking a unique, easily worked, medium-sized Residence.

Hall, loggia, three reception rooms, with oak beams, ten bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms; electric light, company's water, telephone, &c.; two garages, cottage.

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS, EN-TOUT-CAS tennis court; prolific orchard, paddock; in all about SIX ACRES.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE, £6,500.

Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

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